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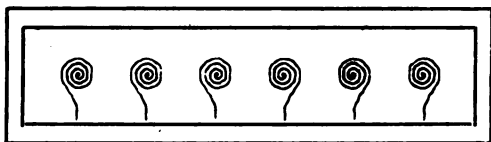


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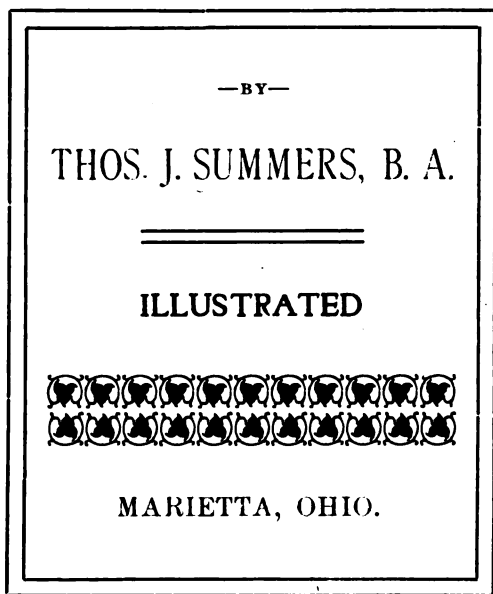


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History of Marietta



1903
THE LEADER PUBLISHING CO.,
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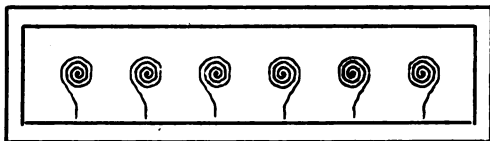
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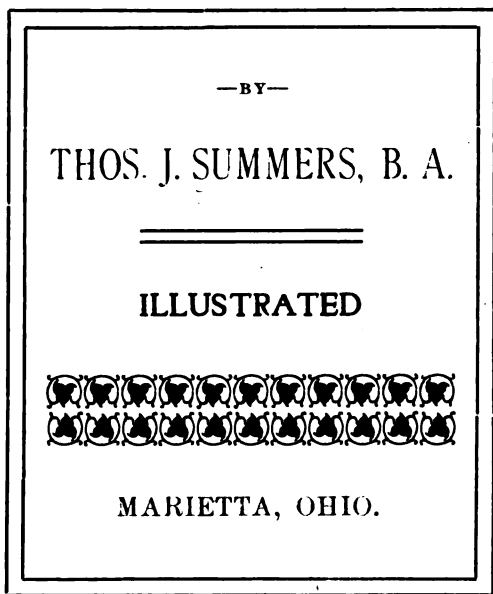
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PREFACE.



MARIETTA, historic and beautiful, the pioneer city of the Northwest Territory, the birthplace of western civilization, situate on two beautiful and scenic rivers of the United States.

Feeling the need of a history of Marietta that would be convenient in size and arranged in an interesting and readable manner, the author has aimed to present such a work in the following pages. Its scope includes a region which geology reveals as prehistorically inhabited by an unknown people, followed, perhaps, by the Mound Builders, and later presented in history as occupied by the Indian, the predecessor of the white man. Following the advent of this race in the west is a chain of historic events which culminate in the first permanent settlement of the Northwest being planted at Marietta. The remainder of the book consists of a number of topical chapters describing the town and city in its different phases of life, with a history of each from its beginning in Marietta to the present time.

In presenting this work to the public, due acknowledgment is made to the many persons who have furnished information on the subjects herein described, and for the use of the R. M. Stimson collection of the Marietta College library, which is rich in material on the early history of the Northwest.

If by means of the following pages the reader becomes better acquainted with the early history of the Northwest Territory, and sees the important place that Marietta holds in the history of our country, and learns to honor and admire the historic city as it should be, the object of this publication is accomplished.

THE AUTHOR.

Marietta, Ohio, February, 1903.



CONTENTS.

CHAPTER I.

EARLY INHABITANTS.....	PAGES 1-9
Prehistoric Occupation—The Glacial Epoch—The Mound Builders— Their History, Religion, Origin and Disappearance—Indian Occu- pation—The “Mooskingum” and “Ohio”—Indian Tribes in the Western Country—Their Right of Claim—Absence of the White Men and Indians Along the Ohio—The Five Nations—The Great Battle Ground of the West—The “Beautiful” River Discovered.	

CHAPTER II.

EUROPEAN EXPLORATIONS AND CONTROL.....	10-28
First Explorations—La Salle and His Object—The Purpose of the French—The English Claims—The French Leadon Plates Planted— The One at Marietta—Conflicting Claims of the French and Eng- lish—The French and Indian War—English Authority Established —Meaning of the English Victory—The Reservation of the North- west by Great Britain—No Settlement by the English—Dr. Frank- lin and William Pitt—The Moravian Missionaries—Their “brutal murder”—Opposition to Great Britain’s Land Policy—England’s Attitude Toward Her Colonies—The Declaration of Independence —The Revolutionary War—George Rogers Clark in the Northwest —Meaning of This Expedition.	

CHAPTER III.

UNITED STATES.....	24-36
The New Country—Its Condition and Possibilities—The Indian Tribes and Their Claims—The State Claims—Treaties with the Indians—The United States in Full Control of the Northwest— Movement for settling the New Territory—Survey of the Land Ordinance of 1785—First Surveyors—The First Geographer—Fort Harmer Established—Plans for Settling the West—Jefferson’s Or- dinance—Culmination of Three Great Events—Ordinance of 1787— Its Connection with the Ohio Purchase.	

CHAPTER IV.

THE OHIO COMPANY.....	37-51
Formation—First Petition to Congress—Washington’s Aid—“In- formation”—Meeting of Delegates and Organization of the Com- pany—Buckley’s Tavern—Second Petition to Congress—The Pur- chase by Dr. Cutler and Winthrop Sargent—Its Boundaries—Re- serves—A Town Platted—“Putnam’s Paradise” and “Cutler’s In- dian Heaven”—Plans for the Journey—General Rufus Putnam	

Superintendent—"For the Ohio"—Sumrill's Ferry—Shipbuilding
—"Down the Ohio"—The Landing—Names of the Pioneers.

CHAPTER V.

SETTLEMENT.....52-70

Settlement on the Muskingum—Reasons for the Site—The New Country—Division of Labor—A Town Laid Out and Named Marietta—Marie Antoinette—Campus Martius—New Settlers—First Lady Settler—Fourth of July Celebration—Judge Varnum's Oration—Toasts—Governor St. Clair's Arrival—His Commission—His Speech—General Putnam's Reply—Civil Government Inaugurated—Washington County Established—Rev. Breck and his First Sermon—First Law—First Court—Condition of the Settlement at the Close of the Year 1788.

CHAPTER VI.

THE NEXT THREE YEARS.....71-85

The Outlook—Judge Varnum's Death—Police System Organized—April 7, 1789—Dr. Drown's Oration—Resolutions Passed—First Marriage—Rev. Story—His Contract—July 4, 1789—Meig's Poem—First Frame House—Belpre, Beverly and Waterford Settled—Indians—Surveys—Close of 1789—First Literary Society—Smallpox—Famine—Three Townships Organized—Close of 1790—Putnam's Letter to Gen. Washington—Mound Square, Capitolium and Quadranaou—Close of 1791.

CHAPTER VII.

THE INDIAN WAR.....86-98

Early Relations Between Settlers and Indians—General Causes of the War—Massacres and Depredations—Ohio Company's Condition—Preparations for War—The War in General—Gen. Harmar's Expedition—His Defeat—St. Clair's Appointment—His Defeat—Putnam's Treaty, and the Indians at Marietta—Gen. Wayne's Appointment—Battle of Fallen Timbers—Treaty of Greenville.

CHAPTER VIII.

INHABITANTS DURING THE WAR.....99-107

Garrison at the "Point"—Improvements During the War—Families Living There—Campus Martius; Improvements During the War and Families Living There—Fort Harmar; Improvements During the War and Families Living There.

CHAPTER IX.

OHIO BECOMES A STATE108-120

Final Settlement of the Ohio Company with Congress—Boundary of the Ohio Company's Purchase—First Flood—Scarlet Fever and Smallpox—Era of Peace—Partition of Land—Visit of King Louis Phillipe—First Representatives to the General Assembly—Meeting

of the First Assembly—St. Clair's Opposition—Indiana Formed—
Political Parties—First Census—Ohio a State—Marietta in 1803.

CHAPTER X.

MUNICIPAL HISTORY.....121-148

Marietta Laid Out—Ministerial Section—West Side Laid Out—
Marietta Incorporated—Early Provisions—System of Government—
Harmar Annexed—Chairman of the "Town Meeting" and Mayor—
Town Clerk, Recorder, and City Clerk—Town and City Treasurer
—Marshal—Surveyor and Civil Engineer—Street Commissioner—
City Solicitor—Council—Fire Department—City Hall—Water
Works—Postoffices and Postmasters.

CHAPTER XI.

CIVIL HISTORY.....149-172

Counties Formed—Court Houses—County Jail—Children's Home—
Civil Roster—Representative—Probate Judge—Prosecuting Attor-
ney—Clerk of Court—Recorder—Auditor—Sheriff—Treasurer—
Coroner—Surveyor—Commissioner.

CHAPTER XII.

EDUCATIONAL HISTORY.....173-197

Early Schools—Muskingum Academy—Institute of Education—
Harmar Academy—Western Reserve Institute—Public Schools—
Harmar Schools—High School—Ward Schools—St. Mary's Parochial
School—Marietta College—Its Origin and Growth—Presidents—
Buildings—Library—Faculty.

CHAPTER XIII.

RELIGIOUS HISTORY.....198-242

Resolution of March 9, 1788—Early Worship—Rev. Breck—Rev.
Story—Sunday School organized—First Church Formed—The
Congregational Church—Presbyterian Church—The First M. E.
Church—The Universalist Society—St. Luke's Church (Episcopal)
—St. Mary's Church—Baptist Church—St. Paul's Evangelical—Har-
mar Congregational Church—German Methodist—United Brethren
(Radical)—First U. B. Church—Unitarian Society—St. Lucas'
Church—African M. E. Church—Christian Union—Wesleyan Metho-
dist—Gilman Avenue M. E. Church—The Y. M. C. A.—Table of
Church Members.

CHAPTER XIV.

BUSINESS HISTORY.....243-257

First Business—First Store—Early Business Location—Character of
Business and Trade—Monetary Terms—Early Business Men in Mari-
etta and Harmar—Jewelers—Druggists—Dry Goods—Hardware—
Shoes—Book Stores—Furniture—Clothing—Wholesale Houses—
Manufacturing—First Industries—Few Large Ones of Today.

CHAPTER XV.

THE PRESS.....	258-269
----------------	---------

First Newspaper in the West—First in Marietta—Ohio Gazette and Virginia Herald—The Commentator and Marietta Recorder—The Western Spectator—The American Friend—American Friend and Marietta Gazette—Marietta Gazette—The Marietta Intelligencer—The Marietta Register—The Marietta Minerva—The Marietta and Washington County Pilot—The Western Republican and Marietta Advertiser—The Marietta Democrat—The Washington County Democrat—The Marietta Republican—The Marietta Times—Der Marietta Demokrat—Der Beobachter—Der Patriot—Der Marietta Zeitung—The Marietta Leader—The Daily Journal—Influence of the Press.

CHAPTER XVI.

THE BENCH AND BAR.....	270-272
------------------------	---------

The First Judges—List of Judges—Earliest Attorneys—Recent Attorneys—Present Bar of the County.

CHAPTER XVII.

MEDICAL PROFESSION.....	273-275
-------------------------	---------

First Physicians—Earliest Physicians—Present Physicians.

CHAPTER XVIII.

THE BANKING HISTORY.....	276-283
--------------------------	---------

First Bank in the State—Bank of Marietta—The Bank of Marietta—First National Bank of Marietta—The Marietta National Bank—Bank of Exchange—The Bank of Marietta—Union Bank—The Dime Savings Society—Bank of Marietta—The Citizens National Bank—The German National Bank—The Peoples Banking & Trust Company—Building and Loan Societies.

CHAPTER XIX.

THE OIL INDUSTRY.....	284-290
-----------------------	---------

The "Marietta Field"—First Oil in Ohio—Oil \$28 per Barrel—Cow Run Sand—Facts About Early Oil Drilling—Oil \$10.40 per Barrel—Second Cow Run—Other Sands Developed—Operation—Capital Invested—Effect on Marietta.

CHAPTER XX.

SOCIETIES.....	291-300
----------------	---------

American Union Lodge—Its Origin and Progress—First Members—Development Into American Union Lodge No. 1—Capt. Heart's Letter—Organization—History—Officers—American Union Chapter No. 1, R. A. M.—Harmar Lodge, F. & A. M., No. 390—Marietta Commandery No. 50, K. T.—Marietta Council, No. 78, R. & S. M—Other Societies of the City.

CHAPTER XXI.

HISTORICAL REMAINS.....301-312

**The Great Mound—Quadranau—Capitolium—Burial Places—
Mound Cemetery—Oak Grove Cemetery—Soldiers' Monument—
Other Monuments—Ohio Company's Office—Old Block House—
Tiber Creek.**

CHAPTER XXII.

TWO DECADES OF PROGRESS.....313-317

**Centennials of 1888—Progress in Different Lines—New Buildings—
Railways—Gas—Ohio River Bridge—Population.**

CHAPTER XXIII.

NEW MARIETTA.....318-322

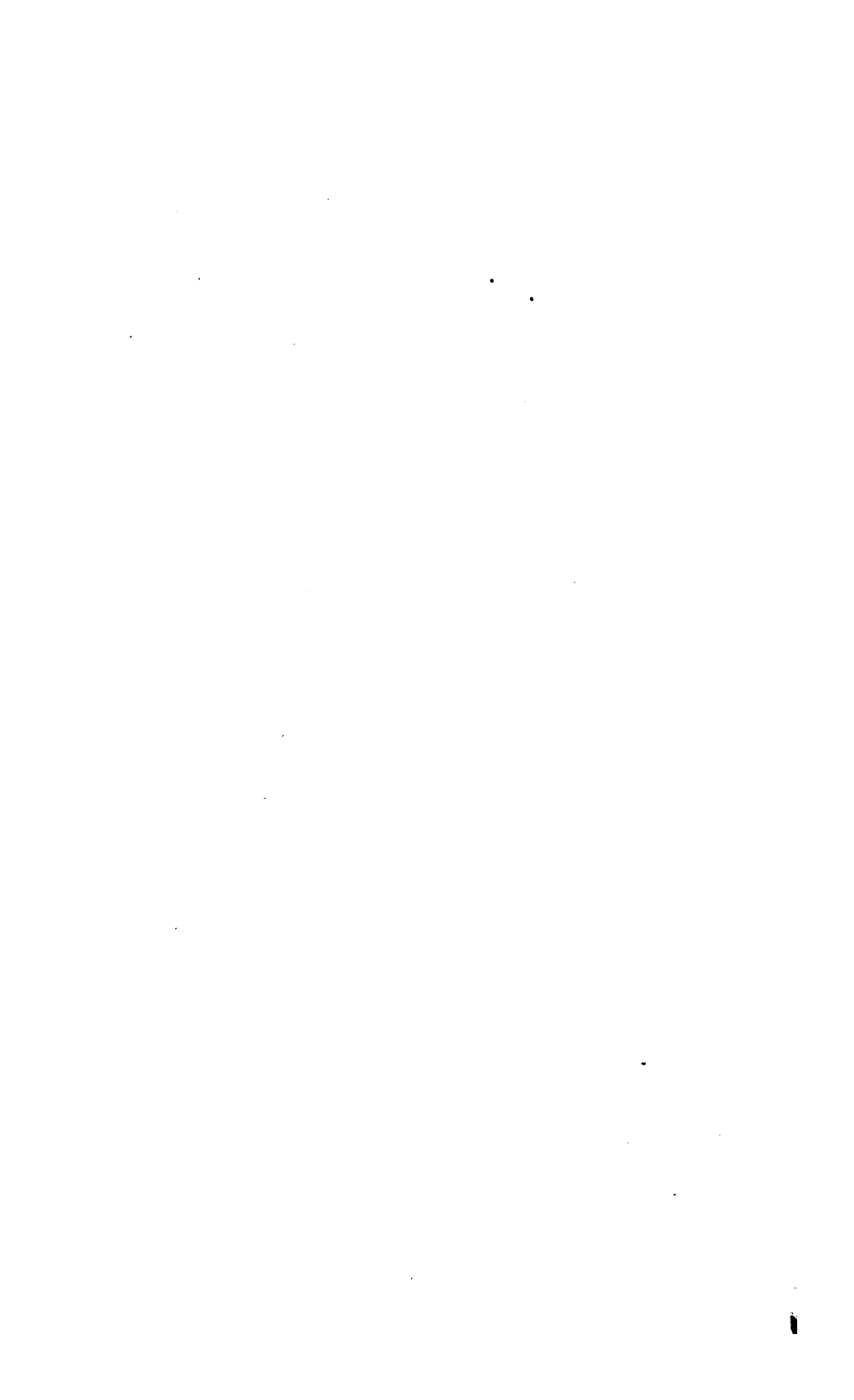
**Old Marietta—Reasons for Term "Old"—New Conditions—New Im-
provements—New Marietta.**

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS.

	PAGE.
Old View of Mound.....	4
North American Indian.....	6
Map of Northwest Territory.....	32
Rufus Putnam.....	41
"For the Ohio".....	48
Marie Antoinette.....	57
Campus Martius.....	59
Geo. Arthur St. Clair.....	62
Map of Original Boundary of Washington County.....	65
Site of Marietta and Harmar, 1788.....	67
Map of the Indian War.....	91
Fort Harmar.....	105
Ohio Company's Purchase.....	110
Oscar A. Lambert.....	131
Fire Department.....	141
City Hall.....	143
First Court House.....	150
Second Court House.....	152
New Court House.....	154
Children's Home.....	158
Muskingum Academy.....	176
High School Building.....	183
Marion Street School.....	185
Marietta College.....	193
First Congregational Church.....	205
First M. E. Church.....	214
Unitarian Church.....	234
St. Lucas' Church.....	236
Y. M. C. A. Building.....	240
Star Clothing House.....	251
The Marietta Chair Company.....	253
The A. T. Nye Company.....	254
Western Spectator.....	261
Leader Building.....	268
The Citizens Bank Building.....	281
Oil Well Scene.....	289
Elks Home.....	299
The Mound.....	302
Soldiers' Monument.....	310
Ohio Company's Office.....	311
The Old Block-House.....	312
Union Depot.....	316









Thos J Summers



CHAPTER I.

EARLY INHABITANTS.

The true history of any place in the United States begins many centuries prior to the time usually ascribed by the historian. The antiquity of man requires mention in a work attempting to give a complete account of the country or any part thereof. "Multitudes of nations have arisen upon the American Continent and have disappeared, leaving no trace but ruins, mounds, a few wrought stones, or fragments of pottery."

It is difficult for us to conceive of a race of people, of whatever kind, inhabiting this country in such ancient periods, but we must not allow ourselves to believe that this continent, or even this part of it, was uninhabited or devoid of use by man, for whom it was created, during the many centuries preceding the time when the races now upon it first came to its shores. Even poetic fancy will not allow us to conceive such an opinion, but more explicit and more satisfying does the real evidence of such an occupancy come to us, when we but study the ages preceding and find such remains and works of man as portray his existence and occupancy many centuries prior to the time of the earliest known inhabitants.

In studying these early periods the historian must be content with the remains that are found and the inferences which may be drawn therefrom. The task and patience necessary for such important investigations can be recompensed only by the satisfaction of revealing what had once been unknown and of giving to the world information that will aid the tide of progress. When the beginning was, can be determined no more definitely than when the ending will be, but after investigating the remains of former ages, we

associate like with like and from these draw such conclusions as can be reasonably sustained.

Geology reveals the fact that flint implements, weapons, human skulls, and even entire skeletons have been found imbedded in deposits which belong to two geologic ages preceding the present, which is designated as the age of man. From the various remains of man which have been found associated with the bones of animals, larger than any of the present day, it is inferred that frequent conflicts took place between man and beast. These engagements must have been very severe, judging from the remains of the animals and all that man had with which to defend himself. When these men lived or what they did can not be learned definitely and nothing can be established beyond the bare fact that human beings existed in those very early times.

When man first came to the United States can not definitely be stated, much less when he first came to Ohio. There is, however, evidence of his existence in the State previous to the Glacial epoch. This age was characterized by a climate severely cold and by the formation of large glaciers, traveling slowly from the north to the south, destroying forests, carrying huge rocks and driving men and beasts before them to a more comfortable place. From the traces left by this epoch and in these glacial deposits there have been found various human relics, numerous stone implements and many different weapons. The people of that age seem to have dwelt in communities, not as savages roaming from place to place. Concerning their character absolutely nothing can be said, nor can anything in this regard be known of those races which immediately followed them. Man's earliest dwelling in this country must continue a mystery in many ways, but his remains suggest fields of investigation such as delight the geologist and searcher of the beginning of human existence.

The first reliable evidence of civilization and the earliest chapters of the history of man in Ohio begin with the close of the Glacial epoch in the Mississippi valley. It is claimed that Ohio was one of the earliest portions of the globe to be-

come inhabited and Professor Wright says that "Man was on the continent at the period when the climate and ice of Greenland extended to the mouth of New York harbor. The probability is that if he was in New Jersey at that time, he was upon the banks of the Ohio."¹ As has been stated, the present conclusion is that when the glacial terraces were in process of formation, these primitive beings came down from the north, having been associated with the period at that time. But looking from the close of this epoch we soon see some evidence of civilization manifested, although in a crude form, and again must the study of another period be made through the remains of its people.

About the close of the Glacial epoch, or in a later period, there are traces of a people who erected imposing mounds and earthworks upon the surfaces of the terraces along the banks of the rivers. Of this latter race of semi-civilized people, known as the Mound Builders, we know nothing except from their works and remains. The mounds, forts, effigies, etc. of these people number more than ten thousand in Ohio, being more numerous in this state than in any other equal area in the world. The most important of these are the Serpent Mound in Adams County, which is more than 1000 feet long; Fort Ancient in Warren County, which is surrounded by an embankment of about five miles; Fort Hill in Highland County having an area of 35 acres; fortifications at Newark covering 1000 acres; a mound at Miamisburg, the largest in the State, being 68 feet high and 800 feet in circumference at its base. But one of the most beautiful and historical mounds in the State is the one in the city of Marietta. This mound is a part of our history, and one of the possessions in which all our citizens pride, and concerning which more will be said later in the work.

It is impossible to have any exact information of the Mound Builders in regard to civilization and culture, yet we find indications pointing to a degree of development in these directions. The degree of development of a nation is judged by its government, its industries and its mil-

1. The Ice Age in North America.

itary discipline. Many writers claim that the government of these people was despotic and powerful in order to exact sufficient labor from the people to erect the mighty monuments; others reason that, as the population was numerous and consisted of a large number of laborers, it is more reasonable to say that it was not of mere force, but one with a religious power ruling the subjects. Their industrious nature can not but be inferred from the mounds, remains and effigies which have been left by them. Of their military



genius and skill very little can be said. Their fortifications were very skillfully erected, indicating their power in defense and in assailing enemies. Their condition and degree of civilization, therefore, was by no means the crudest, but shows a somewhat degree of development.

They were a people skilled in the various mechanical arts, such as the manufacture of implements, tools and ornaments, many of which were made of stone by grinding or rubbing until they had the desired shape; their flint instru-

ments were probably made by pressure; their copper implements, of this metal hammered out cold. It is fair to presume, also, that they had social enjoyments, amusements and various games. They may be called a religious people in as much as they had certain forms of worship, as indicated by some of the idols which have been found. What form it was, can be conjectured only from their remains and mounds, but as all other nations, however low in civilization, they had some notion of a supernatural being. Their homage to such was undoubtedly paid, and the Mound Builders can be designated as a people who recognized in all affairs a power higher and stronger than their own.

The Mound Builders were a race of whom we know little as to their origin, and no more concerning their disappearance. If they were a race of people which originated in America, then we deny the unity of the race and set ourselves at variance with the best scientific minds that have ever dealt with this important question. If we say they came from the Old World, where did they come from and how? Numerous theories have been presented but the mystery still remains. It is a question interesting to the student and one the reader would doubtless enjoy investigating.

What became of them is another mystery. Did they become extinct as a race, or were they driven out of the country? We know that they were driven for some reason from the country north of the Ohio river to the southern states where they erected structures larger than those of their former home. But whatever became of them, it is strange that these conquerors of the Mound Builders in Ohio, no doubt their superiors, left no traces whatever of their existence here, and no marks of a higher civilization.

So far as it is known, the Mound Builders were followed by the North American Indian—the race that occupied this country at the time of its settlement by the whites, but possessing no traditions relating to the Mound Builders. The Indians were uncivilized and lived a life of hunting and fishing. They had a great passion for war, which was waged for revenge, rather than conquest, revenge being the noblest of

all virtues to the Indian. The red men were always unsocial and solitary. They cared more for the forest than the wigwam, and more for the wigwam than the village. They were never populous, being about 6000 in number at the time of the Revolutionary War.

Of their occupation in the Ohio country prior to 1750, but little is known, and scarcely anything prior to 1650. Lewis H. Morgan, in writing of the Indian, says: "Ohio, about the year 1656, was also (in speaking of Kentucky) entirely uninhabited. It was not until the Iroquois, or Six Nations, who occupied the

State of New York, began their immigration southward, that Ohio was occupied by the Indians." At the time of the coming of the tribes were the different parts of the state, the upper Muskingum by the Delaware principal chiefs were White Eye, who died in 1780, and who then gained ascendancy among his people. For reasons hereinafter stated, they had no villages on the lower



NORTH AMERICAN INDIAN.

Muskingum, being settled at the confluence of the Tuscarawas and Muskingum. So far as is known, no villages were in what is now Washington county, this region being devoid of inhabitants and regarded as a hunting ground. The different streams were named by the Indians and to the Delawares we owe the name given to the Muskingum river, and to the Iroquois, the name given to the Ohio. The former stream was known among the Delawares by the name of "Mooskingum," being so called, it is said, on account of its clearness; the latter, as known to the Iroquois, was originally called

the "Ohio," which doubtless conveys the meaning "beautiful" to an Iroquois of the present day, unless he belongs to the Tuscarawas tribe. But etymologists are generally agreed that the ending "io" originally meant "great" and not "beautiful."

The North American Indian had a just title to this territory when it was first visited by the whites. They were then exercising the rights of possession and occupancy which gave them an undisputed claim. This right was justly recognized by the whites when they made their permanent settlements, and the final claims of the Indians were relinquished to the whites through treaty and purchase. It can not be claimed that the Indians should have been left alone and undisturbed in this forest and wilderness through which they roamed with no settlements or signs of civilization among them. Such a valuable and delightful country as this was not intended to remain in the possession of such a barbarous people forever; it must need fall in the hands of a civilized and progressive race who would push on the tide of civilization.

Here was a country whose soil might produce anything that would grow in such a climate, whose rivers teemed with fish, whose valleys and hills abounded in game, yet there were scarcely any cornfields, no fires except by the hunter or warrior, and the silence of the forest was never broken only by the howling winds and the wild beasts. Can one but wonder why this was? The race that early inhabited the country did not think of the opportunities of this region, and doubtless had not the capacity for such a form of government and civilization as is required for developing a country. Again can one but reflect why it was that white men should stay away from such a productive and well climated country for over a hundred and fifty years after discovering the New World? What could have produced the abandonment of so desirable a region! Another query comes to the mind of the student when he considers that when the valley of the Ohio was first visited by the white men, the Indians had all retired from its banks to a distance of forty or fifty miles. It seems that this abandonment was many years prior to the

visitation of the whites, and again we wonder why this was. Why did the upper valley of the Ohio remain destitute of human habitation and without any indication of human life for so long a period?

From the Indians themselves, we find the cause to have been the repeated invasions of a merciless and invincible enemy from the north. Fleets of canoes, which were built on the head waters of the Ohio, and manned with the fierce warriors of the Iroquois, or Five Nations,¹ annually floated down the river, bringing death and destruction to all who lived on its borders. They would moor to the shores, and, leaving a guard, make excursions against all who lived within a days journey. By coming upon the inhabitants very unexpectedly, they would cause great slaughter and destruction to all who were near the river. This legend is corroborated by history, and the Iroquois, or Five Nations, were the foes whose frequent visits, with overwhelming strength, caused dismay along the Ohio valley and drove all the weaker tribes to the upper waters of the Muskingum, Scioto, Miami and tributaries of the lake. The Five Nations was a strong tribe and claimed to be the conquerors of the whole country from sea to sea, and there is good historical evidence that they exercised a powerful sway over the country between the Great Lakes, the Ohio and the Mississippi. We learn at least, that the upper Ohio was for a long time called by the early French, "The river of the Iroquois" and remained unexplored through fear of their hostility.

The account of the engagements and battles with this powerful tribe history can not record, but if it could, many volumes might be filled. These warriors kept all settlements and inhabitants from the Ohio, and the only use of this abandoned region was as a hunting ground which abounded in game. The region of the Ohio Valley was surely one of the great battle grounds of the west, where the weaker Indian tribes were compelled to submit to devastation and destruction at

¹ The tribe of Five Nations was the same as that known later in history as the Six Nations. In 1714-15, the Tuscarawas of North Carolina, being a southern tribe of the Iroquois, joined the Five Nations, and since then the Iroquois have been known as the Six Nations.

the hands of a powerful and hostile set of people, or abandon the beautiful valley to inland places of security. The description of the battles are unknown to history, but their results were decisive.

The possibilities of this region were, at this time, unknown to any of the European nations who were continually planting settlements along the eastern shore of this country. They knew there was such a land, but that seemed to be all, and were apparently content with the knowledge that this western country existed, and for over a hundred and fifty years kept all explorers out of it.

It seems strange that for so long a time no use worthy of mention was made of this part of the new discovery which abounded in various resources. No account was given of it during this period, and no one seemed to possess further knowledge than the mere fact that it existed in the form of a wilderness roamed over by Indians.

The credit of first giving us a valuable account of the climate; soil and production of this great valley must be given to La Salle, and to him is due the honor of first opening it to the civilized world. There is every reason to believe that he was the first white man who trod the soil of the State of Ohio, and the first who saw the "Beautiful" river.

CHAPTER II.

EUROPEAN EXPLORATIONS AND CONTROL.

The first explorations by Europeans in what is now Ohio were made by the French under La Salle dating from 1668. To La Salle must be given the honor of associating the name of Ohio in the annals of American adventure and discovery, and it is probable that he ascended the Muskingum and has been where Marietta now stands. It was mainly through his discoveries that the title of the Mississippi Valley and the territory northwest of the Ohio vested in France.

Prior to any of the French expeditions in the Mississippi, the Spanish had already discovered the great river, but had failed to take possession of it. La Salle conceived the idea of fortifying its mouth and thus hold the river against the world. Also had England planted colonies on the Atlantic shore, claiming the whole country back of them. La Salle hoped to gain this entrance of the English to the west and forever shut them out of it. Previous to his exploits, the French were making the seat of their Empire in America along the St. Lawrence; he hoped to change it to the Mississippi. He was, in a word, the one who first conceived the policy which led to Fort Duquesne and Braddock's defeat. His explorations and discoveries dated from 1668 to 1682, during which time he explored the greater part of this Great Valley; his discovery of Ohio, between 1668 and 1670, gave to France a great hold on the Northwest.¹ On April 9, 1682, he and his little party stood just above the mouth of the Mississippi, with an appropriate inscription, and a cross, with a leaden plate also appropriately inscribed buried near. Some hymns were sung and shouts of "Long live the King" and then La Salle asserted his ownership by

1. The discovery rests chiefly on the authority of Juliet who has it so marked on his map of 1674.

right of discovery and possession and named the immense territory "Louisiana" in honor of Louis XIV, King of France at that time. France thus claimed all the country from the mouth of the Ohio along the Mississippi and the rivers which flow into it from its source to its mouth at the sea and also to the mouth of the river of Palms.

The purpose of the French expeditions into the territory north of the Ohio was not for permanent settlement but for commerce. They wanted the fur trade of the Indians. For the gaining of this purpose, they made the Indians their friends. They treated the chiefs as they did their own Kings; they called the rivers, lakes and mountains by the Indian names; they married the Indian daughters; they carried the cross among them; they healed the sick and comforted those who were sorrowful; the priest, soldier and trader were together through the whole period of colonization. But the English did none of these things, beginning rather with villages and outlying farms. Consequently, the French pleased the Indian trappers the better, and controlled most of the Indian tribes by means of their missionaries and traders. Through the control they had of the Indians, they somewhat injured the English, and thus pushed with success their great business in the fur trade.

To increase their business and secure the territory they had previously discovered, they began to establish trading posts in different parts of the Northwest. All of their missions and posts were established with admirable judgment, and in all of them can be seen the wisdom of the priest, the soldier and the trader combined. They aimed at no permanent settlement for such would injure the business of the traders, destroy the mission field of the Jesuit, and colonization was not considered the business of the soldier. But such a plan could never mean for them the ultimate control of such a country as the one they had discovered. The Old Regime of France crushed the life out of Canada, and how could it be expected to work here? A colony without colonists is an impossibility, and this France could not understand.

It seems that a policy of such a nature alone would have defeated France in her object, but when they began the establishment of posts and stations, they met an enemy which itself should have taught them the necessity of settlements. They found then that the country had been previously claimed by the English, who asserted that all the country west of the settlements they had made in the east was theirs. They claimed it because some of the charters granted them by the English government extended from ocean to ocean, and on the rights they had obtained by treaties of purchase from the Six Nations, who claimed to be conquerors of the whole country, and therefore its possessors.

Professor Seeley is authority for the statement that expansion was the key to English history in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.¹ Whether this be true or not, we find the policy pursued by the Mother country in the New World. Believing as she did her right to the western lands, she began as early as 1730, to establish stations in the northwest and on what the French claimed was their territory. In 1745, the Pennsylvanians and Virginians began to drift westward into the territory of Louisiana. In 1750, the Ohio Land Company² made the first English expedition under Christopher Gist for the purpose of exploring their contemplated possessions on the Ohio river, as well as the adjacent country. In 1752, Gist was appointed surveyor of the Company and directed to lay off a town and fort near the mouth of Chartier's creek. Nothing, we presume, was done, for Washington in one of his journals writes concerning the place as where "the Ohio Company *intended* to lay off their fort."

Gradually the rivals for this territory were approaching, and the repetition of the past was soon to occur. The French, with the St. Lawrence as a base of operation, were long moving in the direction of the Ohio; the English, with the seashore as a base, were coming to the same destination. Both had entered the valley, one claiming it through the right of discovery

¹ The Expansion of England.

² This company must not be confounded with the Ohio Company of a later date.

and possession, the other by virtue of the Cabot voyages, the Iroquois protectorate and the Indian purchases. Consequently, the two nations began to dispute as to the rightful owner of this part of the country. The journeys and stations of the English colonists aroused the jealousies of the French and in 1749, the French began to take formal possession of their discoveries by erecting wooden crosses along the Ohio river and burying a leaden plate at the foot of each northern tributary, on which was engraved a legend assertive of their authority. They forbade the colonial or English traders to visit that region, asserting that the English never had any claim to it. This prohibition was made to Governor Hamilton of Pennsylvania under the immediate direction of Captain Celeron de Bienville.

The above order was written on August 6, 1749, and on August 16th, the French were at the mouth of the Muskingum, as will be shown by the date on the plate buried at this place. The account of the finding of this plate is given in Hildreth's Pioneer History, which was written in 1848, from which the following is taken: "In the spring of the year 1798, there was a freshet in the Muskingum river, which bore away large masses of earth from the bank at the mouth, leaving it quite perpendicular. In the summer following, some boys who were bathing, discovered projecting from the face of the bank, three or four feet below the surface of the earth, a square metallic plate. By the aid of a pole, they succeeded in loosening it from its bed. On a more close inspection, it was found to be lead, engraved with letters in a language which they did not understand. Not thinking it of any value, except for the lead, which was then a scarce and dear article, they took it home, and being in want of bullets, a portion of it was cut up and cast into balls. It shortly afterwards came to the knowledge of Paul Fearing, Esq., that a curious old lead plate had been found by the boys, a little below, or nearly opposite to, the site of Fort Harmar. He immediately got possession of it, and ascertained that the inscription was in the French language. The present Hon.

1 Hildreth's Pioneer History, page 19.

William Woodbridge, of Detroit, from whom we have these facts, then quite a youth, was living in Marietta, and had recently returned from Gallipolis, where he had been learning the French language. Mr. Fearing took the plate to him, and ascertained, that it had been deposited there by the French as an evidence of their right of possession of the country. Quite a large portion of the inscription had been cut away by the boys, so that the whole could not be deciphered, but sufficient to ascertain its object." This plate was nearly 12 inches from top to bottom and about $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches in breadth. In 1821, it passed into the hands of Caleb Atwater, of Circleville, Ohio, and was by him given to Governor Clinton, of New York. He transmitted it to the Massachusetts Antiquarian Society where it now remains.

These plates are evidence of the justice of the French claim and how precautions they were in establishing their right. They expected to hold this country and thus have a New France that would be larger than the Old. But while the French were taking these steps, it must be remembered that the English were losing no ground and expecting some day to have such a hold on the territory as would enable them to maintain it forever as their possession. Each country thus considered it necessary to exercise exclusive control over the northwest, and justly maintain the authority they asserted.

As each nation thus claimed the country and was contending for the right to control it, the result was the determination of each to assert and maintain their dominion over the disputed territory. The situation was causing much uneasiness in both countries and produced much comment throughout the whole civilized world. How would it terminate and how would these conflicting claims be settled? Statesmen had often said that these two races, rivals then everywhere, would not live together in peace on the same continent. No continent was big enough for both. Old antipathies, old traditions, old rivalries had taught an Englishman always to look upon a Frenchman as his natural enemy. Indi-

cations in the New World were at this time pointing to the repetition of the past and to a settlement by force.

In 1758, George Washington, then a young man of twenty-two, was sent by Lord Dinwiddie, Governor of Virginia, to negotiate with the French, and ask for their removal. Washington went the very day he received his credentials and found the French officer at Fort Venango after a long perilous journey. He treated Washington with respect, but refused to discuss theories and declared himself under orders which he should obey. Washington understood this and it was then clear that France was determined to hold the territory she had explored. The next year the English built a fort where Pittsburg now is, which meant war to the French. Soon a thousand Frenchmen came down the Allegheny, captured the place and called it Fort Duquesne.

Following this came the French and Indian War, which is well known to history and needs no treatise in this work. Suffice it to say, that it lasted for nine years and was simply a struggle for supremacy of the land north of the Ohio, as a result of these conflicting claims. During the war the Iroquois joined the English, and the Hurons and Algonquins joined the French. It ended February 18, 1763, by the Treaty of Paris, by the terms of which France ceded all her Canadian possessions and all lands east of the Mississippi to England; Spain ceded Florida to England, and received from France all the lands west of the Mississippi and thus the "French colors went down forever in the history of America." "Of all her boundless territories in North America, nothing was left [to France] but the two island rocks on the coast of Newfoundland that the victors had given her for drying her codfish."

Previous to the French and Indian War, England owned only *four* per cent, Spain *sixteen* per cent and France *eighty* per cent of all North America. When it ended, the situation was just the opposite. What the French had labored so hard to rear since La Salle first explored the unknown territory, becomes the prize of England, and British dominion was at last firmly established in the New World and

on the Ohio. Although the French were the first Europeans who explored the West and had obtained a just title to it, they now have nothing and England, France's greatest rival, is the gainer of everything.

It is proper in this connection to consider the probable cause of the weakness, and thus the defeat, of the French. When we look at the French we see their history far more picturesque and brilliant than the English; but, on the other hand, the work of the English was more solid, valuable and permanent. Prof. Hinsdale says: "The French took to the lakes, rivers and forests; they cultivated the Indians, their explorers were intent on discovery, their traders on furs, their missionaries on souls. The English did not take to the woods or cultivate the Indians; they loved agriculture and trade, state and church, and so clung to their fields, shops, politics and churches. As a result, while Canada languished, thirteen states grew up on the Atlantic plain modeled on the Saxon pattern, and became rich, populous and strong."

Does it seem right that France, who had done so much in the West, should lose all? In answering this, we must not allow our admiration of the French from what they had done to blind us from the fact that the cause which England represented was the right cause. The justice of a position depends upon what each represents. The question was whether the English or French tendencies should rule in North America; whether the English or French ideas of religion, government and progress should dominate in the New World. Both countries had gallant soldiers and able commanders; both had true patriots and chivalous men, but they stood upon the battle field for different things. Stating it in a similar form to Prof. Hinsdale,¹ the French stood for the *Old regime*, the English for the House of Commons; the French for the alliance of King and priest, the English for the *habeas corpus* and free inquiry; the French for the past, the English for the future; the French for Louis XV and Madame de Pompadour, the English for such men as

¹ Old Northwest, page 68.

George Washington and Abraham Lincoln. In view of the importance of this victory, Mr. Fiske, in speaking of the English conquest at Quebec, says that "The triumph of Wolfe marks the greatest turning-point as yet discoverable in modern history."¹ In speaking of the same subject, Mr. Greene writes, "With the triumph of Wolfe on the Heights of Abraham began the History of the United States."²

Although Great Britain had now gained control of this rich and boundless territory, she did not open it to emigration and settlers, but reserved it by a royal proclamation to the purposes and uses of the Indians. For about ten years, there was a comparative peace which caused great promise for the future of the whites. There were camps of white men placed throughout the different parts of the States, but no permanent settlements were allowed by the British government to be made during these years, or any that followed. Scarcely had the Treaty of Paris been signed, till England changed her policy in regard to her new land.

The royal proclamation was immediately issued forbidding any "warrants of survey or pass-patents from being granted" for any lands beyond the heads or sources of any of the rivers which fall into the Atlantic ocean from the west or northwest." This was explained by the King as being intended for the protection of the Indians who lived under his security. By forbidding any of his subjects from making any purchases or settlements whatever, or taking possession of any of the lands, without his special leave or license, in order to preserve the land for the use of the Indians there located, was his explanation of this proclamation. Could this really be the motive for such an edict? It has been reasonably contradicted by strong men, but we leave that for the reader to investigate and decide upon, with the suggestion that his explanation seems to be insufficient of itself.

This place in our history must not be passed by without referring to the views of Dr. Franklin on the idea of settling the West. Soon after the Albany Congress, which was held in 1754, he wrote his "Plan for settling two Western Colonies

1 American Political Ideas page 56.

2 History of the English People, Vol. IV, pages 193-4.

in North America with Reasons for the Plan." These two colonies, he claimed should be, one on the Ohio, the other on Lake Erie. In 1756, he wrote to Rev. George Whitefield:

"I sometimes wish that you and I were jointly employed by the Crown to settle a colony on the Ohio. I imagine that we could do it effectually, and without putting the nation to much expense; but I fear that we shall never be called upon for such a service. What a glorious thing it would be to settle in that fine country a large, strong body of religious and industrious people!"

This hope he never realized, but the plan was suggested and left to be effected by just such men as he referred to, but at a later date and under a different government.

During all the time of her control of the Northwest, England tried to keep it barren of permanent settlements. But there was at least one English statesman who saw the futility of carrying out such a restrictive policy. On March 22, 1775, he delivered his famous "Speech on Conciliation of America," and speaking in regard to the opening of the West, he proceeds:

"Already they have topped the Appalachian mountains. From thence they behold before them an immense plain, one vast, rich, level meadow; a square of five hundred miles. Over this they would wander without a possibility of restraint; they would change their manners with the habits of their life; would hence soon forget a government by which they were disowned; would become hordes of English Tartars and pouring down upon your unfortified frontiers a fierce and irresistible cavalry, become masters of your governors and your counsellors, your collectors and comptrollers, and of all the slaves that adhered to them. *Such would, and in no long time must be, the effect of attempting to forbid as a crime, and to suppress as an evil, the command and blessing of Providence, 'Increase and multiply.'* Such would be the happy result of an endeavor to keep as a lair of wild beasts that earth which God by an express charter has given to the children of men."

During the time of the English rule over this new territory there was but one attempt at a permanent settlement, being the first white settlers in what is now Ohio. They were Moravian missionaries who had first gone among the Delaware Indians in Pennsylvania and afterwards followed them to Ohio in 1772. They were good christain men and women and had some intelligent and industrious converts. But in

spite of these characteristics, they soon became a by-word and jest, because they would not fight, even in their own defense, believing all war to be a crime. They labored hard and succeeded in founding three neat villages along the Tuscarawas in as delightful a place as one could wish for. Each village had its own church and school-house; each school-house had its own spelling books in the Delaware tongue; and all took part in this work as well as the out-door labors of the field.

These people were still here at the beginning of the Revolutionary War. This placed them in a dangerous condition. They were now between two camps and suspected both and, in the main, claimed neutrality. But this could not last, for a neutral, between two belligerents, must have power to maintain its neutrality. The result was that the British Indian Agent, at Detroit, asked the great council of the Six Nations to remove those Christian Indians out of the country, pretending to fear that they were helping the Americans. But having failed in this plan, the British commandant gave the authority to those, who were willing, to remove the Moravians. The Moravians asked for time, but all in vain; the missionaries were seized, their villages destroyed and plundered, and they were forced to leave in September, 1781. They then went to Sandusky where they spent the winter. Having nothing here on which to live, they decided to go back and gather the corn which they left when they fled.

In March, 1782, while they were engaged in this work, they were surprised, made prisoners, and all but two or three butchered by a party of American rangers from the Ohio. "With gun and spear, and tomahawk and scalping knife, and bludgeon and mallet, the wholesale brutal murder of these defenseless people was accomplished." After death reigned in the settlement, the bodies of the murdered Moravians were buried. Many of the missionaries were now Indian converts, and were imbued with the spirit of peace. They were manly, brave and honorable. They had kept out of the struggles and warfares of the other tribes.

The expedition of those whites which resulted in such a massacre must indeed be called a cruel one. It was led by General Williamson, but to his credit, it must be said, that he opposed the massacre, and did all he could to prevent it. He wanted his men to take them to Fort Pitt, but their voice was almost unanimous for blood. Of the men there, it must be said that "they committed a bloody outrage and brought an indelible disgrace, not only upon themselves as white men, but also upon the border annals of Ohio."

Ninety years after the occurrence of this sad event, the Moravian brethren met at Gnadenhutten and, with appropriate ceremonies, dedicated a monument to the memory of the Indian converts who perished there. This monument stands upon the site of the old Mission church, and the shaft is 25 feet high. It was unveiled by four Moravian Indians, and on the western face is the following inscription:

HERE
TRIUMPHED IN DEATH
NINETY
CHRISTIAN INDIANS
MARCH 8, 1782.

The Moravians must pass from history as being unsuccessful in their attempts to plant a permanent settlement in Ohio. Their work and object were commendable, but the time had not come nor had the right people come forward as yet to open the Great West to civilization. Neither was the right country controlling the already settled part of the New World. There was no government which permitted any emigration to the West, and the colonies must wait till the power of a greedy king over the Northwest be wrested from him.

England continued to pursue the land policy already

described from the close of the French War to the beginning of the Revolution. She was anxious to obtain and maintain control of the Ohio, but just as reluctant to see it put to any civilized use. This restrictive policy of George III was one of the causes which aided in bringing on the Revolutionary War, and consequently his loss of the whole West. The Declaration of Independence in its complaints against the King says that, "He has endeavored to prevent the population of these states; for that purpose obstructing the laws for naturalization of foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage emigration hither; and raising the conditions of new appropriations of lands." The action of England was naturally opposed by the colonists. In connection with their unjust taxation, this policy became a great grievance to the subjects of England along the Atlantic.

England's attitude towards her subjects in this country soon become so oppressive that they could not be endured. Severe taxation and unjust laws were placed upon them, and all without representation in Parliament. Bitter was the opposition to such treatment and the cry came that they would not endure "taxation without representation." But England still continued her tyrannical rule and was continually increasing the hatred of her subjects toward her. This unjust treatment finally resulted in the Revolutionary War, which began on April 19, 1775. The Declaration of Independence was issued on July 4, 1776, whereby the United States became a free and independent country and from this date we count our existence as a nation.

This war continued for eight years, ending in 1783, by the Treaty of Paris, by the terms of which England relinquished her rights and interests in the Northwest Territory to the United States. She relinquished her claim to all land east of the Mississippi, and thus a new nation was formed. Oppression was no longer to rule over the thirteen colonies, but in its place Democracy should be established. A new form of government was to be formed and this must reach over the Northwest. Two European countries had struggled for

supremacy in the New World and now both had lost their best possessions. England, who had rightly conquered the French in 1763, had now been conquered by those who won her battles then. The colonies were henceforth to be free and to plant civilization in the Northwest.

Although the Revolutionary period was almost barren of events in the Northwest, there was one event of the greatest importance—the expedition of George Rogers Clark. The time had come when the destiny of the Northwest Territory was to be decided, and it was the expedition of this cool, courageous and sagacious man which was to shape its destiny. It was his foresight and prompt, efficient action which made the Northwest Territory a part of the United States, instead of leaving it to England.

Having failed to arouse the House of Burgesses of Virginia, Mr. Clark appealed to Patrick Henry, the Governor of the State, and from him succeeded in obtaining a commission to raise seven companies of soldiers, and later, in a private letter, was ordered to seize the British posts in the Northwest. In June, 1778, he started from Pittsburg, where he had stopped since January for provisions and ammunition. He soon reduced several garrisons to his possession and was able to win over to him the French inhabitants and make them good allies. In 1779, he succeeded in wresting the Northwest from the English and gaining for the United States one of the most valuable acquisitions she could have obtained. Our thanks are due to this noble general for making us a part of the United States at the time when she first became an independent nation, and making it possible to found the first settlement in the Northwest under the jurisdiction of the Congress of the United States, and not under the Parliament of England.

The campaign of Rogers Clark was one of great endurance and hardship. The difficulty in securing the enlistment of his soldiers, in obtaining provisions for his journey and the fatigue of such a long, terrible march could be overcome only by such men as Rogers Clark. But the saddest part of his life was the way he was forgotten by the

government. He never enjoyed a commission in the Continental service, and his dismissal left him without employment. He was still a young man, and his years might have been filled with valuable service to his country. The ungrateful treatment he received soon made him become so embittered that he fell into bad habits and poverty. He drank to excess, and lived by himself for many years, hunting, fishing and indulging his appetite with such old comrades as visited his cabin. He died in poverty, with his just claim against the State unsettled, to be settled years after by the tardy government of the United States.

In speaking of the Northwest Territory, James A. Garfield said that "The cession of that great territory, under the treaty of 1783, was due mainly to the foresight, the courage and endurance of one man, who never received from his country an adequate recognition for his great service."¹

But the United States becomes a nation, and the Northwest Territory a part of it. Many had been the conflicts which resulted in such a victory. France and England, both great and powerful nations, had labored, struggled and fought for the Northwest. But England, the victor, could not hold it, or her colonies in America, against the remonstrances and fightings of her colonists. But these nations present another side of historical life. Their influence in other ways can not be erased from the pages of history. During the many years that they exercised control in the New World, these two countries were instilling in their colonists such principles as would guide and influence them in forming a nation of their own. Thus it is, that in closing the chapter on European explorations and control, it is proper that to France we give all the honor due her for the discovery of this part of the country and our thanks for her influence for good in many ways; to England must credit be given for the noble principles she fought for against France, and for the inherited character of our forefathers to whom we owe so much; and to Rogers Clark for making us a part of the United States we give all honor and glory due him.

1. James A. Garfield; Address, 1873.

CHAPTER III.

THE UNITED STATES.

When England gave up to the United States all the territory she had wrested from France twenty years before, south of the Great Lakes, she did not know what she was giving up; neither did we know ourselves. Here was a vast territory east of the Mississippi all of which now belonged to the United States, except what is now Florida, which belonged to Spain. Here was a vast area of thousands of square miles which had been ceded to the United States and neither country knowing the possibilities and the outcome of such a possession. Each was familiar with what was east of the Appalachian mountains, but what was west of them they knew very little. When one reached these mountains, there was an end of settlements. West of this was a wilderness, filled with savages and wild beasts, except a few settlements in Kentucky and Tennessee.

Today we look upon this country as being a short distance from the colonial states, but to them it seemed as far away as the interior of Alaska today. They then knew no railroad nor steamboat. When one set out, it was impossible to foretell the length of the voyage; all depended on wind and weather. A journey then required about as many days as it does hours now, even in the settled part of the country.

We must not look upon the habits and customs of the people then as being similar to what they are today. Education, science, literature and art were considered very little; there were no modern conveniences in the way of mail, telephones, telegraphs, electricity, gas, kerosene-oil, street lights, gas, coal, clothing and all the utensils which are now so common. There were less than 4,000,000 people in the United States and about one-seventh of them were negro

slaves. But in view of this, they were a happy and free people, and before them were great possibilities. They could not see very far in the future, but all had great hope and expected some day there would be a great nation on this side of the Atlantic.

In these thirteen colonies were men whom the whole world honored for their ability and idea of government. To these men belonged the Magna Charta, the Declaration of Rights, the *habeas corpus*, the muniments of English liberty, the Revolutionary Congress and the Articles of Confederation. To men like Washington, Putnam and Cutler, the Great West was no sealed book. Their minds were not filled with ideal commonwealths like Plato's Republic, Augustine's City of God or Moore's Utopia, but they grasped the mighty fact of the Empire of the future. They did not wish to build up on the ruins of the older institutions, but to develop from them a nobler, broader and more lasting structure. The Ship of State was to be launched amid tempests, but to meet the exigencies which must thus come, there are always illustrious men who rise to control the winds and dispel the clouds by their potent influences, "while from the clear upper sky the steady light of the great planet marks out the course the vessel must pursue, and sits shining on the sails as it comes grandly into the haven where it would be."

During all the time that Great Britain continued to exercise her right of control over all this territory, it was in the possession of the Indian Tribes, over whom she claimed protection. In Ohio, there were the Wyandots occupying the fertile and level regions of the Sandusky river; the Delawares in the rich valleys of the Tuscarawas and Muskingum; the Shawnese living in populous towns in the beautiful valley of the Scioto; the Miamas occupying the territory between the Great and Little Miami rivers; the Mingroes, known as Logan's Tribes, scattered along the Ohio river; and the Chippewas and Ottawas occupying the northern part of the state, along the banks of Lake Erie. None of these tribes had been friendly to the English, and it still required an occasional expedition to keep them quiet.

There were no permanent white men within this Indian land, and all who came were known by them as enemies. When the Independence of the United States was recognized Ohio was a great expansive territory of danger and death to the white man. It was a great block of wilderness occupied by more than sixty thousand Indians. The Delawares themselves, who were in the valley of the Muskingum, according to the account given in the journal of Christopher Gist, numbered in 1751, about five hundred fighting men.

It has been previously stated that this vast country, which came into the possession of the United States by the treaty of Paris, had never yet been opened to settlement by England. The question of settling it soon came before the people, but it could not be immediately done by the United States. Before it could be accomplished and the newly acquired domain opened to settlement, the claims of the different states had to be quieted. In 1780, Congress declared that this vast area should be national lands, but the difficulty in carrying out the declaration was the fact that New York, Connecticut, Massachusetts and Virginia claimed title to a part of it, and the Indian tribes had undoubted rights which must be recognized, for in the treaty of 1783 England made no provision in behalf of the Indians, not even the Six Nations, their most faithful allies. These disputes and claims of the states were subjects of great anxiety to the patriotic statesmen of those days. Gradually and quietly, however, the contentions were removed through the wisdom which characterized the plans of the founders of the Republic.

On March 1, 1781, the State of New York made a cession of all her claims in the Northwest Territory. On March 1, 1784, Virginia ceded all her land, except the tract known as the Virginia Military District containing 3,709,848 acres which she reserved for her brave soldiers who fought in the Revolution. On April 19, 1785, the Commonwealth of Massachusetts ceded all her claims to the United States. On May 26, 1786, the State of Connecticut ceded to the United States her claim to the territory, reserving, however,

what is known as the "Western Reserve of Connecticut," containing 3,666,621 acres near Lake Erie, which she held till 1800, when she surrendered this also. These claims of Virginia and Connecticut were recognized by the United States in no way as to *jurisdiction*, but only as to *ownership*.

The next step for Congress, in order to confer a good title upon those who should settle in the Northwest Territory, was to secure a relinquishment of the Indian titles. Accordingly, in October, 1784, the powerful Six Nations, comprising the Mohawks, Onondagas, Senecas, Cyngas, Tuscarawas and Oneidas, relinquished their claims. In January of the next year, the Delawares, Wyandots, Chippewas and Ottawas relinquished all claim to the Ohio Valley. The next year, a treaty was made with the Shawnese who gave up their interest. These and other treaties, with subsequent purchases, extinguished the title of the red men to the Ohio Territory. Although the Indians had now ceded all their rights to this territory, yet within the lines, they could still live and hunt; but all lands east, south and west were declared to belong to the United States, "so far as the said Indians formerly claimed the same." The United States was then in full possession of the Northwestern lands and it devolved upon Congress to make provisions regarding it. It had full power to make the necessary provisions as to the disposal, opening and government of this domain and soon did it begin this great work.

The movement for settling the newly acquired territory had its origin in our army at Newberg. The army was about to be disbanded and there was no money to pay it. The country was in fact bankrupt. It had borrowed until it could do so no longer. It had put out so much paper money, without knowing how it was to be redeemed that no one would take it, except at a very great discount. It had even fallen so low in value that Washington said "a wagon load of it would hardly buy a wagon load of provisions." The need of the state and Federal treasuries was one of the great arguments used to induce the states to surrender some part of the West. They [expected to get some income from this

waste land, yet they scarcely knew how. It was almost a new idea, for in colonial times the waste lands had not proven a source of income.

But this idea could not be realized without a system of surveys such as was then unknown to any of the colonies. This need was met by Congress in "An Ordinance for ascertaining the mode of disposing of lands in the Western territory," enacted May 20, 1785, and applying only to such lands as had already been ceded by the several states and had been purchased by the United States from the Indians.

This ordinance provided for a corps of surveyors to be appointed by Congress, or a Committee of States, one from each State, to survey the lands already ceded and purchased under the directions of a Geographer of the United States. Some of the main features were that, "The surveyors shall proceed to divide the said territory into townships of six miles square, by lines running due north and south and others crossing these at right angles, as near as may be . . .

"The Geographer shall designate the townships, or fractional parts of townships, by numbers progressively from south to north; always beginning each range with No. 1; and the ranges shall be distinguished by their progressive numbers to the westward. The first range, extending from the Ohio to the Lake Erie being marked No. 1. The Geographer shall personally attend to the running of the first east and west line; and shall take the latitudes of the extremes of the first north and south line, and of mouths of the principal rivers.

"The lines shall be measured with a chain; shall be plainly marked by chops on the trees, and exactly described on a plat, whereon shall be noted by the surveyor, at their proper distances, all mines, salt springs, salt lakes, and mill seats that shall come to his knowledge.

"The plats of the townships respectively, shall be marked by subdivision into lots of one mile square or 640 acres, in the same direction as the external lines, and numbering from 1 to 36; always beginning the succeeding range of the

lots with the number next to that which the preceding one concluded.

"The Geographer and surveyors shall pay the utmost attention to the variation of the magnetic needle; and shall run and note all lines by the true meridian, certifying, with every plat, what was the variation at the times of running the lines thereon noted.. . . ."¹

Congress, six days after the passage of the ordinance, elected the surveyors from the different states, each of whom was allowed pay for his services at the rate of two dollars for every mile in length he should run, including wages of chain carriers, markers, and all expenses. Nathaniel Adams was chosen for New Hampshire; Rufus Putnam for Massachusetts; Caleb Harris for Rhode Island; William Morris for New York; Adam Hoops for Pennsylvania; James Sampson for Maryland; Alexander Parker for Virginia; Absalom Tatum for North Carolina; William Tate for South Carolina; and, nearly two months later, Isaac Sherman for Connecticut. At this time General Putnam was engaged in surveying for Massachusetts certain lands which she possessed in Maine, and General Benjamin Tupper was appointed to serve in his place. Caleb Harris and Nathaniel Adams resigned, and Colonel Ebenezer Sproat and Winthrop Sargent were respectively chosen to fill their places.

Under this ordinance the Federal government made its first survey under Thomas Hutchins, the first Geographer of the United States. The ordinance is indeed characteristic of the time in which it was enacted. It is composed of both state and national ideas, but its state features passed away when the Constitution went into effect, while its material features are still with us. It contained the basis of our present system of land survey—boundaries carefully run, measured and marked according to a definite plan; the six-mile township and the section; maps, plats, deeds and records. This system of surveys, of course, did not by the terms of the ordinance apply to the Connecticut and Virginian reservations which have been referred to. But Dr. Andrews,

1 Journals of Congress, IV, page 520.

late of Marietta, was right when he said : "It would have been desirable if the system of uniform ranges, townships and sections, which commenced with the seven ranges in the summer of 1786, could have been carried out over the whole surface of the State ; avoiding the confusion of the five-mile system of the Western Reserve and the Virginia Military District."

The account of the early survey of this new territory can not be passed without a word of tribute for those men who were the "advance guard of the great army of occupation which was to cross the Ohio," and who led a career of adventure and danger, and accomplished the work to which they had been appointed only by overcoming many difficulties. Great alarm prevailed among them on several occasions, caused by the Indians, and several times they were obliged to leave their work and seek safety at Wheeling and other points along the river. But they knew their work and the necessity of it, and no danger or hardship was to frighten or hinder them from doing what had been intrusted to them.

A short time after the passage of the ordinance providing for this survey, Mayor Doughty, with a detachment of United States troops under his command, arrived at the mouth of the Muskingum, and began the erection of a post which was not completed until the spring of 1786. Here was stationed troops for the purpose of "covering the frontier inhabitants, preventing intruding settlers on the land of the United States, and securing the surveyors." Much information is given us about the early frontier life in the West in the journal of Joseph Buell, who was on the frontier for a period of nearly three years and spent a considerable portion of his time at Fort Harmar, and afterwards one of the prominent early settlers of Marietta. We learn from him of the hardships in the beginning of army life, of the depravity of the troops and of the severity of the punishments inflicted for various offenses. Drunkenness and desertion were prevalent evils and the punishment for the former was not infrequently flogging to the extent of 100 or even to 200 lashes, and for

1. Ohio Archaeological and Historical Quarterly, June 4, 1887.

the latter, the penalty was death without process of court martial. Buell relates that three of the finest soldiers of the company deserted at Fort McIntosh and, being captured, were shot by order of Major Wyllis and says that the act was the most inhuman that he ever saw. The pay of the soldiers who guarded the frontiers was only three dollars a month.¹

The next question for Congress to settle was the government of this new territory. How was it to be controlled and at the same time opened to settlement? The results of the Revolutionary War had saved this territory from a foreign power, and no time was to be lost if it should remain in our hands. The first plan of government for the Western territory was presented to Congress on the first of March, 1785, by Thomas Jefferson, who was chairman of a committee for that purpose. The ordinance, as it became on April 23d following, did not recognize any territorial government but left everything inchoate. He provided for seventeen states, for ten of which he proposed the following names; Sylvania, Michigania, Cheronesus, Assenisipia, Metropotamia, Illinois, Saratoga, Washington, Polypotamia and Pelisipia. How thankful we should be that we were delivered from remembering such names! The ordinance, while it had many merits, failed and was repealed by the Ordinance of 1787. Following this and in the next three years, three ordinances were proposed for the government of the Western territory, all of which were defeated.

At this time in the history of the Northwest we find three events coming together—the land cessions to the Revolutionary soldiers as pay for their service in the army, the increasing interest in the colonization and settling of the West, resulting in the Ohio Company, (which will be treated in the next chapter)—and the immortal document which was framed for the “Government of the Territory of the United States Northwest of the River Ohio,”—The Ordinance of 1787. The plan of government and operation of the territory was being thoroughly debated on July

1. For a description of Fort Harmar at the time of the settlement of Marietta see Chapter V; and during the Indian War, Chapter VIII.

11, 1787, when Nathan Dane, of Massachusetts, reported the famous ordinance, which was passed by Congress two days afterwards,—July 13, 1787. As we have noted, four different ordinances had been previously reported to Congress, and only one had been enacted; but the fifth was the greatest of them all and embodied the best parts of all the others, and even more.

Scarcely any document has been so favorably commented



MAP OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORY.

on as this Ordinance. Prof. Hinsdale says that "No act of American legislation has called out more eloquent applause than the Ordinance of 1787. Statesmen, historians, and jurists have vied with one another in celebrating its praises."¹ Daniel Webster said that, "No single law of any law-giver, ancient or modern, has produced effects of more distinct, marked and lasting character than this Ordinance."

1 The Old Northwest, page 276.

It is not attempted in this work to fully classify this Ordinance, but merely show that it created a plan of government for immediate purpose, defined the method of its working, provided for the long-promised new states and established certain principles of government that should bind forever. The main provisions it secures were, in order of the Ordinance, as follows :

Section 1. Constituted the territory into one temporary district, subject to be divided into two when Congress thought expedient.

Section 2. Ordained that the estates of persons dying intestate should be divided among the children of the intestate, or if none, in equal parts to the next kin. That all the real estate could be conveyed by lease and release, or bargain and sale.

Section 3. Ordained that a governor of the territory should from time to time be appointed by Congress, for a term of three years.

Section 4. Provided for a secretary for a term of four years and for three judges whose commission should continue in force during good behavior.

Section 5. Gave the governor and judges the power to adopt and publish such laws as may be necessary, to continue in force in the district till the organization of the general assembly therein, unless disapproved by Congress.

Section 6. Appointed the governor as commander-in-chief of the militia and gave him the authority to appoint and commission all the officers below the rank of general officers.

Section 7. Gave the governor also the power to appoint such magistrates and other court officers in each county and township as he should find necessary for preserving peace and good order.

Section 8. Provided that all laws adopted should have force in all parts of the district and that the governor should lay out the parts of the districts in which the Indian titles had been extinguished into counties and townships.

Section 9. Provided for a general assembly as soon as

there should be five thousand male inhabitants of full age in the district, and gave the qualifications necessary to be a representative and elector.

Section 10. Required that the representatives should serve for two years, and provided for any vacancy that might occur.

Section 11. Provided that the general assembly should consist of the governor, legislative council and a house of representatives; of what the legislative council should consist, how elected and vacancies filled; that all bills passed by a majority in the house, and by a majority in the council, should be referred to the governor for his assent, which was necessary for the bill to have any force.

Section 12. Required all officers to take an oath or affirmation of fidelity and of office, and further provided that the legislature should elect a Territorial delegate to Congress, who should have the right of debating but not of voting.

Section 13. Recites the objects of the Ordinance, which section should be carefully read.

Section 14. That the next six Articles should "be considered as articles of compact, between the original states and the people and states in said territory, and forever remain unalterable, unless by common consent."

Article I. Granted freedom of worship in the territory.

Article II. Granted the inhabitants the benefits of the writ of *habeas corpus* and of trial by jury; proportionate representation of the people in the legislature; the right of bail, except for capital offenses; all fines to be moderate and no cruel punishment; all men the right of liberty and property, except as changed by the law of the land; no interference by law with any *bona fide* and legal contracts.

Article III. Has the immortal statement that "Religion, morality, and knowledge, being necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, school and the means of education shall ever be encouraged." It also asserts that good faith shall be observed toward the Indians.

Article IV. Ordained that "The said territory, and the States which may be formed therein, shall ever form a part

of this confederacy of the United States of America, subject to the Articles of Confederation, and to such alterations as shall be constitutionally made." "No tax shall be imposed on lands the property of the United States."

Article V. Provided for the formation of not less than three nor more than five states in said territory, and drew the boundary lines of each subject to changes by Congress. A population of 60,000 inhabitants should entitle a state to admission, "by its delegates, into the Congress of the United States." It required that all the state constitutions should be republican in form and in conformity to the principles of the Ordinance.

Article VI. Made the territory forever free from slaves, declaring that "There shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in the said territory." Here was the first blow struck at slavery in the New World, and it seems strange that it should have been inserted when the Congress that passed it was largely made up of slave holders. But thanks to Nathan Dane who had the courage to put in this article and stand for it as he did.

Such are the essential points of the famous Ordinance. Parts of this document should be committed and remembered by every American citizen. It stands next to our Constitution and deserves a careful recognition by the historian and student.

We have thus far treated this Ordinance *in itself*, but what could it do unless the territory which it was to govern should be settled? The country in the West was as yet with no settlers. We have seen that all who thus far had gone as settlers were driven away as unlawful comers; we have seen the frontier surveyors at their work, being harassed by the Indians; we have seen a fort established in the forest at the mouth of the Muskingum; but the whole northwest is still an unknown land, inhabited by savage tribes, but awaiting, as it had for ages, to be opened to civilization. It must not be allowed to go unsettled and inhabited by only savage tribes. Congress must take some necessary and active step in its provisions for the development of the

Northwest and the settlement thereof by good energetic people.

This work was already being planned for, and the principle reason for passing this Ordinance was that the settlers should know what they might do. This Ordinance has been treated because of its importance to us as readers, citizens and lovers of the Northwest, especially of Marietta, for it was under this Ordinance that the first company was organized for the purpose of settling the Northwest; it was under this Ordinance that the Ohio Company of Associates was formed, and by whom the first settlement in the Northwest Territory was made at MARIETTA.

CHAPTER IV.

THE OHIO COMPANY.

The next step necessary for Congress to take in the way of developing the Northwest was to open it to immigration. It was necessary at this time to make some provision whereby the people who were willing to come into this new land might plant a settlement within and call the land they settled their own. Provision had already been made for the government thereof, but what could a form of government do without people under its jurisdiction and as owners of the land over which its sway should be felt. But this situation was soon comprehended by the noble men of that day, and soon was there a movement started for the formation of a company to develop the west. For the planting of the first settlement and for securing sufficient land therefor in the Northwest, must the credit be given to the men who first conceived and planned the organization of the Ohio Company, and of which it is the purpose of this chapter to treat.

The Ohio Company was an outgrowth of an endeavor on the part of the Revolutionary soldiers to secure the bounty lands due them for their service in that War. In 1776, Congress made an appropriation of lands to the officers and soldiers of the Revolutionary army; the act was extended to the general officers in 1780. By the terms of this appropriation a major-general was to receive 1,100 acres; a brigadier-general, 850 acres; a colonel, 500 acres; a captain, 300 acres; a lieutenant colonel, 420 acres; a major, 400 acres; a lieutenant, 200 acres; privates and non-commissioned officers, 100 acres each.

What land should be given these men was the next question to settle. Would these soldiers be satisfied with an unsettled part of the west or would they demand a part of

the eastern section of the country which was already settled and opened to progress? We learn from the perusal of General Putnam's Autobiography that he had indulged the hope of emigration to "some remote land rich in possibilities" for many years before he led a colony to the Muskingum. Washington had directed the attention of his soldiers to the west, as a land in which they might take refuge should they be worsted in the struggle for independence. But happily it was not that contingency which caused the movement of emigration toward the Ohio.

Time went on and the soldiers received no pay; no land was given them and it was now seven years since the passage of the act by Congress. They waited for their part of the appropriated lands till the summer of 1783, when they decided to take some step toward the realization of their hopes. So in 1783, 288 officers petitioned that their bounty be set off in "*that tract of country bounded on the north on Lake Erie, east on Pennsylvania, south-west and south on the river Ohio, west on a line beginning at that part of the Ohio, which lies twenty-four miles west of the mouth of the river Scioto, thence running north on a meridian till it intersects the river Miami which flows into Lake Erie, thence down the middle of that river to the Lake.*" They said "This tract would be sufficient in extent, and the land of such quality and situation as may induce Congress to assign and mark it out as a tract or territory suitable to form a distinct government in time to be admitted as one of the Confederate States of America."

This petition was sent to General Washington by General Rufus Putnam requesting that it be laid before Congress. Washington transmitted the petition to Congress with a letter stating the advantages of the settlement proposed and the obligation to the officers and soldiers of the army, which closed with the words: "I will venture to say that it is the most rational and practicable scheme which can be adopted by a great proportion of the officers and soldiers of the army and promises them more happiness than they can expect in

any other way. . . . They may expect, after a little perseverance, competence and independence for themselves, a pleasant retreat in old age, and the fairest prospects for their children."¹ Washington used his utmost influence to advance the object sought for by the petitioners and which was urged by General Putnam.

Notwithstanding the urgent requests of Washington, Putnam and the many petitioners, Congress failed to take any action. But these men were not to be defeated in their plans for as time went on they became more impatient to realize their hopes and more interested in western immigration. As citizens they were poorer than their neighbors who had not been in the field. They had endured fatigue, exposure and suffering and for their pay did not receive money, but final certificates in settlements. These, at this time, were almost valueless, for the country had not the money to make them good. But these men were willing to work, and preferred to go to a new country where all could be in a condition of equality. Consequently they looked upon the western country as a land where they could begin life anew. To accomplish this purpose they must try some new plan. The nation had refused to bestow upon them this land as a remuneration for their services, so they decided to purchase it outright. The idea of Ohio immigration became more popular and by 1786 it had become quite effective.

At this time there was in New England a man who had gone as a surveyor to the Ohio country, but had returned on account of the hostility of the Indians, namely Benjamin Tupper. He was an intimate friend of General Putnam and upon his return was filled with admiration for the new country. He became quite enthusiastic in the project of settling the West and evidently had intended to remove there. In January, 1785, he visited General Putnam at the latter's home, and there they talked of their experiences and hopes, and the plans thus formed brought forth results which require that these two men be properly called the "Founders of the Ohio Company." As a result of this conversation by a New

1. *Life of Manasseh Cutler*, page 174.

England fireside appeared the first mention of the Ohio Company in public print. After much earnest thought and planning upon the theme of colonization these men decided that some immediate and definite steps must be taken.

As a result of this earnestness and anxiety for cooperation, on January 10, 1786, General Putnam and Benjamin Tupper issued a paper, headed "*Information*," to the Revolutionary officers and soldiers who had petitioned Congress in 1783 to send delegates to a meeting to be held in March of that year. The substance of the paper was as follows:

INFORMATION.

"The subscribers take this method to inform all officers and soldiers, who have served in the late war, and who are by an ordinance of the honorable Congress to receive certain tracts of land in the Ohio country, and also all other good citizens who wish to become adventurers in that delightful region; that from a personal inspection, together with other incontestable evidences, they are fully satisfied that the lands in that quarter are of a much better quality than any known to New England people. That the climate, seasons, produce, etc. are, in fact, equal to the most flattering accounts which have been published of them.

That being determined to become purchasers, and to procure a settlement in this country; and desirous to form a general association with those who entertain the same ideas, they have to propose the following plan, viz: That an association by the name of the *Ohio Company* be formed of all such as wish to become purchasers, etc. in that country (who reside in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts only, or to extend to the other states, as shall be agreed on.)

"That in order to bring such a company into existence, the subscribers propose, that all persons who wish to promote the scheme should meet within their respective counties (except in two instances hereinafter mentioned), at ten o'clock, A. M. on Wednesday the 15th day of February next: and that each county or meeting, there assembled, choose a delegate, or delegates, to meet at the Bunch of Grapes Tavern, in Boston, Essex; at Captian Webb's, in Salem, Middlesex; at Bradish's, in Cambridge, Hampshire; at Pomeroy's, in North Hampton, Plymouth; at Bartlett's, in Plymouth, Barnstable, Dukes and Nantucket counties; at Howland's, in Barnsdale, Bristol; at Crocker's, in Taunton, York; at Woodbridge's, in York, Worcester; at Patch's, in Worcester, Cumberland and Lincoln; at Shattuck's, in Falmouth, Berkshire; at Dibble's, in Lenox.

"RUFUS PUTNAM
BENJAMIN TUPPER"

"RUTLAND, JANUARY 10th, 1786.

Accordingly delegates from several of the counties of



Rufus Putnam

Massachusetts met on March 1, 1786, at the "Bunch of Grapes" Tavern to consider the expediency of forming an association or company to purchase land and make a settlement in the western country.

The following are the delegates who met :

County of Suffolk—Winthrop Sargent, John Mills.

County of Essex—Manasseh Cutler.

County of Middlesex—John Brooks, Thomas Cushing.

County of Hampshire—Benjamin Tupper.

County of Plymouth—Crocker Sampson.

County of Worcester—Rufus Putnam.

County of Berkshire—John Patterson, Johlliel Woodbridge.

County of Barnstable—Abraham Williams.

General Rufus Putnam was elected chairman of the convention, and Major Winthrop Sargent, clerk. It appeared to the convention that a settlement was expedient and after this organization a motion was made for "choosing a committee to prepare the draught of a plan of an association into a company for the said purpose, for the inspection and approbation of this convention." It was also resolved "That this committee shall consist of five." General Putnam, Mr. Cutler, Colonel Brooks, Major Sargent and Captain Cushing were elected as the members of the committee.

On Friday, March 3, the convention met and the committee reported the "Articles of agreement entered into by the subscribers, for constituting an association by the name of the Ohio Company." The report began by stating that "The design of this association is to raise a fund in continental certificates, for the sole purpose, and to be appropriated to the entire use of purchasing lands in the Western Territory (belonging to the United States), for the benefit of the Company, and to promote a settlement in that country."

The committee reported thirteen articles which were adopted by the convention. A committee of three was appointed "to transact the necessary business of the Company until the directors are chosen." The fund was not to exceed one million dollars, and that the whole fund raised was "to

be applied to the purchase of lands in some one of the proposed states, northwesterly of the river Ohio," except one year's interest due thereon. No person was to hold more than five shares and no subscription was to be less than a full share. The directors were to have sole power of disposing of the funds.

Thus was organized the Ohio Company which was composed of men who were determined in their purpose of settling the country northwest of the Ohio. One can not but wonder, and at the same time admire, the plans and expectancies that inspired and delighted the minds of the men who organized this Company. Here was a country that was wild and uninhabited by settlers, yet their greatest aim was to obtain it, even through purchase, as a remuneration for their services to their country. No time seemed to be lost by them in the accomplishment of their project and every provision necessary for the success of their purpose was being provided for.

The next meeting of the associates was held at Backet's Tavern, in Boston, March 8, 1787, which was called by special advertisement. By this time 250 shares had been subscribed in the "Company's funds." It was resolved that three directors be appointed for making immediate application to Congress for a "private purchase of lands, and under such descriptions as they shall deem adequate for the purposes of the Company." General Rufus Putnam, General Samuel Parsons and Rev. Manasseh Cutler were chosen as the directors to make such a proposal to Congress. This board employed Dr. Manasseh Cutler to make a contract with the Continental Congress for a tract of land in the "Great Western Territory of the Union." In the July following, he presented his petition to the American Congress, which was sitting in New York, for purchasing lands for the Ohio Company with terms and conditions.

The petition was favorably considered by Congress but the purchase of lands for the Ohio Company was dependent upon the conditions in the Ordinance of 1787, which was then under discussion and enacted on July 13, 1787. This Ordi

nance has been treated elsewhere in this work but here it must be noted that "The Ordinance of 1787 and the Ohio purchase were one and the same transaction. The purchase *should* not have been made without the Ordinance and the Ordinance *could* not have been enacted except as an essential condition of the purchase."

After the passage of this Ordinance, Dr. Cutler made a contract for the sale of 1,500,000 acres of land to the Ohio Company. The price was two-thirds of a dollar per acre, payable in "specie loan office certificates reduced to specie, or certificates of the liquidated debt of the United States." This contract was signed by Samuel Osgood and Arthur Lee on behalf of the Treasury of the United States, and by Manasseh Cutler and Winthrop Sargent for the Ohio Company.¹ By the advice of Thomas Hutchins, who was the Geographer of the United States, this tract was located on the Ohio and Muskingum rivers; he considered it "the best part of the whole western country" and he had visited it from Pennsylvania to Illinois.

The boundaries of this purchase were as follows: "Beginning at the place where the western boundary line of the seventh range of townships, laid out by the authority of Congress, intersects the Ohio, and extending thence along that river southwesterly, to the place where the west Erie line of the seventeenth range of townships to be laid out according to the land ordinance of the 20th of May, 1785, would intersect the said river and extending thence northerly on the western boundary line of the said seventeenth range of townships, so far that a line drawn due east to the western boundary line of the said seventh range of townships will, with the other lines of this tract, include one million and a half of acres of land besides the several townships, lots and parcels of land hereinafter mentioned, to be reserved or appropriated to specific purposes; thence running east to the western bounds of the said seventh range of townships, and thence southerly along these bounds to the place of beginning."

1. The Marietta College Library possesses the original contract of the purchase by the agents of the Ohio Company.

The reserves were two full townships of land for the benefit of a university. Section, or mile square, lot of six hundred and forty acres, number sixteen, in every township, or fractional part of a township, was given perpetually for the support of schools within said township. Section number twenty-nine in the same manner for the support of religion. While sections, or lots, number eight, eleven, and twenty-six, were reserved for the future disposition of Congress.

At a meeting of the Ohio Company in August, at the "Bunch of Grapes" Tavern in Boston, Dr. Cutler made report of the contract he had entered into with the board of the treasury. On the 30th, it was voted that the tract of 5,760 acres of land, near the confluence of the Muskingum and Ohio rivers be reserved for a city and commons. Resolutions were passed for the construction of houses for the use of settlers, and to encourage the erection of mills. At a meeting on November 21, 1787, it was ordered that "the house lots shall consist of ninety feet front and one hundred and eighty feet in depth," and "that the center street crossing the city be one hundred and fifty feet wide;" that "no further subscriptions be admitted after the first day of January next;" that "the eight-acre lots be surveyed and a plat or map thereof made, with each lot numbered thereon, by the first Wednesday in March next, and that a copy thereof be immediately forwarded to the secretary and the original retained by the Company's superintendent; that the agents meet on the same Wednesday in March, at Rice's Tavern, in Providence, State of Rhode Island, to draw for said lots in numbers as the same shall be stated upon the plat; that a list of the drawings be transmitted by the secretary to the superintendent, and a copy thereof be preserved in the secretary's office."

The Ohio Company had thus secured their lands petitioned for, and already were arrangements being made for a settlement at the mouth of the Muskingum. On account of the zeal, determination and foresight of the men of the Company, and the diplomacy and honesty of the early Congress, is due this famous contract between these two parties. Although the

men of Congress had the welfare of the nation at heart, little did they realize the results of such an opportunity; as was given the Ohio Company,—the opening to civilization of a vast and important territory destined to some day control the whole nation.

To Dr. Cutler is due great honor for his success in obtaining this grant of land from Congress. At Salem, he had published a pamphlet having a large circulation, which gave the fullest information attainable in regard to the lands beyond the Ohio river, especially the Muskingum region, and which contained some prophecies concerning it. In a letter to his son, Judge Ephraim Cutler, written in 1818, he writes:

"The fact is, the people of Ohio are wholly indebted to me for procuring the grant of those townships (for the university) and the minister's land in the Ohio Company's purchase; and, indeed for similar grants in Judge Symme's purchase.] When I applied to Congress for the purchase, no person, to my knowledge, had an idea of asking for such grants."

The chief characters of the Ohio Company showed great enthusiasm in their work. The accounts which were given of the country provoked merriment and ridicule by some who called it "*Putnam's Paradise*," and "*Cutler's Indian Heaven*." Some exercised their wit by caricatured and exaggerated editions of the stories of the first adventurers.

Accounts the most horrible were added of hoop snakes of such deadly malignity that a sting which they bore, when it punctured the bark of a green tree, instantly caused its leaves to become sear and the tree to die. Stories of Indian massacres were related with all their horrors. The country was generally admitted to be fertile, but pronounced sickly, inhabited by Indians, copperheads, hoop snakes, bears, wolves and panthers. But these men were persistent in their work and expected nothing but success, although they were opposed by some. The West seemed the place for them to open and settle, and nothing was going to prevent them in their hopes and ambitions, if persistent effort would accomplish the desired results.

On November 23, 1787, the Ohio Company decided to send a company of men to their new purchase, expecting them to

prepare the way for others who intended to come later with their families. It was ordered that the company should consist of four surveyors and "that twenty-two men shall attend the surveyors; that there be added to this number, six boat-builders, four house-builders, one blacksmith, and nine common workmen," all under the direction of a superintendent, making in all forty-eight men; the boat-builders proceed the next Monday on their way to the Muskingum; that provisions be furnished by the company, and after arriving at their destination, and beginning work, "the men shall be subsisted by the Company, and allowed wages at the rate of four dollars each, per month," till the first of the next July, unless discharged; "that each furnish himself with a good small arm bayonet, six flints, a powder horn and pouch, priming wire and brush, half a pound of powder, one pound of balls, and one pound of buckshot;" that surveyors be allowed "twenty-seven dollars per month and subsistence," to commence upon their arrival at the Muskingum; that Col. Ebenezer Sproat, Anselm Tupper, John Matthews and R. J. Meigs be the surveyors; that "General Rufus Putnam be the superintendent of all the business aforesaid, and he is to be obeyed and respected accordingly; that he be allowed for his services forty dollars a month and expenses, to commence from the time of his leaving home." He was given a commission giving him full power to do and transact all matters necessary for the progress of the settlement.

In pursuance of the orders of the directors of the Company twenty-two of the number, who were boat-builders and mechanics, assembled at Danvers, Massachusetts, early in December, 1787, under the command of Major Haffield White; the remainder of the company assembled at Hartford, Connecticut, early in January the next year, under General Rufus Putnam. Those who met at Danvers were the first to start for their new possessions. Dr. Cutler had accompanied them to Danvers and led them so far in their plans and works. He prepared a large, well built wagon for their use, covered with black canvas on which he, himself, had painted in large white letters, "FOR THE OHIO."



They left Danvers on November 30, 1787, leaving late in the season that they might be on the Muskingum in the early spring. The journey was under Major Haffield White, who led them over the old military road across Pennsylvania and over the Alleghenies. After a journey of nearly eight weeks, they arrived at Sumrill's Ferry, now West Newton, Pa., on January 23, 1788, where they remained till April 1st, building boats to float down the Muskingum. The journey was a difficult one and often made their hopes and expectancies seem in vain. Their mode of travel was rude, their provisions were scarce and their labors were hard and severe; it required endurance upon the part of these men, but in such they were not lacking. Their earlier life had been such as prepared them for hardships and endurance. The winter was a cold one and of deep snows, which hindered their progress.

Here they were joined by General Putnam and his men on February 14, 1788, who found that little progress had been made toward building boats on account of the severity of the weather and the deep snows. Soon, however, all men went to work under the supervision of General Putnam and the work progressed rapidly. The ship building was directed by Jonathan Devoll who had the flotilla ready by April first. The largest boat built was the "Adventure Galley" which was afterwards named the "Mayflower," in honor of the famous vessel in which the Pioneers landed at Plymouth. She was 45 feet long and 12 feet wide, with an estimated burthen of 50 tons. She was intended to run up stream as well as down. The "Galley" could not carry all the men, horses, wagons, baggage, tools and provisions they desired

to take with them, so they built a large flat boat and several canoes. Having all these ready and after loading them, these men left Sumrill's Ferry on the afternoon of April 1, 1788, for their new territory.¹ The little flotilla glided down the Youghiogheny into the Monongahela, and finally out into the "broad bosom of the Ohio," which stream was to bear them to their new home. Slowly did they pursue their journey down this stream, urged along only by the current of the beautiful river, whose banks gave no signs of civilized life nor of welcome to the Pioneers. On the sixth day the expedition came in sight of Kerr's Island, a little after sunrise. When they neared the foot of the island, Captain Devoll said to General Putnam, "I think it time to make an observation, we must be near the mouth of the Muskingum." In a few minutes they came in sight of Fort Harmar, which was at the mouth of the Muskingum. The day being cloudy and rainy and the large branches of the trees on the river bank leaning over the shore, they passed by without observing it. Before they could correct their mistake they had floated too far to land on the point and consequently were forced to land a short distance below the Fort. Having crossed the Muskingum a little above the mouth, they succeeded in landing at the upper point about noon on

APRIL SEVENTH, 1788,

on the banks of the country known as "The Country on the banks of the Ohio and Muskingum."

Can too much be said in praise of the noble heroes who opened to settlement the Great Northwest Territory? These men had been trained in army life and discipline and were anxious to take this country as the payment due them for military service. They were men who had fought valiantly to preserve the principles of their government and were ready for other great achievements. They were men who had assisted in making this territory a part of the United States and had, in a great measure, assist-

1. In Hildreth's *Pioneer History*, it is stated that the journey was begun from this place on April 2nd, but General Putnam's autobiography is authority for the statement that it was upon the 1st.

ed in the formation and adoption of the Ordinance of 1787 which was to govern it. Indeed, a better company of men could scarcely have been selected than those who were directed by General Putnam. Well might Washington say, "No colony in America was ever settled under such favorable auspices as that which was first commenced at the Muskingum. Information, property and strength will be its characteristics. I know many of the settlers personally and there never were men better calculated to promote the welfare of such a community."¹ Let their names ever be sacred to all who admire honest and enterprising men. No other names are more worthy of a place in our history. Below are the names of these Pioneers, the first settlers of the Northwest Territory.

GENERAL RUFUS PUTNAM, Superintendent of the settlement and surveyors.

Colonel Ebenezer Sproat,	Earl Sproat,
Colonel Return J. Meigs,	Allen Devoll,
Major Anselm Tupper,	William Mason,
John Mathews, Surveyor,	Edmund Moulton,
Major Haffield White,	Benjamin Shaw,
Captain Jonathan Devoll,	Ezekiel Cooper,
Captain Josiah Munroe,	Jervis Cutler,
Captain Daniel Davis,	Oliver Dodge,
Captain Jethro Putnam,	Samuel Felshaw,
Captain William Gray,	Hezekiah Flint, Jr.,
Peregrine Foster,	Josiah Whitridge,
Samuel Cushing,	Benjamin Griswold,
Isaac Dodge,	Theophilus Leonard,
Israel Danton,	William Miller,
Daniel Bushnell,	Hezekiah Flint,
Phineas Coburn,	Amos Porter, Jr.,
John Gardner,	David Wallace,
Gilbert Devoll, Jr.,	Jonas Davis,
Elizur Kirtland,	Josiah White,
Joseph Lincoln,	Henry Maxon,
Jabez Barlow,	William Moulton,

1. Spark's Washington, Volume IX, page 385.

Ebenezer Cory,
Allen Putnam,

Simeon Martin,
Peletiah White,

Joseph Wells.

There were forty-eight of these Pioneers, and may the memory of these men, who accomplished such glorious results, be ever cherished by all the generations that follow. "The most exalted sentiments arise on the consideration of the nature of those men who first broke in upon the forest-world of the west, and successfully planted civilization in the midst of the fiercest barbarism. Their like is never to be known again. In the progress and mutations of human affairs such a concourse of circumstances will never again arise. There can never be another Revolution as that of 1776. If that was possible, will there be again such patriots, such men?"¹

1. Whittlesey's Fugitive Essays, page 24.

CHAPTER V.

SETTLEMENT.

When the last meeting of the shareholders of the Ohio Company was held in Massachusetts in March, 1788, they adjourned to meet in July in "The country on the banks of the Ohio and Muskingum rivers." Then there was no settlement in this territory, but note how soon after this adjournment do the Pioneers land here and make their first settlement at what is now known as **MARIETTA**.

There were many reasons why the Pioneers chose this as their place of settlement. One inducement was that a military post had already been established at Fort Harmar, to which reference has already been made.¹ This Fort was erected by a detachment of United States troops under the command of Major John Doughty. The work was commenced in the autumn of 1785, and completed the next year, on the right bank of the Muskingum at its junction with the Ohio. It was named in honor of Colonel Josiah Harmar to whose regiment Major Doughty belonged. The outline of the Fort formed a regular pentagon, containing about three-fourths of an acre. The Fort was occupied by the United States troops at the time of the landing of the Ohio Company and until 1790 when they were ordered to Cincinnati. The settlers looked upon this Fort as a means of protection, especially against the Indians whom they rightly feared. Such a post being occupied by white men, was an object to a people coming into a wilderness unknown to them and subject to invasion by this warlike race.

Another reason for their place of settlement was the information obtained from the surveyors and map makers that the valleys were fertile, the hills abounded in mineral wealth and that there was an abundance of salt and coal.

1. Page 30.

In Christopher Gist's journal of January 16, 1751, we note the following: "The land from the Muskingum is rich and broken. Upon the north side of Licking creek, about six miles from its mouth, were several salt licks, or ponds formed by little streams or drains of water, clear, but of a bluish color, and salt taste. The traders and Indians boil their meat in this water, which, if proper care is not taken, will make it too salt to eat." The possibility of finding salt in this vicinity was a great inducement to the settlers at that time. In making preparations for a journey it was a very difficult task to provide themselves with the salt, for it was all brought from the sea coast and imported; there was none of any consequence made in this country. The scarcity of this necessary article made it command the exorbitant price of twenty dollars a bushel. All products demanded a high price, for all provisions were extremely scarce. Consequently the reports about the fertility of the soil and supply of salt were quite inducing to these men to settle where they did.

The third important reason for selecting this spot was the accessibility to the Ohio and Muskingum rivers. To them the waters were far more accessible than the thick forests. Here were two rivers and both abounded in fish; game was plenty but fishing was a different occupation from entering the thick and dense forest for game, which would be dangerous on account of the Indians. Besides, as there were no railroads at that time, the water offered the first method of travel to a distant point.

Another reason was the fact that the greater part of the Federal territory was unsafe for settlers inasmuch as it was occupied by various Indian tribes. As has been heretofore stated, none of these had their residence in the lower Muskingum region and it was only occasionally resorted to by them as a hunting ground; consequently it was deemed the safest part of the Northwest territory to begin a settlement.

It is also suggested that the people who proposed making the settlement were naturally influenced by the proximity of

well established stations upon the east and south of the river; they doubtless preferred the Virginians to the Kentuckians as neighbors and thus chose the Muskingum territory rather than the Scioto.

Besides these facilities which offered themselves, the settlement at Marietta had many advantages in the character of the men who settled it. They were men already disciplined for hardship, men of courage and bravery, men of education, principle and refinement. It would thus seem that the first settlement of this part of the country had opportunities and advantages that few places have and that its growth would be rapid.

Having chosen their place of settlement and received the greetings of the soldiers at Fort Harmar and the Indians who were there considering a treaty with the officers at the Fort, they began to unload their effects. The boards which they brought with them were landed, and a comfortable tent, known as a marquee, was at once set up for the use of General Putnam. In this tent he had his headquarters and transacted the business of the colony for several months. Immediately did the men, after landing and disposing their supplies, commence the settlement. The next day the surveyors began to lay off lots and the laborers to cut down trees, and by the 12th, about four acres of land were cleared. Log cabins were erected, ground was tilled, seed was planted and preparations were made for the coming season. All were pleased with the fertile soil, the healthful climate and beautiful country. Vegetation was already in abundance, so much in contrast to the land from whence they had just come. The settlers had left behind the snows of New England, but here they found a climate as balmy as spring. One settler writing home said, "This country, for fertility of soil and pleasant of situation, not only exceeds my expectations, but exceeds any part of Europe or America that I was ever in." About the middle of May, General Putnam wrote to Dr. Cutler: "The men are in good health, and I believe much pleased with the country; that I am so myself you can rest assured.

I can only add, the situation of the city plat is the most beautiful I ever saw.”

Two very important vocations among these early settlers were surveyors, whose duty it was to measure the lands, and guards, whose duty it was to give alarm at the presence of Indians. The surveyors commenced on the 9th to lay off the eight-acre lots, and completed the work about the middle of May.

In laying out the grounds for the city the main streets were made to conform to the course of the Muskingum river, which is north, forty degrees west. The streets were ninety feet wide and crossed by others at right angles, which were seventy feet wide. The main streets were designated by numbers, and the cross streets by some distinguished persons. Washington street was the widest street that was layed out, being one hundred and twenty feet. The streets then were about half a mile long. Public grounds for the commons were reserved on the bank of the Muskingum, and all the ancient remains were preserved by including them in squares.

The guards were ordered by General Putnam to keep a vigilant watch of the Indians. Although the Indians gave them a hearty welcome, they afterwards proved treacherous for they were not pleased to see the land cleared and the huts erected. No serious trouble, however, was had with them till in 1791, when the Indian War broke out and which will be treated in another chapter.¹ While the surveyors and guards were carrying on their work, the remainder of the men were clearing land and deadening timber under the supervision of General Putnam. The first clearing was at the “point,” on the east side of the Muskingum, and it was there that the first houses were built. The forest fell fast and by the latter part of May the greater part of the harvest was planted. At this time the great cornfield which they had cleared was planted. It included nearly one hundred and thirty acres, and the settlers were very much delighted with the rapid growth of the crops.

1. See Chapter VII.

One of the settlers writing on July 9th said, "The corn has grown nine inches every twenty-four hours for two or three days past." Of this cornfield Dr. Cutler said when he visited it in August: "It astonished me on account of its magnitude. I should be as soon lost in it on a cloudy day as in a cedar swamp."

The early situation of the colonists was interesting and critical. They were in the midst of a vast wilderness many hundred miles from home and from the protecting care of the government; they were surrounded by bands of hostile savages, who, though quiet at first, were apt to become deadly foes at any moment; they were scantily supplied with the necessities of life, and consequently no time could be lost in securing protection and subsistence for the colony; every thing necessary must be done in the way of providing food and shelter for them and those who should follow; but all emergencies were met, and thus the settlement started off with encouragement.

This early settlement, which was built by the Ohio Company, was at first known by the name of ADELPHI, which was suggested by Dr. Cutler and which means "brethern." On July 2nd, a meeting of the directors and agents was held for the purpose of naming the new settlement. Several names were suggested, some of which might be considered appropriate. Among them were the names Castrapolis, Protopolis, Urania, Tempe, Genesis, Montgomery, Muskingum. But none of them met the approval of the committee and after consideration they decided, by formal resolution, that the name be changed to MARIETTA. This name was an abbreviation of Marie Antoinette, who was then the Queen of France, in whose honor the name was selected as an acknowledgment of her friendly and courteous reception of Dr. Franklin, at that time Minister to France. In recognition of this honor she ordered a bell to be sent to the new settlement for a public building, but unfortunately it never reached its destination, having been lost at sea.

Although as yet a general feeling of content existed among the settlers, there was one cause of uneasiness which



MARIE ANTOINETTE.

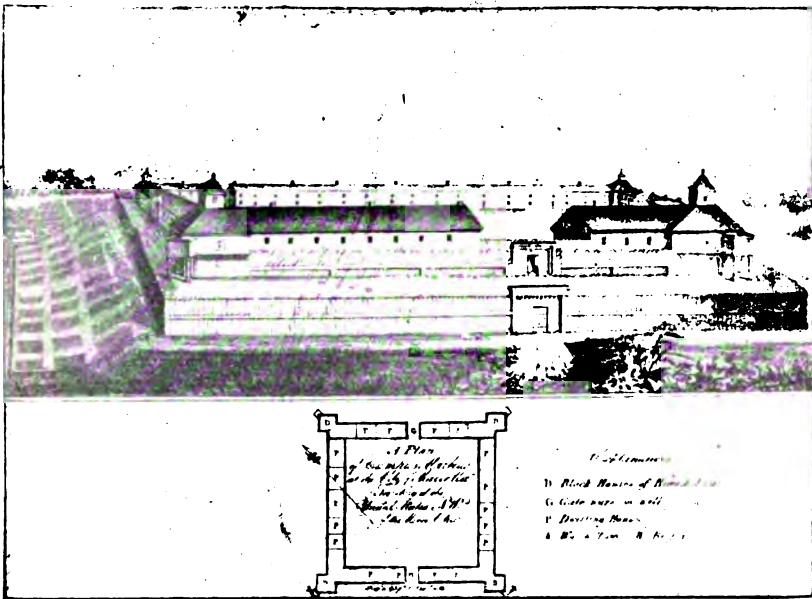
was probably little thought of except by General Putnam and a few others of authority in the colony. There was need of some precaution to insure safety in case of the manifestation of Indian hostility. As an expression of this fear, the fortification known as Campus Martius was built. General Putnam suspended the survey about the middle of May, because of the uncertainty of the Indians remaining at peace. The first measure taken toward the work of this fortification was the cutting of a road through the woods from the "point" where the houses were built to a place which was a mile up the Muskingum.

The location of Campus Martius is best described by stating that it was built upon the ground with "Washington as a Southern boundary, and Second street the Eastern boundary, and fronting the Muskingum river." The defense was three-fourths of a mile from the "point" and connected with it by the narrow path which had been cleared. Here was built the stockade which was for five years to be the dwelling place and refuge of a large part of the colony. The sides were formed by a continuous line of dwelling houses two stories in height. They were made of timber four inches thick sawed by hand, and fitted at the corners in the same manner as those of a log house. At the corners were block-houses, a trifle higher than the houses, and projected out six feet beyond the sides of the stockades.

Much time was spent in defense of this garrison. After it was made secure within, heavy gates were placed at the entrances in the south and west fronts. In the southwest and northwest angles small cannons were placed. Loopholes were placed in the walls for the musketry. No pains and ingenuity were spared to make this a safe spot for the settlers. In this work of defense there were seventy-two rooms and it is estimated that about nine hundred people could here be shielded from the enemy. Dr. Hildreth says, "The garrison was kept under the strictest watch by the Governor. The men were divided into squads, and called out to these posts by daylight. The bastions were occupied

every night by four of these squads. After dark the sentries were set, and the watch-word cried every half hour during the night."

Although the greater part of the work of building Campus Martius was accomplished during the first year, it was not finally completed till 1791. Besides the many families that dwelt there, the governmental officers also occupied buildings. Governor St. Clair and his secretary, Win-



CAMPUS MARTIUS.

throp Sargent, resided in it.¹ In this building was the first day school held, and here the first Sunday School was organized.

We must now return to the events which happened during the year 1788, over which we have passed in chronicling the building of Campus Martius. During the summer of 1788 many settlers continued to come. In the month of May there were eleven prominent men, most of them army

1. See Chapter VIII for improvements made in Campus Martius in 1791, and the families living in it in 1792.

officers, who came. In June there were many more arrivals, among whom was Judge Varnum, who had about forty persons in his company. Of this party were James Owen and his wife, Mrs. Owen being the first woman who settled in the Ohio Company's colony. No other families arrived in the settlement until August when on the 19th six families landed. They were those of General Benjamin Tupper, Colonel Ichabod Nye (son-in-law of the former), Major Nathaniel Cushing, Major Nathan Goodale, Major Asa Coburn, Sr., and Andrew Webster.

On the Fourth of July the settlers celebrated the national anniversary day by a procession and patriotic speeches. Thirteen guns were fired from Fort Harmar at the beginning of the day and the same rang through the hills at evening. At half past twelve General Harmar, with the ladies, officers and other gentlemen of the garrison, arrived upon the point, formed by the confluence of the two rivers; here were assembled the Ohio Company and the other people who composed the settlement. At this time the oration was delivered by James M. Varnum, one of the Judges of the territory. An exact copy of this oration is in the R. M. Stimson collection of the Marietta Library from which the following extracts are taken and which will show something of his eloquence:¹

In speaking of the Governor, who had been appointed but had not yet arrived, he said in part:

"May he soon arrive. Thou gently flowing Ohio, whose surface, as conscious of thy unequaled majesty, reflecteth no images but the grandeur of the impending heaven, bear him, oh, bear him safely to this anxious spot! And thou beautiful, transparent Muskingum, swell at the moment of his approach, and reflect no objects but of pleasure and delight."

The closing part of his oration was:

"Mankind, my friends, have deviated from the rectitude of their original formation. They have been sullied and dishonored by the control of ungovernable passions: but 'rejoice ye shining worlds on

1. This copy of the oration was printed in August, 1788, and besides the oration of Judge Varnum, it has the speech of His Excellency, Arthur St. Clair, upon the Proclamation of the Commission appointing him Governor of said Territory. The work has only 14 pages and is valued from \$15.00 to \$20.00.

high,' mankind are now upon the ascending scale! they are regaining in rapid progression, their station in the rank of beings.

"Reason and philosophy are gradually resuming their empire in the human mind; and, when these shall have become the sole directing motives, the restraints of law will cease to degrade us with humiliating distinctions; and the assaults of passion will be subdued by the gentle sway of virtuous affection.

"Religion and government commenced in those parts of the globe, where yonder glorious luminary first arose in effulgent majesty. They have followed after him in his brilliant course; nor will they cease until they shall have accomplished, in this western world, the consummation of all things.

"Religion inspires us with the certain hope of eternal beatitude, and that it shall bring upon the earth, by an unreserved restitution to the common center of existence.—With what rapture and ecstasy, therefore, may we look forward to that all important period, when the new Jerusalem shall form one august temple, unfolding its celestial gates to every corner of the globe! When millions shall fly to it, 'as doves to their windows,' elevating their hopes upon the broad spreading wings of universal happiness!—then shall the dark shades of evil be erased from the moral picture, and the universal system appear in all its splendor!—Time itself, the era and the grave of imperfections, shall be ingulfed in the bosom of eternity, and one blaze of glory pervade the universe."¹

At two o'clock dinner was served on the banks of the Muskingum, after which the following fourteen toasts were drank:

1. The United States.
2. The Congress.
3. The Most Christian Majesty.
4. The United Netherlands.
5. The friendly Powers throughout the World.
6. The New Federal Constitution.
7. His Excellency General Washington and the Society of the Cincinnati.
8. His Excellency Governor St. Clair and the Western Territory.
9. The Memory of those who have nobly fallen in defense of American freedom.
10. Patriots and heroes.

1. Oration of Judge Varnum, page 7.

11. Captain Pipe, Chief of the Delawares, and an happy treaty with the Natives.

12. Agriculture and commerce, arts and science.

13. The amiable Partners of our delicate Pleasures.

14. The glorious Fourth of July.

The government of the colony was one of the first things considered by the settlers. It is reported that a temporary government was organized by the settlers immediately upon their arrival; a set of laws was adopted and published by being nailed to a tree, and Return J. Meigs was appointed to adminis

But no men of anything of a govern adopted till of July when temporary were "tack smooth bark tree." On Governor St. at Fort Har power which vested in gress, to ex laws enacted gress and



GOV. ARTHUR ST. CLAIR.

the Ordinance of 1787. He had been appointed to this office at the time of the passage of the Ordinance. For his secretary, Winthrop Sargent was appointed, and as judges, James M. Varnum, Samuel H. Parsons and John Cleve Symms, the first two judges being already here. These men were given full power to adopt and execute such laws as were deemed necessary.

From the journal of Joseph Buell, we take the following:

"July 9th.—Governor St. Clair arrived at the garrison. On landing, he was saluted with thirteen rounds from the field-piece. On entering the garrison the music played a

ter them. tion is made in the form ment being the Fourth they enacted laws which ed upon the of a beech July 9th, Clair arrived mar having had been him by Con- ecute the by that Con- embodied in

salute, and the troops paraded and presented their arms. He was also saluted by a clap of thunder and a heavy shower of rain as he entered the fort; and thus we received our governor of the western frontiers."

Governor St. Clair and his associate officers remained at Fort Harmar till the 15th when they entered Marietta as the representatives of the National Government. They were received with enthusiasm and display; the secretary read the ordinance of Congress forming the Northwest Territory, the governor's commission, the judges' and his own. The governor's commission was the first issued by Congress to any officer of the new territory, and it is proper to record it here as a part of the early history of the colony.

COMMISSION OF THE GOVERNOR.

"The United States in Congress assembled to Arthur St. Clair, Esq.

"We, reposing special trust and confidence in your integrity, prudence and ability, have constituted and appointed, and by these presents do constitute and appoint, you, the said Arthur St. Clair, governor, in and over the territory of the United States of America, northwest of the river Ohio; and commander-in-chief of the militia therein; to order, rule, and govern the same, conformably to the ordinance of the 13th of July, 1787, entitled, "an ordinance for the government of the territory of the United States, northwest of the river Ohio," which is hereto affixed; and we do hereby give and grant to you, the said Arthur St. Clair, all the powers, authorities and prerogatives assigned to the governor of the said territory in and by the said ordinance. And we do strictly enjoin all persons to pay due obedience to this our commission. This commission to take effect from the 1st day of February, 1788, and to continue in force for the term of three years thereafter, unless sooner revoked by Congress. In testimony, etc."

Upon this occasion the Governor, in speaking of the power of the new officers, said :

"You will observe, gentlemen, that the system which has been formed for this country, and is now to take effect, is temporary only,

sued to your infant situation, and to continue no longer than that state of infancy shall last. During that period the Judges, with my assistance, are to select from the codes of the mother states such laws as may be thought proper for you. This is a very important part of our duty, and will be attended to with the greatest care. But Congress has not intrusted this great business wholly to our prudence and discretion. We are bound to report to them all laws which shall be made, and they have reserved to themselves the power of annulling them, so that, if any law not proper in itself, or not suited to your circumstances, either from our not seeing the whole extent of its operation, or any other circumstance, should be imposed, it will be immediately repealed."

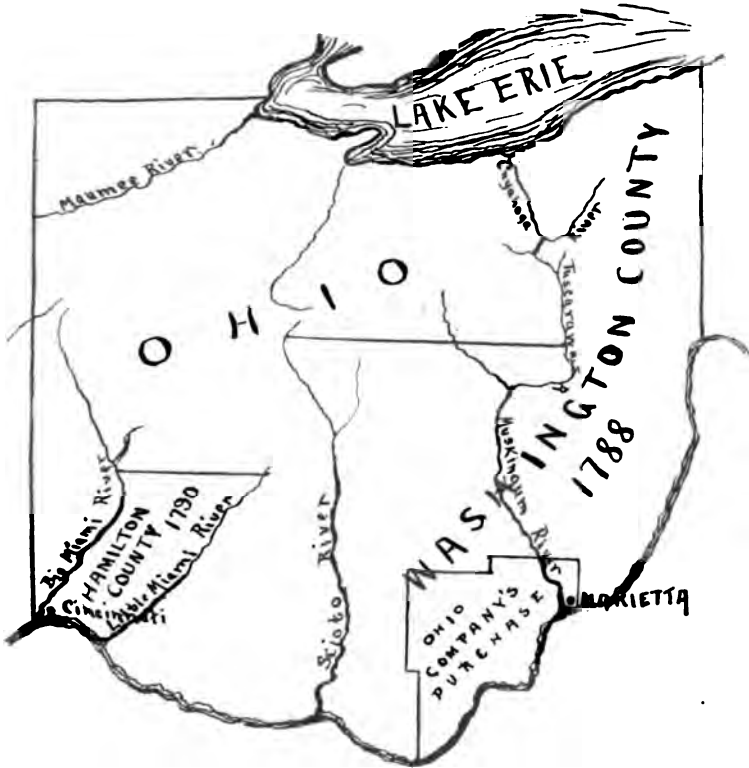
After the speech, General Rufus Putnam, in behalf of the citizens of Marietta, welcomed the Governor, and pledged their support to his administration. He said :

"Great sir, we pray that Heaven may grant to you, both in public character and private life, all the felicity that can meet your expectations, or warmest desires. May you long enjoy the tranquility of a mind influenced by the principles of rectitude only. May the cold hand of death never arrest you until you shall have accomplished all the objects which a great and good man can embrace; and then, when life shall lose her charms, when nature shall begin to sink beneath the weight of mortality, and when the mind, impatient to be free, shall burst the brittle shell which holds it, may you rise triumphant on cherub's wings to enjoy God in realms of endless felicity."

This was the inauguration of civil government in the Northwest Territory and the beginning of law in Ohio. "This," says Colonel May, "is in a sense the birthday of this western world." For hitherto law only nominally existed, but now government was to be organized and the governor dwell in the new settlement.

Governor St. Clair, the first and only governor of the territory, was one of the most brilliant and distinguished military characters in the Revolutionary War. He was an educated and honest man and a fitting representative of the government in the new country. When the colonies rebelled against England, he threw his entire fortune and influence for his country. He became the assistant and confidant of Washington and with him shared the hardships of Valley Forge and the victories of many battles. After the war he returned to civil life, but all his riches were gone. At the

time of his appointment as Governor, he was president of Congress and accepted this new post of honor without any solicitation upon his part, it being rather forced upon him by his friends. He stated that he was satisfied with the result and that he had the "ambition of becoming the father of



MAP SHOWING THE ORIGINAL BOUNDARY OF
WASHINGTON COUNTY.

a country, and laying the foundation for the happiness of millions then unborn." In this ambition was he not successful?

On July 17th, the territorial government was formally set in motion by the Governor, and on the 26th a proclamation was issued creating the County of Washington, which was

the first county in Ohio.¹ The original boundaries were as follows:

"Beginning on the bank of the Ohio river where the western boundary line of Pennsylvania crosses it, and running with that line to Lake Erie; thence along the southern shore of said lake to the mouth of the Cuyahoga; thence up said river to the portage between that and the Tuscarawas branch of the Muskingum; thence down that branch to the forks at the crossing place above Fort Laurens; thence with a line to be drawn westerly to the portage of that branch of the Big Miami on which the fort stood that was taken by the French in 1752, until it meets the road from the lower Shawneese town to the Sandusky; thence south to the Scioto river; thence with that river to its mouth, and thence up the Ohio to the place of beginning."

This area comprised more than the eastern half of the present state of Ohio. In August the village of Marietta, which embraced what is now Marietta Township, was made the county seat.

On Sunday, July 20, 1788, the first sermon preached in Marietta, was delivered by Rev. William Breck, a member of the Ohio Company, who thus inaugurated public worship in the Northwest Territory. He preached in the "bower" on the bank of the Muskingum, which had been prepared for a Fourth of July banquet. The text which he chose was the sixth and seventh verses of the nineteenth chapter of Exodus. The Governor was there and remarked that "the singing far exceeded anything he had ever heard" and afterward expressed much satisfaction with the services. Colonel May, who was present at the occasion, wrote in his journal as follows: "A large number of people assembled from the garrison of Virginia and our own settlement, in all about 300, some women and children, which was a pleasing, though somewhat unusual, sight for us to see. Mr. Breck made out pretty well, the singing was excellent; we had Billings to perfection. Governor St. Clair was

1. The date given in Dr. Hildreth's Early Pioneers is September 27th, but Prof. Andrews, when President of Marietta College, examined the state papers at Washington and discovered the 26th to be the correct one. This discrepancy is due to the fact that General Putnam in one of his letters mentions the 27th as the date of the creation of Washington County.



SITE OF MARIETTA AND HARMAR, 1788.

much pleased with the whole exercise." This was their first religious meeting in Marietta and it must have been strange to them, considering that when in New England they attended their preaching every Sunday.

Rev. Breck remained in Marietta till August 18th of the same year, when he left for his home in Massachusetts. During his stay he preached four Sundays and perhaps five. After he left, the Rev. Doctor Cutler, who arrived the next day, preached the following three Sundays. Soon afterwards he left for Massachusetts to secure a preacher and teacher for the people in accordance with a resolution passed by the directors of the Ohio Company on March 9, 1788, the account of which is given in the next chapter, as the Rev. Daniel Story, the man whose services were secured, did not arrive till March 19, 1789.

The first law enacted was formed July 26, 1788, and was entitled

A LAW

for regulating and establishing the militia of the United States northwest of the river Ohio, published at the city of Marietta upon the twenty-fifth day of July, in the thirteenth year of the independence of the United States and of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight, by his excellency, Arthur St. Clair, esquire, governor and commander-in-chief, and the honorable and James Mitchell Varnum, esquire, judges.

Another early act passed was a law for establishing general courts of quarter session of the peace, and for establishing county courts of common pleas; also a law for establishing the office of sheriff, and the appointment of sheriffs.

On the 2nd day of September, the first court was opened with formal ceremonies at Marietta. The sheriff with drawn sword headed the procession of the people to Campus Martius, which was then being built, where the sessions of the court were held. Dr. Manasseh Cutler, who was then visiting the colony, offered prayer, after which the commission of the judges and officers were read. Then followed the sheriff's proclamation: "O yes! a court is open for the

administration of even handed justice to the poor and the rich, to the guilty and the innocent, without respect of persons; none to be punished without trial by their peers, and in pursuance of the law and evidence in the case." The judicial history of the territory then began and Paul Fearing was admitted as an attorney, the first lawyer in the northwest. The first judges were General Rufus Putnam, General Benjamin Tupper, Colonel Archibald Crary, Colonel Sproat, the sheriff, and Colonel R. J. Meigs, the clerk.

The territorial laws that were passed were formed mainly upon the English statutes, and the punishments inflicted under them were often severe. The pillory and stocks were used as forms of punishment. On September 6th, the first law for whipping in Marietta was passed, under the title "A law respecting crimes and punishments." Under this law severe penalties were to be inflicted upon those who were guilty of rioting, breaking into houses, stores or shops in the night for the purpose of stealing, perjury, refusing to be sworn to a fact, arson, drunkenness, failure to pay fine, larceny, idle, vain and obscene conversation, profanity, irreverence to the Supreme Being and many other crimes.

The close of the year 1788 saw the colony of Marietta in a safe and flourishing condition. The settlement numbered nearly two hundred and was continually growing. In fact many were turned away because they could not get land, and General Putnam in a letter this year to the *Massachusetts Spy* stated that "upwards of seven thousand have gone down since we began our settlement." Another letter says: "The progress is rapid for the first year. We are continually erecting houses, but arrivals are faster than we can possibly provide convenient covering." "Altogether" says General Putnam, "fifteen families arrived during 1788." During the year 85 men, besides the Pioneers, came to the settlement, making in all 133 men, which with the women and children made nearly 200.¹

The winter of 1788 began early in December; the Ohio was filled with ice so that no boat went up or down until

1. These numbers, as well as those given at the end of 1789 and 1790, are undoubtedly reliable, as they are taken from the papers of General Putnam.

March. The inhabitants were hard pressed for provisions as there was no meat but venison or bear, and these were scarce from the destruction made among them by the Indians. For several weeks the people lived without bread, eating boiled corn or coarse meal ground in the hand mill. But all kept actively engaged during the whole period that has been sketched. Many difficulties arose before them as individuals and as a Company, which they had not foreseen but the wisdom and purpose of the men were not to be defeated by any enemy which could possibly be overcome. All labored along and the end of the year found them safe and in a good condition. They looked forward to the coming season with much hope, and expected to put into operation the new plans which they had devised, and to continue the work of improvement which they had carried on so diligently in 1788.

CHAPTER VI.

THE NEXT THREE YEARS.

The Pioneers of Marietta are now in the midst of their first winter in the West. It must have seemed strange to them as they labored in an entirely different climate, but no where do we find an expression of dissatisfaction among them. Everyone seemed to be pleased and the settlement to be progressing. One can not but imagine these early Pioneers, as they observe the beginning of a new year, planning what all shall be accomplished within the next twelve months, and hoping for success. They begin it with encouragement in view of the accomplishments of the past few months and the enthusiasm of the men, linked with the prosperous condition of the Company as they enter upon it. Many difficulties were to come before them and in a measure hinder the progress of the place, but all realized the common purpose of the settlement and expected the year to bring forth great things for Marietta.

Soon after the beginning of the year did the settlement suffer a great loss. In January General Varnum died leaving a vacancy in the Board of Directors of the Ohio Company, which was afterwards filled by Griffin Greene. Judge Varnum was one of the ablest and noblest men of the Company and his place was a difficult one to fill. He was an invalid when he came to the Muskingum and was nursed by Mrs. Owen, who, as already stated, was the first lady settler in the colony. He was a native of Rhode Island and was instrumental in forming the Ohio Company, of which he was one of the directors. Besides being one of the judges of the territory, he assisted Governor St. Clair in drafting the laws published in 1788. This code of laws was an honor to the framer as it was made for the sole good of the people. His activity as an officer and his memorable

Fourth of July oration made his untimely death much regretted by all the inhabitants. He was buried on the 13th, when an oration was pronounced by Doctor Drown.

One of the first things that the people of Marietta desired was law and order. They had a territorial form of government but as yet no police system. On February 4, 1789, the first "town meeting" was held as a result of the need of laws for governing the community alone, and a police force to carry them out. A committee was appointed to form a system of police, and to draft an address to the Governor who was then absent. On March 17th, a police system was reported and laws adopted for the place. Rufus Putnam, Archibald Crary, Griffin Greene, Robert Oliver and Nathaniel Goodale were appointed to carry out the laws and the managers of the police.

In February the Company passed a resolution ordering that "the seventh of April should forever be considered as a day of public festival in the territory of the Company." At the same time, directors were authorized "to request some gentleman to prepare an address" for the occasion. They selected Dr. Solomon Drown, who delivered a very suitable oration. He congratulated the people upon their anniversary, rehearsed happy events and alluded to General Varnum, who had died in the preceding January. Of him he said in part:

"Varnum! Varnum! Thy name shall not be forgotten while gratitude and generosity continue to be the characteristics of those who inhabit the country once thy care. Thy fair name is deeply rooted in our fostering memories."

This oration has been preserved in history as a worthy document and one which was fully appreciated by the earliest settlers. On the same day it was delivered, it was voted that a committee of five "wait on Dr. Drown, and thank him for the oration delivered on that day and to request a copy for the press."

Accordingly the following resolution was prepared and presented to Dr. Drown:

"Sir:—After our acknowledgment to the Governor of the

Universe for the occasion of this anniversary festival, we, in the name of the citizens of Marietta, return you our most cordial and sincere thanks, for your pertinent, ingenious and elegant oration, delivered this day, and request a copy for the press.

“RUFUS PUTNAM,
GRIFFIN GREENE,
GEORGE INGERSOLL,
WINTHROP SARGENT,
EBENEZER BATTELLE.

“DR. SOLOMON DROWN.”

His response was:

“Gentlemen:—Gratitude to a generous and candid audience, for this favorable reception of the anniversary oration, and the obliging manner in which you have imparted the resolve, render it impossible for me to decline a compliance with their request.

“With sentiments of the most cordial respect and esteem,

“I am gentlemen, your obedient servant,

“SOLOMON DROWN.

“GENTLEMEN OF COMMITTEE.”

On February 9, 1789, occurred the first marriage in Marietta. Miss Rowena Tupper, daughter of General Tupper, was married to Winthrop Sargent, Secretary of the Ohio Company. The ceremony was performed by General Putnam in his judicial robes.

In the spring of 1789, arrived Rev. Daniel Story, of Massachusetts, who had been employed by Dr. Cutler for the Ohio Company.¹ At a meeting of the directors of the Ohio Company held March 7, 1787, Rev. Manasseh Cutler, General Varnum and Colonel May were appointed “to consider the expediency of a public teacher at the settlement now making up the Ohio Company.” Two days later the committee reported “that the directors be requested to pay as early attention as possible to the education of the youth and the provision of public worship among the first settlers, and that for this purpose they employ, if practicable, an in-

¹ See page 66.

structor eminent for literary accomplishments and the virtue of his character, who shall also superintend the first scholastic institution and direct the manner of instruction, and to enable the directors to carry into execution the intention expressed in these resolutions, the proprietors and others of benevolent and liberal minds are earnestly requested to contribute, by voluntary donations, to form a fund to be solely appropriated thereto." This resolution was confirmed by the directors at a meeting held the same day, March 7th. During the same month a subscription paper was prepared and printed for circulation, appealing to the "benevolent and liberal minded" to contribute for this worthy object.

Thus early and clearly did the founders of the new state recognize the fact that republican institutions are based on the virtue and intelligence of the people, and that "there can be no liberty without light."

We do not know how extensively these subscription papers were circulated, or how much money was thus raised. We do know, however, that the Rev. Breck who arrived on July 15, 1788, and preached the first sermon on the Sunday following, July 20th, left for his home in Massachusetts on August 18th, and the next day arrived Rev. Cutler who preached in the Northwest blockhouse at Campus Martius on the three succeeding Sundays. Soon after this Rev. Cutler returned to his home in Massachusetts and there engaged the Rev. Daniel Story, a young minister then preaching at Worcester, Massachusetts. The following extract is taken from a letter sent to General Putnam from Rev. Doctor Cutler introducing Rev. Story:

"Ipswich, November 18, 1788.

"Dear Sir:—This will be handed you by Mr. Daniel Story whom I beg leave to introduce to your acquaintance in the character of a preacher, and who, I hope, will be very agreeable to you and to the people. He has ever supported a respectable character in private life and as a minister of the gospel. The terms on which he goes into the country are, that his

board be given him; that he draw from the funds, raised to support preaching four dollars, in silver, per week; that he be permitted to improve if he pleases, a part of the lands, near the city, granted for religious purposes; that the people be requested to assist in cleaning and cultivating, so far at least as shall render his pay equal to five dollars per week; and that he be allowed a reasonable compensation for his expense in going into the country. These were the lowest terms on which he would consent to go. He could have his board and five dollars a week here, and constant employment. As he must lose several Sabbaths in going into the country, he conceived it reasonable that he should have a consideration for his expenses. There was no other person of respectable character, whom I could engage on better terms. This is to be his pay until other terms shall be agreed on between him and the directors, or the people, or till he shall continue no longer to preach to them."

Mr. Story arrived at Marietta on March 19, 1789, and preached his first sermon on the following Sunday, March 22nd. From that time until 1796 he was in the employ of the Ohio Company and received a portion of his salary from its funds. He was a good man and did much for the welfare of the settlement. A more complete account of the early religious history of the settlement will be found in the chapter on Religious History of this work.

On July Fourth, 1789, the second celebration of our independence was held in Marietta. It is said that this, although an interesting occasion, lacked the significance of the first. The speaker of the day was Return J. Meigs, Jr., then an attorney-at-law, but afterwards governor of Ohio. His oration was in verse,—the first poem produced in the Northwest Territory, of which only an extract is preserved:

Enough of tributary praise is paid
To virtue living or to merit, dead;
To happier themes the rural muse invites
To calmest pleasures, and serene delights.
To us glad fancy, brightest prospect shows,
Rejoicing nature all around us glows:
Here, late the savage hid, in ambush lay,

Or roamed the uncultured valleys for his prey;
Here, frowned the forest, with terrific shade
No cultured fields exposed, no opening glade.
Now changed the scene! See nature clothed in smiles
With joy repays the laborer for his toils.
Her hardy gifts rough industry extends,
The groves bow down, the lofty forest bends.
On every side the clearing as is found,
The oak and tall beech thunder to the ground:
And see the spires of Marietta rise,
And domes and temples swell into the skies;
Here, justice reigns, and foul dissensions cease,
Her walks be pleasure and her paths be peace.
Here, swift Muskingum rolls its rapid waves,
There, fruitful valleys fair Ohio leaves;
On its smooth surface gentle zephyrs play,
The sunbeams tremble with a placid ray.
What future harvests on its bosom glide,
And loads of commerce swell the downward tide,
Where Mississippi joins in length'ning sweep
And rolls majestic to the Atlantic deep.
Along these banks see distant villas spread;
Here, find the murmur of the gurgling rills,
There, bleat the flocks upon a thousand hills.
Fair opes the lawn,—the fertile fields extend,
The kindly showers, from smiling heavens descends;
The skies drop fatness on the blooming vale
From spicy shrubs ambrosial sweets exhale,
Fresh fragrance rise from the flow'rets bloom
And ripening vineyards breathe a glad perfume.
Gay swells the music of the warbling grove
And all around is melody and love.
Here, may religion fix her blest abode,
Bright emanation of creative God;
Here, charity extends her liberal hand,
And mild benevolence o'er-spread the land.
In harmony and social virtues blend
Joy without measure, rapture without end.

During the summer of 1789, the first *frame house* was built in Marietta by Joseph Buell and Levi Munsell, who intended it for a tavern. The timber for it was prepared by Captain Enoch Shepherd at McKeesport, Pennsylvania, who made it into a raft upon which he brought his family to Marietta.

In the latter part of 1788, a committee, consisting of General Putnam and several others, was appointed to explore the purchase of the Company and select suitable locations for other settlements. Each grant of land was to include 120 acres, and it was further provided that "no settlement should consist of less than twenty men able to bear arms, they to be well provided with arms and ammunition, and to erect such works of defense as should be appointed by the committee."

The time had now come for Marietta to put forth her first settlement. Among the locations reported by the committee was a tract of land extending along the Ohio, a short distance above and four or five miles below the Little Kanawha, which was a broad alluvial bottom. During the winter of 1788-89, lots were surveyed and platted in this locality, and a company of about forty was organized to make a settlement. The lots were drawn and the settlers began to move onto them in April, 1789. The settlers built little cabins along the river bank, clearing away the forest around them. They were men of strong character and began hopefully, patiently enduring the many hardships of their work. The group of settlers, consisting of four, in this locality, was called Belle Prairie, which became contracted to Belleprie, and finally to the present form—BELPRE.

The "second association" formed for the purpose of making new settlements was for the purpose of settling about twenty miles up the Muskingum and on Wolf Creek. The association numbered thirty-nine members and was afterwards increased by one so that forty lots of one hundred acres each were taken. The plat consisted of a large tract of land and if all occupied would have made a wonderful city. On the 20th of April, 1789, a settlement was made at what is now Beverly, by nineteen men, who leaving Campus Martius rowed up the Muskingum in canoes. The settlement was made on the west side of the river, and by the middle of May cabins were built for each family and gardens made. By the middle of July corn was growing and during the summer a block-house was erected. Simultaneously with

this settlement was the one on Wolf creek. At this time a party of men came up from Marietta and erected what was called "Wolf Creek" mill, the first mill in the State of Ohio. The settlement, as well as the mill, went by this name, though the term *Millersburgh* was often used. The two settlements, Beverly and the one on Wolf creek, went by one name, Plainfield, for a short time, being superceded by WATERFORD.

The loss of the men who went to Belpre and Waterford was a severe one to the settlement at Marietta. Many accessions were made to the settlement during the year, yet only a few of them possessed the strong characters that those had who planted the settlement. Results show this, for no more corn was planted this season than there was during the first, and comparatively little building was carried on. Although the men who planted these minor settlements were of strong characters and all the settlements were in good locations, yet the places never grew fast and today they are all small villages. Why this is, is not the purpose of this work to discuss, but one would naturally suspect that places which had such early opportunities would have continued to grow and become cities.

In spite of the treaties made with the Indians, they continued to harass the settlements in Western Virginia; they killed the people, stole their horses and burned their houses. The settlements of the Ohio Company remained unmolested during the year 1789, with the exception of one man killed at Belpre. The Indians did not like the surveyors, whom they saw taking their hunting grounds from them; they loved their forests and lands, and with hatred did they look upon the white men building their cabins and laying off the land to be occupied by a new race of people.

During the year 1789 the Ohio Company exercised a wise and kind policy toward its settlements. Surveys were continued where the Indians would permit, and donation settlements were surveyed amounting to 57,000 acres. The number of men who arrived during the year was 150, the number of families 51, making in all at the end of the second year 285

men, 66 families that had come. The love of adventure and the migratory instincts of the New England people impelled little bands of pioneers to set their faces toward Ohio, and thus continuously was the settlement at Marietta, as well as the minor settlements, increasing. By long and toilsome journeys, carrying their supplies in wagons, camping out at nights and living on whatever they could get, these brave emigrants kept crossing the mountains to the head waters of the Ohio, whence they floated down that river to their places of destination.

In January, 1790, was organized the first Literary and Debating Society in Marietta. Paul Fearing was elected president. In this society much attention was paid to the discussion of governmental questions, not only territorial, but of the city. It is a wonder, but yet a credit, that such a society should have been organized at such an early period; but it is only an evidence of the education and refinement of the pioneer colony. The first meeting of which we have any mention was on January 27th, when the question for discussion was: "Is the civil government of the Northwest Territory, as it now stands by the Ordinance of Congress, calculated to secure the peace, freedom and prosperity of the people, and what is wanting to obtain so desirable an object?" The next meeting considered the question whether the "police force of the city of Marietta was equal to the good government of the same." The meetings show the interest and enthusiasm of the settlers for the welfare of their settlement and no doubt many thoughts were suggested in them which were of benefit.

In January a boat on its way to Kentucky put on shore a sick man and his family, by the name of Welsh. He was taken to the house of James Owen, who lived in a log house on the corner where the court house now stands. Mr. Welsh's disease proved to be smallpox. A meeting of the inhabitants was soon called for the building of a house for the reception of the sick man, which was built near the college grounds. He lived only a few days, but Mrs. Owen soon took the disease, who recovered and lived many

years. Preparations were immediately made for the inoculation of the inhabitants. Dr. True and Dr. Farley were the physicians who attended the sick and out of a hundred and more who were inoculated only two died, and these were aged women; six died who took it by infection.

Scarcely were the inhabitants of Marietta free from the smallpox, when they were compelled to pass through a most terrible famine. The corn which was planted the season before was seared by a frost on the first of October. It was gathered and put away and was generally supposed fit for bread; but when tried it produced sickness and vomiting. Even the animals could not eat it with safety. Corn rose from 50c to \$1.50 and \$2.00 per bushel.

By the middle of May the scarcity was generally felt. There were no cows for milk, no oxen or cattle for meats, and very few hogs; the Indians had driven away nearly all the game within twenty miles. They were able to get some fish from the rivers; nettle tops were boiled with a little flour or meal; potato tops in the same way; spice-bush and sassafras were used in the place of coffee. But during all the scarcity a good feeling prevailed and all helped each other as much as possible. The Ohio Company assisted many poor families with loans of money. They struggled along until spring came when they rejoiced with the crops of beans, squashes, green corn and potatoes. The crop of that year was abundant and all fear then passed away and they were thankful for the preservation of their lives. It was long known as the "starving year."

ORGANIZATION OF TOWNSHIPS. At a meeting of the court of quarter sessions on December 20, 1790, the court, for the first time, exercised its authority of establishing the boundaries and organizing townships. The following three were the first established in the territory northwest of the river Ohio.

Marietta. "Resolved, that townships No. 1, 2 and 3, in the eighth range, and townships No. 2 and 3, in the ninth range, be, and they hereby are incorporated and included in one township, by the name of Marietta."

The town officers were Anselm Tupper, town clerk; Joseph

Gilman and Colonel William Stacey, overseers of poor; B. J. Gilman, constable. Mr. Gilman declined to serve and Christopher Burlingame was appointed in his place.

Belpre. "Resolved, that townships No. 1 and 2, in the tenth range, and No. 1, in the ninth range be, and they hereby are incorporated, and to be included in one township, by the name of Belpre."

Waterford. "Resolved, that the seventh and eighth townships in the eleventh range, the fourth and fifth townships in the tenth range, and mile square No. 33, in the fourth township of the ninth range, be, and they hereby are incorporated and included in one township, by the name of Waterford.

During the year 1790, the settlers toiled away at their usual work, except as they were disturbed by the Indians. During the year there were many minor events happened which would not be of interest to the reader. Settlements were made in addition to those of the previous year. General Putnam lost two thousand dollars upon a house which he had expected to erect at Gallipolis for the French emigrants. There was a great pity shown for these foreigners by the Ohio Company, but at this time the Company was compelled to exert every power to provide for its own settlers. The territory of the Company now had more than 3,000 inhabitants. The settlement at Marietta continued to increase as fast as provision and shelter could be provided. During the year there came to the settlement 165 men, 35 families, making the number of arrivals since the settlement 315 men and 86 families. The pioneers were living a peaceful life, while many other settlers were being troubled seriously by the Indians. The regular occupations were not only carried on, but new institutions being formed.

The year of 1791 becomes noted in the history of Marietta as the breaking out of the Indian War which is treated in the next chapter. The condition of the country at that time can be well seen from a letter written on January 8th, by General Putnam to General George Washington. The following quotations from his letter are interesting as to the situation:

"Thus, sir, the war which was partially begun before the

campaign of last year, is, in all probability, become general; for, I think, that there is no reason to suppose that we are the only people on whom the savages will wreak their vengeance, or that the numbers of hostile Indians have not increased since the last expedition. Our situation is truly critical; the governor and secretary both being absent, no aid from Virginia or Pennsylvania can be had.

"The garrison at Fort Harmar, consisting at this time of little more than twenty men, can afford no protection to our settlements; and the whole number of men in all our settlements, capable of bearing arms including all civil and military officers, do not exceed two hundred and eighty-seven; and of these many of them are badly armed."

"At Marietta, about eighty houses in the distance of one mile, with scattering houses about three miles up the Ohio. A set of mills on Duck creek, four miles distant, and another mill two miles up the Muskingum. Twenty-two miles up the river is a settlement of about twenty families; about two miles from them on Wolf creek, are five families and a set of mills. Down the Ohio and opposite the Little Kanawha commences the settlement called Belle Prairie, and contains between thirty or forty families. Before the late disaster, we had several other settlements, which are already broken up." He spoke of the need of a body of troops, the removal of women and children, the possibilities of the destruction of their crops, their distance from all others, the fact that almost half of their military strength were young men hired into the country, the withdrawing of the troops from that quarter, and concluded by saying:

"I will only observe further, that our situation is truly distressing; and I do, therefore, most earnestly implore the protection of the government, for myself and friends inhabiting the wilds of America. To this we conceive ourselves justly entitled; and so far as you, sir, have the means in your power, we rest assured that we shall receive it in due time."

On the same day he wrote to General Knox, the Secretary of War, and closed the letter by saying:

"I hope the government will not be long in deciding what part to take, for if we are not to be protected, the sooner we know it the better; better that we withdraw ourselves at once than remain to be destroyed piecemeal by the savages; and better that the government disband their troops now in the country, and give it up altogether, than be wasting the public money in supporting a few troops totally inadequate to the purpose of giving peace to the territory."

The settlers by this time were becoming alarmed about the Indians. They began to talk of leaving the country, but as the evil forebodings began to subside, a better spirit prevailed. The calm deportment and resolute counsel of the influential and experienced men persuaded the settlers to defend their homes and families, rather than abandon them to the savages. Had the settlement been made by men such as have commenced others since then, it would have been destroyed. "But the wealth, wisdom and firmness of the agents and directors, backed by the counsel of so many old officers of the Revolution, with General Putnam at their head, preserved it safely amidst all the horrors and dangers that surrounded it."

Arrangements had been previously made for the support of Rev. Daniel Story as a preacher of the gospel, and twenty dollars for Colonel Battelle for religious instruction at Belpre. In April, 1791, a committee was appointed to report on the mode of furnishing the settlements with religious instruction. The report which was adopted provided that a sum of one hundred and sixty dollars be appropriated for that purpose. Eighty-four dollars for Marietta, fifty dollars for Belpre and twenty-six dollars for Waterford, provided that Marietta support a teacher for one year, Belpre seven months and Waterford three months and a half. A committee consisting of General Putnam and Robert Oliver was appointed to carry out these designs and to hire the teachers, who were to be of a good character. In January, 1796, the company made a further appropriation of \$147.00 to Rev. Story for his services as a religious teacher, so that he was in their pay from 1789 to 1796.

Troops had been stationed at the different settlements to protect the inhabitants from the Indians. During this year surgeons were appointed for them and provided with instruments and medicines. Dr. Jabez True was appointed for Marietta, Dr. Samuel Barnes for Belpre and Dr. Nathan McIntosh for Waterford. These troops did noble work, for it was then considered no light duty to be placed on guard against the Indians. It was indeed a thoughtful measure to provide these men with physicians to care for and look after them when sick or injured. The Indian was considered no easy enemy and it was often that a report was heard of some one being killed or wounded at his hand.

During the cares of the Indian war the settlers did not forget to ornament the new city. In March, Joseph Gilman, Daniel Story and Jonathan Hart were appointed a committee to make terms for leasing and ornamenting the public squares in Marietta. Their report was as follows:

"The mound square to be leased to General Putnam, for twelve years, on these conditions: To surround the whole square with mulberry trees, at suitable distances, with an elm in each corner, the base of the mound to be encircled with weeping willows, and evergreens on the mound; the circular parapet, outside the ditch, to be surrounded with trees; all within this to remain undisturbed by the plow, seeded down to grass, and the whole inclosed with a post and rail fence. The squares Capitolum and Quadranaou to be ornamented in the same way, with different species of forest trees, seeded down to grass, and never disturbed with the plow. Sacra Via, or the covert way, was not leased, but put into the care of General Putnam for its preservation, and seeded down to grass as a public ground. Subsequently, Rufus Putnam, Jubez True, and Paul Fearing, or either of them, were appointed trustees to take charge of these squares, and lease them to suitable persons, and carry out the intentions of the Ohio Company, until a board of corporation be appointed over the town, who may then take charge of the same. The avails of the rents were to be appropriated to the education of indigent orphan children of Marietta."

Thus when these three years were ended we find the settlement at Marietta progressing and safe from attacks by the Indians. Often were they frightened by tidings of bloody massacres and feared lest the next point attacked would be Marietta. But the foresight of the leaders of the colony had prepared for the emergency, and the inhabitants were securely placed in the block-houses of the garrisons, when danger was quite apparent. Besides, the place was being beautified and its welfare continuously looked after. Everything that might hinder or obstruct the place was overcome, and although they were beset with the perils of famine, flood, Indians and exposure of every sort, yet these resolute men not only successfully combatted all these enemies, but in the midst of the struggles found time to secure civil rights, establish law and order, introduce a pure religion and provide for universal education.

CHAPTER VII.

THE INDIAN WAR.

The year 1791 becomes noted in the history of Marietta for the outbreak among the Indians. In the very beginning of the year, there was a massacre of some white people, and the colony began to fortify itself and make preparations for defense. The activity upon both sides increased, and soon began what is known as the Indian War. The conflict began in 1791 and lasted till 1795, and in order to understand it, it is deemed best to trace the relations that had existed between the two races since the settlement of Marietta.

When the Pioneers first landed on the banks of the Muskingum, they were welcomed by a party of Delaware Indians. The settlement which the whites made was under an ordinance which showed the consideration of the Indian's right. The trouble between them first began to be evident when the Indians saw the whites erecting huts and cutting down the forest. They were then displeased and began to hate the whites. They were beginning to regret that they ever made their treaties with the government, and many were reluctantly assenting to them. They were growing very jealous of the settlers and feared they would soon lose all their land. Besides this feeling, there was no doubt fresh in their mind the terrible outrage that the whites had committed upon the Moravian Delaware missionaries.¹ True the Indians were savages, but can it be said that their atrocities would equal in enormity to those of the whites at that time? Of course, the Pioneer settlers were in no way responsible for this bloody outrage, but it is referred to in order to show the feeling which still no doubt lurked in the breast of the Indians at that time.

These were the general causes of the trouble; but there were some events during these previous years which must

1. See pages 18-20.

be treated specifically, and although the war did not reach the Ohio Company's purchase till 1791, yet for the sake of unity and of giving a better representation of the situation, several occurrences are mentioned which happened before this date. On the 12th of July, 1788, an attack was made by a large number of Indians upon the tent in which the goods of the colony were stored. In this attack, one Indian was killed, who was a Chippewa. During the summer and fall of 1788, the Indians showed hostility to the other settlements that had been made. The whites, growing impatient, made treaties with them in 1788 hoping that dangers might be thus averted. The settlers closed the first year with a deep sense of gratitude to Governor St. Clair for the peace he had secured through his treaties with the Indians. On February 4, 1789, a committee was appointed to prepare an address expressing their appreciation of his services. The following is the resolution forwarded to him, voicing the sentiments of the people :

"To His Excellency, Arthur St. Clair, Esq, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Territory of the United States Northwest of the River Ohio:

We, the citizens of Marietta, assembled at Campus Martius, beg leave to address your excellency with the most powerful congratulations upon the happy issue of Indian affairs. For this event, so interesting to the United States at large, and to this settlement in particular, we hold ourselves indebted, under God, to your excellency's wisdom and unremitting exertions displayed during the long and tedious negotiations of the treaty. It was with pain and very affectionate sympathy that we beheld this business spun out by the Indian nations through so many months and to a season of a year, which from its inclemency must have endangered and perhaps impaired the health and constitution of a character under whose auspices and wise administration of government we hope to be a good and happy people."

But the inhabitants did not enjoy this peace very long. In the spring following the making of these treaties hostilities began. Over twenty Virginians, or "Long Knives" as the Indians called them, were killed or taken prisoners. On May 1st, Captain King was killed at Belpre, being the first blow struck within the Ohio Company's limit. These acts proved that the Indians could not be trusted and no one knew how soon he might be their victim. Their actions

produced great anxiety among all the settlers, which was increased in August when two boys were killed at Meigs Station. The same night a fire-brand was thrust through the port hole in the block-house and was blazing upon the floor, when a woman awoke, saving it and them from fire. There were other cruel and dreadful acts performed by them during the year, but no more in the Ohio Company's land. During all this time, however, the inhabitants carried on their regular work and were fairly prosperous.

During the year 1790, there were many reports received at Marietta of the outrages committed by the Shawnese, but there were none in the colony. Nevertheless, the close of the year brought indications of a war. General Harmar made an expedition into the Indian country, and Governor St. Clair sent a letter to the Governor of Detroit, informing him that an expedition was to be made, and requesting that the British furnish the Indians no aid in the way of arms and ammunition. On July 15, 1790, he sent letters to the militia officers of Pennsylvania, Virginia and Kentucky, calling for troops for an Indian campaign. They were placed under General Harmar, but the expedition was a failure, having suffered two defeats, one on the 19th and the other on the 22nd of October, 1790, at the Maumee towns, near the present site of Fort Wayne. Although the troops fought bravely, they were fearfully cut up and many lost their lives.

The lack of discipline was the principal cause of defeat, for General Harmar could not control them. When General Harmar approached, the Indians fled and their towns were destroyed. This was all that General Knox had ordered, and according to Indian warfare was a success. But the militia colonels were determined to fight, and, unwisely, Harmar yielded. Consequently, they were defeated, as General Harmar had not sufficient force for a fighting campaign. He brought his little army back in good order, but the affair inflicted a stigma upon his reputation. General Harmar was severely criticised, and his actions were investigated by a court of inquiry, which exonerated him from all blame.

The success of the Indians in this campaign served only to encourage them. They at once proceeded to form a confederacy of tribes for the purpose of annihilating the white settlements. They had openly threatened "that before the trees had again put forth their leaves, there should not remain a single smoke of the white man northwest of the Ohio river." Throughout the whole territory there was now terror. This was increased by the terrible massacre on January 2, 1791, at Big Bottom, in the valley of the Muskingum, which was the bloodiest event in the history of the first settlement of Ohio. Twelve persons were killed and five were taken prisoners. This caused a terrorizing effect upon the inhabitants of Marietta, Waterford and Belpre and even reached into Virginia and Pennsylvania. When the news reached Marietta, many of the heads of families were attending the quarter sessions. The news produced great alarm and the session was hastily adjourned. Many were in attendance from Waterford and Belpre who immediately hurried home to see if their families and friends were victims of the atrocity. Marietta now had not the grounds for as much fear as the other settlements, on account of their numbers and the protection of Fort Harmar and Campus Martius.

War was now really begun. The Indians were attacking the whites wherever they deemed it possible to destroy them and their settlements. The Ohio Company passed a resolution requesting that "the inhabitants of all the out-settlements be and they are hereby advised to remove all their women and children to the town of Marietta as soon as possible; that such additional works as are necessary for the defense of the town of Marietta. . . . ought to be made as soon as possible." Provisions were made in the same resolutions for officers and scouts to serve in protecting the settlements. During the war the Ohio Company spent over eleven thousand dollars for the protection of its settlers. Campus Martius was improved, about twenty houses were erected, four block-houses built at the garrison at the "point" and later a small cannon was placed in two of them

and also two in Campus Martius, which were to be fired as an alarm when Indians were discovered in the neighborhood; sentries were kept at night and a watch dog during the day.¹

So much for the condition and preparation of the Ohio Company. All the inhabitants were now at three places—Marietta, Belpre and Waterford. All the smaller settlements were abandoned and all hopes of returning to them seemed in vain. They felt glad that their lives were spared and that they were comparatively safe. Their greatest danger arose from their exposure to attack when engaged during the spring and summer months in working in the fields. Their exposure was not only while working, but in going to and from their labor, some working at a distance of two or three miles. But while at work, sentries were constantly placed in the edge of the adjacent forests, and flanking parties examined the ground when marching through the woods.

Briefly shall we treat of the Indian War which was going on in the meantime in different parts of the State and which continued till 1795. Very little of the war directly influenced Marietta, as all the campaigning was in other parts of the State, but the result of it was to effect this place as well as the other settlements in the State.

The defeat of General Harmar and the increased activity and united effort of the different Indian tribes demanded that Congress take cognizance of the condition of affairs. Another campaign was called for. Governor St. Clair was appointed Major-General and Commander-in-chief of the army. Another regiment was added to the regular army, and Congress authorized another draft for 1,500 militia. At this time Washington was President of the United States and General Knox, Secretary of War. After his appointment General St. Clair began to make preparations for an expedition against the Indians, under the instructions of the Secretary of War. On September 17th, he commenced his march from Fort Washington (now Cincinnati), in command of about 2,000 men.

1. For a description of the improvements made in the garrisons at the "point," Campus Martius and Fort Harmar, see the next Chapter.

The details of this campaign need not be recited. Its object was to repair the mistake and defeat of the former one. St. Clair was to have left Fort Washington on July 10th, but General Buell, who was to superintend the recruiting and forwarding of the new troops, did not arrive till



MAP OF THE INDIAN WAR.

September 7th; Colonel Duer did not appear at all. However, General St. Clair amid these perplexities, and being urged by Secretary Knox, moved out on September 17th, forewarned by General Harmar that he would be defeated.

The time of the six months' men began to expire, the army was nearly out of bread and St. Clair was sick, so crippled by gout that he could not mount his horse alone. On October 27th, a body of his mutinous militia deserted and went back.

"St. Clair's defeat." On November 4, 1791, the army of St. Clair was attacked by Little Turtle and his warriors, who numbered at least 1,500. The Indian chief being aware of the condition of St. Clair's army, now saw his opportunity. During the evening of the 3d he encircled the army of St. Clair's which was encamped on the banks of the Wabash. At dawn on the 4th, they rushed upon his advanced camp of militia, scattered them like chaff and then stormed the main camp on all sides. The surprise was a complete defeat for the whites. After a desperate fight for over four hours, more than 800 men were killed, and 280 wounded, the other half having fled in confusion.

This was a disastrous result to the whites, but the government was experimenting in Indian warfare and had much to learn. St. Clair had been warned before hand by Washington to "beware of a surprise," but the surprise came and he was badly defeated. The news was immediately sent to the President at Philadelphia, but it took thirty days to reach the capital. The account of the effect of this disaster upon the President is given in an article on "St. Clair's Defeat" by Frazer E. Wilson, from which the following is taken:

"President Washington received the dispatch while eating dinner, but continued his meal and acted as usual until all the company had gone and his wife had left the room, leaving no one but himself and Secretary, Col. Lear. He now commenced to walk back and forth in silence and after some moments sat down on a sofa. His manner now showed emotion and he exclaimed suddenly: 'St. Clair's defeated—routed; the officers nearly all killed, the men by wholesale, the rout complete! too shocking to think of—a surprise in the bargain.' Pausing again, rising from the sofa, and walking back and forth, he stopped short and again broke

out with great vehemence: 'Yes! here on this very spot I took leave of him; I wished him success and honor. 'You have your instructions,' I said, 'from the Secretary of War; I had a strict eye to them, and will add but one word, beware of a surprise! you know how the Indians fight us! He went off with that as my last solemn warning thrown into his ears. And yet, to suffer that army to be cut to pieces—hacked by a surprise, the very thing I guarded against! ' The President again sat down on the sofa and his anger subsided. At length he said: 'This must not go beyond this room.' After a while he again spoke in a lower tone: 'General St. Clair shall have justice. I looked hastily through the dispatches—saw the whole disaster, but not all of the particulars. *I will hear him without prejudice, he shall have full justice.*' ¹

The cause of General St. Clair's defeat was carefully investigated by Congress, from which he was honorably acquitted of any responsibility. The chief causes were said to be "raw militia, poor arms, bad discipline, and carelessness." But the horrors of the defeat cannot be described, neither can the consternation with which the survivors filled the country. There is a plaintive ballad of the time which for a long time hung on the walls of the log cabins, and which serves to show the popular grief felt by the people. Everything seemed discouraging and gloomy. But as it often happens, it was "darkest just before day."

The Indians were inflated by their successes in defeating Generals Harmar and St. Clair. They were rejoicing over these repeated triumphs and spoils. So great was the excitement that Congress must again meet the emergency and quiet them if it could be done. In April, 1792, about the same time that the directors of the Ohio Company met in Philadelphia to settle with Congress, General Putnam was appointed a Brigadier General in the service of the United States, and soon after, was nominated by President Washington as a commissioner to make a treaty with the Indians on the Wabash. He tried to get them to meet him at Fort

1. Ohio Archaeological and Historical Quarterly, July 1902, page 12.

Washington (now Cincinnati) but as it was about two or three hundred miles for them to come, they declined; but they agreed to meet at Vincennes. Accordingly, upon September 20th, the first treaty was made with the Wabash tribes. On the 27th, after great difficulty, a treaty was concluded with the Eel River Indians, Onotainons, Pottawatomies of the Illinois river, Musquitoes, Kickapoos of the Wabash, Pyankeshas, Kaskaskias and Peorias. Messages were sent to the Delawares, Shawnese and Miamis in Ohio to join in the treaty of peace, but they preferred war.

By this treaty the Indians agreed to be at perpetual peace with the people of the United States, and acknowledged themselves to be under its protection. They were to give up all their provisions and in return were to possess their lands and hunting grounds in quietness, and no part ever to be taken away without their consent and full remuneration to be paid when any was sold to the United States. The treaty was signed by thirty Indians. They at the same time agreed to send a deputation on to Philadelphia to see the President of the United States, and fourteen chiefs reached Marietta on November 17th, conducted by an officer of the army, where, on the 18th, a public dinner was given them at Campus Martius. The next days after smoking the pipe of friendship, they proceeded on their journey.

But there were still other tribes of Indians at war who would not negotiate; anyway all treaties seemed to amount to nothing for the Indians soon renewed hostilities. They were determined to drive the white settlers from the territory and it soon became dangerous to them. Consequently, the United States government decided upon a movement in behalf of the settlers. Previously, the government was not well informed as to the strength and temper of the Indians. They thought to accomplish that by negotiation, which could be done only by force. They continued till the defeat of St. Clair when they awakened and discovered the difficulties with which they had to contend. It was with the greatest reluctance that the government entered into a war, for the country was just beginning to recover from the ruinous

effects of the Revolution. The people generally were opposed to it, but being compelled, the government entered into it.

As commander of the important movement which the government decided upon, General Anthony Wayne, the hero of Stony Point, and one of the most daring officers of the Revolution, was appointed. He spent the spring and summer of 1793 at Fort Washington in drilling and recruiting his men. He would have no six months' men. He required two years for drilling, organizing and hardening his men, before they took the field. He wanted his men well prepared for the emergencies of battle; they must perform with quick and simple movements, into line or square, to meet attack on any side. No one but Americans were to be enlisted and special drill in the use of the bayonet and broadsword was required. It will do well to remember that General Wayne had stormed Stony Point with unloaded muskets. General Wayne left Fort Washington on October 7, 1793, and went to what is now called Darke County and erected Fort Greenville. He spent the winter here and during the next spring there were many skirmishes between the whites and Indians. The General tried many times to secure a treaty of peace with them, but always failed. He then showed his courage, and decided to give them "war" if they must have it. He even gave them fair warning, but they still continued their warlike course, no doubt feeling confident of the same victory over General Wayne that they had previously gained over Generals Harmar and St. Clair. General Wayne pushed on toward the northwestern part of the State and found the Indians encamped on the north bank of the Maumee River.

The Indians were found getting ready for an attack which would be destructive to the whites. They had prepared a breastwork of fallen timbers and were massed behind them. General Wayne, after warning them, being much different than what the Indians had done in their attacks, encountered them on August 20, 1794. Soon did his front line of militia receive a hot fire and fall back. The charge was then

sounded. Soon were the dragons on the right turning and with sword in hand attacking the Indian flank. The front line broke through the brushwood, and immediately did the Indians take to flight. The two lines united and in an hour was the enemy driven more than two miles. The gates of the fort were shut against them and they scattered to the woods. The Indians were completely routed and a complete victory resulted for General Wayne and his men.

The power and pride of the Indian confederacy were thus broken. Their plots were always detected by General Wayne and his administrative genius in military matters was too much for them. The Wyandots were feeling bad, for they had lost twelve out of the thirteen chiefs that engaged in the battle. Tarhe, the surviving chief, saw no hope for them. Secretly did he inform General Wayne the means of offering peace to the confederate tribes, if they would accept the boundary proposed in the treaty of Fort Harmar. One by one they acquiesced, and on June 10, 1795, a council of delegates from the nations, headed by chiefs and warriors who never before had met in unity with Americans, gathered at Greenville to treat with General Wayne, now appointed commissioner plenipotentiary of the United States for the occasion.

Thus these representatives met at Greenville for the purpose of settling the long Indian War. Little Turtle was at first silent and listened with close attention to whatever General Wayne said. When he spoke in reply, it was at length in a speech stating the grounds of hostility, with force and eloquence, on behalf of the Miamis. He was answered by General Wayne, who replied so forcibly and convincingly that he carried the assembly. The chiefs of the Shawnese joined the majority; finally Little Turtle, himself, was convinced, and then all were agreed. On August 3, 1795, without a dissent, the treaty of Greenville was signed by General Wayne, ninety chiefs and delegates of twelve tribes.

By the terms of the treaty perpetual peace was declared. All the tribes placed themselves under the protection of the

United States. All prisoners were restored. In consideration of \$20,000 in gifts paid, and annuities of \$9,500 forever, to be paid to these tribes in certain proportions, they yielded to the United States their right to all the territory south and east of the line then fixed, and ever afterwards known as the Indian boundary. The line passed up the Cuyahoga and across the Tuscarawas portage to the forks of the Tuscarawas, near Fort Laurens, and then south of west to Loramie's store, thence west by north to Fort Recovery, and thence southwestwardly to the Ohio river, opposite the mouth of the Kentucky.¹

Thus ended the Indian War and peace was to reign. "Never," says an early writer, "since the golden age of the poets 'did the syren song of peace and of farming' reach so many ears, and gladden so many hearts, as after Wayne's treaty at Greenville in 1795. 'The Ohio,' as it was called, seemed to be literally a land flowing with milk and honey. The farmer wrote home of a soil 'richer to appearance than can possibly be made by art'; of 'plains and meadows without the labor of hands, sufficient to support millions of cattle summer and winter'; of wheat lands that would vie with the island of Sicily; and of bogs from which might be gathered, cranberries enough to make tarts for all New England; while the lawyer said that as he rode the circuit, his horse's legs were dyed to the knee with the juice of the wild strawberry. At that time the diseases and hardships of frontier life were not dwelt upon; the administration of Washington had healed the division of the United States; the victory of Wayne had brought to terms the dreaded savages; and as the dweller on the barren shore of the Atlantic remembered these things and the wonderful facts, in addition, that the inland garden to which he was invited was crossed in every direction by streams even then counted on as affording means for free commercial intercourse, and that it possessed besides nearly seven hundred miles of river and lake coast, the inducement for emigration became too strong to be resisted; the wagon was tinkered up at once, the harness patched

1. See Map of Indian War, page 91.

anew, and a few weeks found the fortune seeker looking down from the Chestnut Ridge or Laurel Hill upon the far-reaching forests of the West."

The whites and the Indians had been talking for a long time, but the talk was now over. The Indian had to go. He yielded the beautiful river, and began the westward march across the Northwest Territory, which journey he has continued until now he is "cooped up in reservations on the plains of the West." Civilization can not stop for barbarous tribes; they must give way. "It is one of the immutable laws of nature, that when one race of men advances one degree beyond the other, the weaker must give way to the stronger."¹ The whites must take this land and advance civilization, but so gradually did they extend the settlements beyond the boundary fixed by the treaty of Greenville, that it required three quarters of a century to extinguish the Indian title to the Northwest Territory.

1. John Sherman's address at Marietta at the time of the Centennial Celebration; Ohio Centennial Report, page 243.

CHAPTER VIII.

INHABITANTS DURING THE WAR.

During the Indian War most all the people of Marietta lived in three different localities: the garrison at the "point," Campus Martius and Fort Harmar. These places were all guarded and protected as much as possible and offered the greatest safety from the Indians. Having noted the events of this war, it is interesting to see where these places were, how they were arranged and who were the families that lived at each.

THE "POINT."

The first dwelling houses in Marietta were erected at the "point" in a short time after the landing of the Pioneers. They all remained here till a road was cut through the forest, and Campus Martius was erected, which was commenced in a short time after the landing. At the breaking out of the war in 1791, there were about twenty houses at the "point." Soon afterwards, several families came in from the country and erected additional houses. No block-houses or defenses of any kind had yet been built. The center of this area was lower than the banks of the river, and through this was a small stream which emptied into the Muskingum. There was a line of palisades set from the Muskingum easterly to the east side of Front street and from this point to the Ohio river; the enclosure was about four acres. There were two or three houses outside of the defenses, near the block-house and the Muskingum bank.

Immediately after the war began three block-houses were built: one on the Muskingum bank, at the western termination of the palisade; one in the northeast corner of the enclosure; one on the Ohio bank. The block-houses were mounted by sentry boxes, which were secured for the de-

fense of the men when on guard. The upper story of number one was used for a school house a large portion of the time, while the lower story contained two or three families; the upper story of number two was used for families and the lower for a guard house; on block-house number three, on the Ohio bank, was posted a sentry every night, and occupied by Colonel William Stacey. The largest block-house in the garrison was number four, built in 1792, by a detachment of United States troops under Lieutenant Tillinghast and stood partly in and on the east side of Front street.

After the defeat of General St. Clair, the garrison was put under military law with Captain Jonathan Haskell in command. It was placed under the strictest discipline which produced some difficulty between the militia and the citizens. The gates were closed at the setting of the sun, and sentries were posted keeping anyone from passing in or out until sunrise the next morning. Many things might prevent the citizen from being within at sunset, and consequently several families moved out into houses near the garrison. One or two of the block-houses were provided with a small cannon, which was fired at the approach or appearance of Indians in the neighborhood, to put the people on their guard.

The names of the heads of the families in the garrison at the "point," with the houses in which they lived in the year 1792, were as follows:¹

No. 1. William Moulton, wife, two daughters and one son, Edmond. The father and son were among the forty-eight pioneers who first landed. Dr. Jabez True, whose name is prominent among the early settlers, boarded in this family and had his office near this dwelling.

No. 2. Captain Prince, wife and two children. They moved to Cincinnati after the war.

No. 3. Moses Morse and wife. Mr. Morse owned four log houses standing side by side, and called "Morse's Row."

1. For this list of inhabitants, as well as those who lived at Campus Martius and Fort Harmar, we are indebted to Mr. Hildreth who has preserved them in his Pioneer History.

No. 4. Peter Nyghswonger, wife and two or three children.

No. 5. William Skinner and J. McKinley, who kept a retail store in this building during the war.

No. 6. R. J. Meigs, Jr., wife and one child. Chas. Green in company with Mr. Meigs kept a store of goods in a part of this building.

No. 7. Hon. Dudley Woodbridge, wife and children. This building was a small block-house.

No. 8. This building was a store room built by Judge Woodbridge and occupied by him for several years.

No. 9. Captain Josiah Munroe, wife and two children. Mr. Munroe was the second postmaster, appointed in 1795.

No. 10. Captain William Mills, wife and one child. He died soon after the war and his widow subsequently married Dr. True.

No. 11 and 12. Not known.

No. 13. Captain Jonathan Haskell who commanded the United States troops who were defending the settlement.

No. 14. Hamilton Kerr. After the death of his father and brother, his mother lived with him. He was a very actul and useful spy.

No. 15. Col. Ebenezer Sproat, wife and daughter; and Commodore Abraham Whipple, wife and son. Col. Sproat's wife was a daughter of Mr. Whipple.

No. 16. Joseph Buell, wife and two children, with Levi Munsell and wife. This was the first frame building built in the Northwest Territory, and in it Buell and Munsell kept a tayern and boarding house. (See page 76.)

No. 17. William Stacey, son of Col. Stacey, wife and two or three children. After the war he settled at Rainbow in Union township.

No. 18. Joseph Stacey, son of Colonel Stacey, wife and two or three children. He also went to Union township.

No. 19. James Patterson, wife and children.

No. 20. Nathaniel Patterson, wife and children. He died with smallpox.

No. 21. Captain Abel Matthews, wife and six children. His son, John, acted as a drummer to the garrison.

No. 22. Thomas Stanley, wife and three or four children. He went to Fearing township and was one of the first settlers of it.

No. 23. Eleazar Curtis, wife and several children. They afterwards went to Belpre township.

No. 24. A range of log cabins along the Ohio bank, built for the use of the laborers of the Ohio Company, and afterwards appropriated as barracks for the soldiers.

Block-house No. 1. Simeon Tuttle and family.

Block-house No. 2. In charge of Joseph Barker for two or three years.

Block-house No. 3. Colonel William Stacey and family.

Block-house No. 4. The United States troops, who kept a sentry, and assisted in guarding the garrison.

All these buildings have passed away and been replaced with more substantial ones. Dr. Hildreth in speaking of them in 1848, says, "It is nevertheless, pleasant to look upon the likeness of what has been before our times, and to dwell upon the remembrance of our hardy ancestors, who struggled long and manfully with famine, poverty, and the red men of the forest, to provide a home, not only for themselves, but for their children. *This little spot was the germ from whence has sprung the great state of Ohio, with its millions of inhabitants, and shall not its remembrance be preserved?*"¹

CAMPUS MARTIUS

At Campus Martius was where most of the early inhabitants of Marietta lived, after it was erected. The most of the work on this fortification was done the first year of the settlement an account of which is given on page 58. At the first outbreak of the Indian War, several improvements were made which are here described. The first thing was to put the garrison under strict military discipline by order of Governor St. Clair, as had been done with the one at the

1. Pioneer History, page 384.

“point.” The men were divided into squads, and called out to their posts at daylight. It was found that the watch towers on the roofs of the block-houses were at such an elevation as to render it inconvenient for the guards to ascend and descend at night in changing. Consequently, square bastions were substituted and erected on four posts sixteen feet high, at the corner of each block-house, into which the guards could enter from the upper story by a single step, through a door cut for that purpose. Around the inside ran a slight elevation onto which the guard stepped, and they were furnished with loop holes and embrasures for the discharge of guns. In the southwest and northeast bastions, was placed a small cannon, which was fired as an alarm, when Indians were discovered in the neighborhood. This same provision, it will be remembered, was made in the block-house at the “point.”

Running from corner to corner of the block-house was a row of palisades sloping outwards. Twenty feet in advance of this was a row of very large thick pickets, set upright, with gateways. A few feet in front of this was another defense made from the tops and branches of trees sharpened and pointing outwards, so as to make it very difficult for an Indian or enemy to enter.

Names of the heads of families who lived in Campus Martius during the period of the Indian War, and whose memory ought to be preserved :

Governor St. Clair, son and three daughters, who lived in the southwest block-house.

General Rufus Putnam, wife, two sons and six daughters.

General Benjamin Tupper, wife, three sons and two daughters.

Honorable Winthrop Sargent, secretary of the territory.

Colonel Robert Oliver, wife, two sons and daughters.

Thomas Lord, Esq., with two apprentice boys, Benjamin Baker and Amos R. Harvey.

Colonel R. J. Meigs, wife and son, Timothy.

R. J. Meigs, Jr., although he lived most of the time at the “point” garrison.

Colonel Enoch Shepherd, wife and nine children.
Charles Greene, wife and three children. Miss Sheffield, sister to his wife, lived with him.
Colonel Ichabod Nye, wife and two or three children.
Major Ezra Putnam, wife and two daughters.
Major Haffield White and son.
Joshua Shipman, wife and three children.
Captain Strong, wife, two sons and one daughter.
Captain Davis, wife and five children.
James Smith, wife and seven children.
John Russel, son-in-law of Smith.
Archibald Lake, wife and three sons.
Eleazer Olney, wife and fourteen children.
Major Olney and two sons, Columbus and Discovery.
Ebenezer Corey and wife.
Richard Maxon, wife and several children.
James Wells, wife and ten children.
Major Coburn, wife, three sons and two daughters.
Joseph Wood, wife and one child.
Captain John Dodge, wife and two sons.
Robert Allison, wife and several children.
Elijah Warren, wife and one child.
Girsham Flagg, wife and several children.
Widow Kelly and four sons.

Among the single men were Major Anselm Tupper, Rev. Daniel Story, Thomas Hutchinson, William Smith, Gilbert Devoll, Jr., Oliver Dodge, Alpheus Russell, Thomas Corey, Benjamin Tupper and Azariah Pratt. There were a few other families whose names were not retained.

FORT HARMAR.

This fort was erected in 1785-6 on the right bank of the Muskingum, at its junction with the Ohio, by a detachment of United States troops under Major John Doughty. This fort was one of the inducements that led the early settlers to land at the mouth of the Muskingum, which fact has already been mentioned.¹ The position of the fort was well chosen as

1. See page 52.

it not only commanded the mouth of the Muskingum, but, owing to the curve in the Ohio, swept its waters for a considerable distance above and below the fort. This was the first military post built in Ohio, except Fort Laurens. The area of Fort Harmar was about three-fourths of an acre, and was surrounded by a wall made of large timbers, placed horizontally to the height of twelve or fourteen feet, and was 120 feet long. The bastions were constructed of large timbers set upright in the ground, fourteen feet high, fastened together with strips of timber. The outlines of these were also pentagonal; the fifth side opened into the area of the fort where there was a block-house.



FORT HARMAR.¹

The dwellings were built along the walls, and occupied by the private soldiers. Each barrack had four rooms, with a fire place, and afforded plenty of room for a whole regiment of men. The officers' houses were made of hewed logs and two stories high. The large house in the southeast bastion was used as a store house. From the roof of the barrack which stood next the Ohio there arose a square tower, from which ascended a flag staff, and in which was stationed a

1. This illustration and the one on page 87 is published by permission of the Ohio Archaeological and Historical Society.

sentinel. There was an arsenal near the guard house where their powder was stored. The main gate was next the Ohio river, just about the mouth of the Muskingum.

Near the center of the fort was a well which could have been used in case of a siege. In the rear and to the left was an area of ground laid out by Major Doughty for a garden. This was cultivated by the soldiers and produced many vegetables. Peaches were planted, and in the second or third year produced fruit.

This fort was occupied by the troops of the United States till September, 1790, when they were ordered to Fort Washington, now Cincinnati. During the Indian War the barracks and officers' houses were occupied mainly by the Ohio Company settlers. Only a small detachment was stationed at the fort. The headquarters of a company of fifty was established at the fort after 1791, which gave confidence to the inhabitants during the war. Captain Haskell commanded most of the time and Lieutenant Morgan the remainder. The house in the southwest location was occupied by Paul Fearing, and all who were living here were safe from the Indians. No regular batteries were built in the fort, as it was not deemed necessary. The boats in the river were guarded by having a field piece mounted on a carriage and kept on the bank near the wall.

A good portion of this fort has been washed away by the inroads of the rivers. The wasting of the banks has continued to widen the mouth until it has encroached upon this historical spot to a great extent. The site of this fort is at present marked by a monument erected by the Ohio Centennial Association upon which is carved the shape of the old fort. Before any clearings were made huge sycamore trees inclined over the shores thus narrowing and making more permanent the river banks, and may we not say that their removal has lessened the beauty from what it was with its banks beautified by large trees with graceful trunks and drooping branches.

Names of families living in and near Fort Harmar during the Indian War:

Hon. Joseph Gilman and wife.

B. I. Gilman, his son and wife, and two children.

Paul Fearing, who lived in the southwest block-house given him by Major Doughty.

Col. Thos. Gibson, the licensed Indian trader for Washington county. He was afterwards the first auditor of Ohio.

Hezekiah Flint, one of the 48 pioneers.

Gould Davenport, a single man.

Mrs. Welch and three or four children.

Preserved Seaman, wife and four sons.

Benjamin Baker, wife and one child.

George Warth, wife, five sons and two daughters.

Joseph Fletcher, who, after his marriage, settled in Gallia county.

Picket Meroin, who also settled in Gallia county.

Francis Thierry, wife and two children. He was a baker, and when the King of France was in the United States as an exile he passed through Marietta and visited Thierry's bakery and bought several loaves of his bread.

Monsieur Cookie, French emigrant.

Monsieur LeBlond, another French emigrant.

Monsieur Shouman, wife and son.

Monsieur Gubbeau, another French emigrant.

The inhabitants being thus located in these three places felt safe during the war, compared with their possible condition if left to depend upon their huts and strength in numbers alone for protection. After the war many left these places of refuge and settled throughout the different parts of the Company's land. Some located in the minor settlements, some in the country, some in other purchases, but a large number in the town that had protected them during the years of great danger.

CHAPTER IX.

OHIO BECOMES A STATE.

The events treated in this chapter are such as happened within the region of the Ohio Company, or influenced it, from 1792 till 1803, the latter date being the year when Ohio was admitted into the Union as a State. The chapter will embrace only such events in its treatise as can not be well classified under the topical chapters that follow, but which, to a more or less extent, affected the history of Marietta. It is perhaps proper to add in this connection that many of these events can not be treated fully in a work of this nature, as they are such as properly belong to a history of the State or the United States, and only require mention in respect to their influence upon Marietta. The events which more closely touched the life of the town during this period are found in the succeeding chapters, under the heads which they seem to belong.

On the 28th of March, 1792, the directors of the Ohio Company held a meeting of their board in Philadelphia, where Congress was then in session, for the purpose of closing their contract with Congress for the payment of the lands they had purchased. The meeting was attended by Rufus Putnam, Manasseh Cutler, Griffin Greene and Robert Oliver. On April 11th a meeting of the agents, who represented 750 shares, was held at the same place. The Company at this time was unable to pay for the whole amount of land purchased in the contract, 1,500,000 acres. The causes of this failure were the expenses of the Indian War and the bankruptcy of their treasury. They hoped to get a reduction in the price of the land and for this they petitioned Congress, which refused to make any abatement from the original price of one dollar per acre.

They therefore applied for 214,285 acres of land to be paid for in "army land warrants." They also petitioned for a tract of 100,000 acres as donation land to settlers, and thus relieve the Company of the heavy charge of furnishing the donation lots from their own lands. It was a critical point in the affairs of the Ohio Company. These adverse circumstances which threatened to overwhelm them, were made worse by the fact that "the second payment, five hundred thousand dollars, was now due,"¹ and, according to the terms of the original contract, "non-payment it was feared would forfeit the lands which had already been paid for." Their only hope rested in securing a release from the obligations incurred and more liberal terms, as contemplated in the petition.

On April 21, 1792, Congress passed an act granting these applications, and directing a deed to be made to the Ohio Company for 750,000 acres, by fixed boundaries, for the \$500,000 in securities which had already been paid into the treasury of the United States. The real amount of the purchase of the Company was thus 964,285 acres, or including the donation tract of 100,000 acres it was 1,064,285 acres, instead of 1,500,000 as originally contracted for.² The donation was secured by letters patent from the President of the United States to Rufus Putnam, Manasseh Cutler, Griffin Greene and Robert Oliver, in trust for the Ohio Company for the purpose of encouraging settlers within the purchase. This donation tract was saved by the deciding vote of Vice President Adams. With the exception of one to the State of Pennsylvania, March 3, 1792, these were the first land patents issued by the Government.³ The trustees were to make a deed, free of charge to each settler, not under eighteen years of age, for 100 acres, in fee simple. If in five years any part remained undeeded, it reverted to the United States.

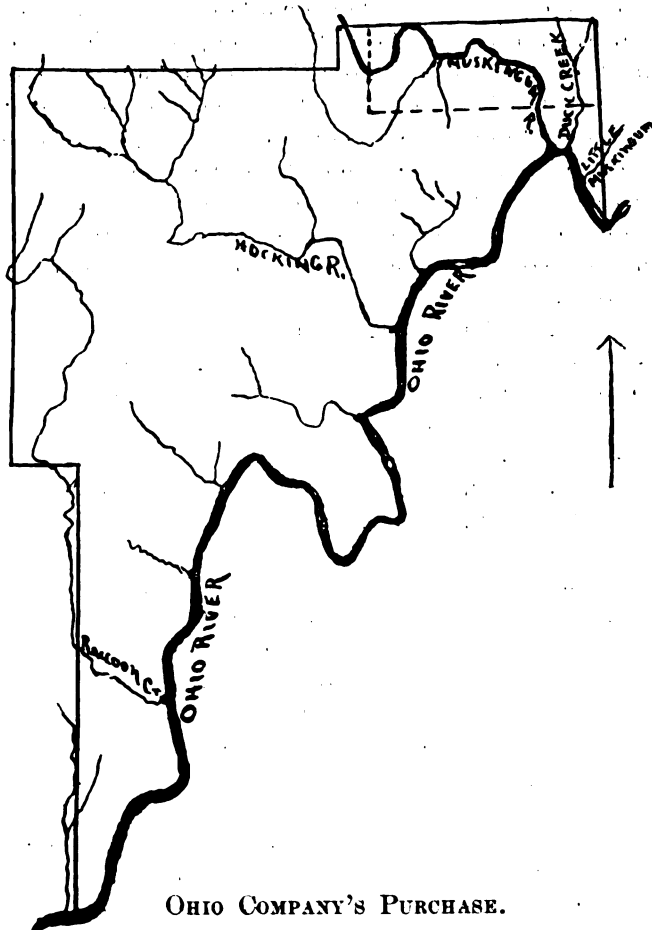
The boundary of the purchase as finally obtained by the

1. General Putnam's Autobiography.

2. See page 44 for the boundary of the original purchase made on October 27, 1787.

3. The original patents are in the library of Marietta College.

Ohio Company, and fixed by survey is as follows: *Beginning on the Ohio river upon the western boundary line of the fifteenth range of townships (opposite the mouth of the Guyandotte); thence running northerly to a*



point about one mile north of the south line of township number seven; thence westerly to the western boundary of the sixteenth range; thence northerly to the north line of township number thirteen; thence easterly to a point about one mile

*east of the west boundary of range eleven; thence north four miles; thence east to the western boundary of the seventh range; thence south along that line to the Ohio; thence along the Ohio to the place of beginning.*¹

This tract included the whole of the present counties of Athens and Meigs, and portions of Washington, Morgan, Gallia, Vinton, Jackson and Hocking.

The donation tract lies in the northeast part of the territory, and is about twenty-one miles long and eight miles wide. The boundary of the tract was surveyed and established in May, 1793, and is as follows: *Beginning on the western boundary line on the seventh range of townships at the northeast corner of the seven hundred and fifty thousand acre tract; thence running north to Ludlow's line (surveyed by Israel Ludlow at the northern boundary of the original purchase of 1,500,000 acres); thence along that line westerly to the tract containing two hundred and fourteen thousand and eighty-five acres; thence south to the boundary of the seven hundred and fifty thousand acre tract; thence along that boundary to the place of beginning.*²

The directors of the Ohio Company were the trustees of the donation tract. General Putnam was appointed as the surveyor of the lands and superintendent of the donation tract. The deeds were all made out by him.

It may be well to add in this connection that the history of the Ohio Company practically closes at this point. With the final settlement with Congress for its purchase lands, the mission of the Company was considered at an end, although the last meeting was held on November 23, 1795, when the final partition of lands was made. Its influence, however, continued and remained an active and potent force in the life of the West.

The year 1798 was memorable to the settlers at Marietta as the first year of high water since they landed. On January 30th there fell a snow of eighteen inches, which was

1. This boundary is a short form of that given in the Land Laws for Ohio, pages 21-24. The purchase is divided into three tracts, and each tract bounded separately.

2. Extract from the Land Laws for Ohio.

the deepest since the settlement. In April the Ohio was two feet higher than ever known before, overflowing all the low ground and the streets at the "point" garrison.

In August of the same year, the inhabitants had to contend with two terrible diseases, scarlet fever and smallpox. Several died from the scarlet fever, chiefly children, but not many from the smallpox, which broke out among the soldiers of Captain Haskell's command.

The year 1795 marks the close of the Indian War. Peace was then restored and few events of an interesting character happened. The inhabitants who had been confined to the walls of the garrisons for about five years, leaving them only when necessary and then fearing death from the lurking savages, went forth to their labors feeling free and content. Each man took possession of his land, and commenced clearing and cultivating his farm. Many of the inhabitants moved to the country and many new ones came from the Middle and New England States, being induced by the rich soil and temperate climate.

During the year two townships of land, appropriated by the Ohio Company for the benefit of a university, were surveyed. They were townships numbers eight and nine in the fourteenth range, constituting at present Athens and Alexander townships of Athens county. The survey of them was made under the supervision of General Putnam, who was much interested in the founding of a university.

On November 23, 1795, the Ohio Company west of the mountains held its last session, at Marietta, and was continued in session until January 29, 1796. The final partition of lands was made at this time, and on February 1st was sworn to before Josiah Munroe, Justice of the Peace. There were eight hundred and nineteen shares classified in sixteen agencies as follows:

Joel Barlow's Agency, 19 shares; William Corliss' Agency, 108 shares; A. Gray's Agency, 71 shares; M. Cutler's and Dodge's Agency, 86 shares; Ephraim Cutler's Agency, 13 shares; E. Downer's Agency, 18 shares; Free-

man's Agency, 9 shares; E. Harris' Agency, 31 shares; Jackson's Agency, 13 shares; May's Agency, 35 shares; Parson's Agency, 91 shares; Putnam's Agency, 59 shares; Sargent's Agency, 148 shares; Sproat's Agency, 43 shares; Tupper's Agency, 30 shares; Tallmadge's Agency, 43 shares.

In 1796 a joint company was formed of fifty shareholders, at a capital of \$75 for the purpose of buying castings, erecting a furnace and manufacturing salt. Twenty-four kettles were bought and taken by water to Duncan's Falls, thence seven miles further to the salt springs. Near the stream a well was dug about 15 feet deep to the bed rock, through the crevices of which the salt water oozed and rose. The water was raised from the well by a sweep and pole. The men built a furnace of two ranges with twelve kettles each, and there they worked day and night. They were able to make about 100 pounds of salt in 24 hours, using about 16 gallons of water. This was the first attempt to manufacture salt in Ohio, and the product was a very inferior and costly article. It was both a luxury and necessity, and every grain of it was carefully used.¹

During the year 1796, many emigrants arrived in the new settlements. The Indian War was over and the New Englanders felt more free to come to the West. True a large number of these emigrants passed by Marietta and the lands of the Ohio Company's purchase to the southwestern regions of Ohio, which appeared more attractive to some. Yet many stopped and were willing to work hard and content themselves by earning independence and moderate fortunes by economy, thrift and laborious effort. The year of peace was gladly welcomed and it seemed that the great purpose of "independence, liberty and equality" was realized.

In December, 1796, about Christmas, there was an excessive cold spell of weather. The rivers were frozen over to the depth of nine inches, soon after which there fell two feet of snow. The next February the cold was nearly as severe, and the snow almost as deep. This was, indeed, a

1. For an account of the value of salt to the early settlers, see page 52.

hard winter for the settlers, especially to those who had come during the summer preceding.

During the latter part of January, 1798, Marietta entertained her first distinguished visitor. It was at this time that Louis Phillippe, King of France, passed through this place. He was in exile and making a tour through the United States. While he was here he met a countryman of his, Francis Thierry, the baker. We have no account of the opinion that the King entertained of the town, but there is preserved in a book on France a little incident in which he was connected:¹

"In ascending the Ohio river he (the King) had stopped at Marietta, and had gone into the town in search of bread. He was referred to this same Mr. Thierry, and the baker not having a stock on hand, set himself to heat his oven to supply his applicant. While this process was going on the King walked over the town and visited the interesting ancient remains which are to be found in the western part of it, near the banks of the Muskingum, and whose history and objects have given rise to such various and unsatisfactory speculations. The King took a sketch of these works which are indeed the most extensive of their class that are found in the vast basin of the Mississippi. On his return he found the ice in the Muskingum upon the point of breaking up, and Mr. Thierry so late in his operation that he had barely time to leap into the boat with the bread."

It was not till 1798 that the whole of the Northwest Territory contained 5,000 free male inhabitants, the number that was required to entitle the territory to organize a General Assembly, as stipulated in the Ordinance of 1787. Under this Ordinance, one representative was allowed to every 500 male inhabitants. Accordingly, Washington county was entitled to two representatives. The county then embraced a territory that now constitutes several counties and parts of others, besides itself. Among these are Athens, Gallia, Meigs, Morgan, Muskingum, Coshocton, Belmont, Guernsey, Noble and Monroe. By a proclamation of Governor St. Clair, this election was held on the third Monday in December, 1798, the day when the elective franchise was first exercised northwest of the Ohio river.

1. France: Its King, Court and Government by an American (General Lewis Cass.)

As a result of this election, Colonel R. J. Meigs and Paul Fearing were chosen as representatives of Washington county for a term of two years. The General Assembly of the State was composed of a governor, legislative council and house of representatives. Colonel Robert Oliver, of Washington county, was one of the five members of the council. During the first session, the Governor vetoed many bills passed by the two houses, which greatly offended the spirit of the house of representatives. No doubt, this was one of the causes why the powers of the Governor of the State were so limited under the Constitution of the State which was soon passed.

The Ordinance of 1787 provided that "As soon as a legislature, shall be formed in the district, the council and house assembled in one room, shall have authority, by joint ballot, to elect a delegate to Congress, who shall have a seat in Congress with a right of debating but not of voting during this temporary government." Accordingly, after the organization of the legislature, this place was to be filled. The choice fell on William Henry Harrison, who received a majority of one vote over the son of Governor St. Clair, Arthur St. Clair, Jr.

The General Assembly convened at Cincinnati to where the seat of government had been transferred by Governor St. Clair. He had also adopted a territorial seal, the device being a buckeye tree; the foreground being another tree, felled and cut into logs. The motto was *Meliorē lapsa locavit*, which signified literally he "planted one better than the fallen." It is stated that this is the reason why the State of Ohio has been called the "Buckeye State," but many reasons have been advanced for this and it yet seems unsettled.

By far the most interesting and significant subject before the body at this session was that of introducing slavery into the territory. It came up on the fourth day of the session in a form of a petition from a number of Virginia officers praying for permission to move with their slaves into the Virginia military districts. Some members of the legislature were favorable to the prayer of the Virginians, but

their favor was of no consequence. The provision in the Ordinance of 1787 forbidding slavery in the Northwest Territory was immediately sounded by the opponents of the bill, and thus in the first session of the General Assembly of Ohio did slavery receive a defeat at its hands.

This first session which convened in Cincinnati on September 16, 1799, remained till December 19th, when they were met by the Governor and adjourned until the next year. It was at this time that he informed them that he disapproved of eight or ten of their bills. Among them were those relating to new counties. This veto power which he exercised freely during the session produced a contention which resulted in a discord fatal to Governor St. Clair.

This acrimony was hushed for a time in the universal grief of the death of George Washington which occurred in 1799. Everywhere was the event observed with solemn funeral honors. St. Clair was ardently devoted to Washington and to his administration. The old army influence was strong. Marietta loved him for he had been an ardent worker in favor of the plans of the Ohio Company. To him was honor paid, for the whole country felt the loss.

On May 7, 1800, the territory of Indiana was set off by an act of Congress. The seat of government was fixed at Vincennes, and the territory included all the area of the Northwest Territory excepting that part retained in the territory of Ohio. On the 13th of the same month, William Henry Harrison was appointed Governor of the territory of Indiana. At the time of his election he was the territorial delegate in Congress, and later Mr. Harrison was Governor of the state of Indiana and President of the United States, and the grandfather of the late President Harrison. The setting off of Indiana was only the beginning of the division of the Northwest Territory. Only about nine years previous had the first settlement within this vast territory been made. But at this early time the fruits of the settlement were evident. A great empire in power and influence was fast coming to the front as a result of the efforts and struggles of the early pioneers of Marietta.

It was during the year 1800 when the the political parties of Federalist and Republican entered the elections of the territory. It seemed that this region could no longer be considered inferior and barren of settlements. The West was beginning to be interested in the political questions of the country, and to influence the life thereof. Men of national influence were coming to the front out of this section, and the West becoming an influential part of the country.

During the year a census of the United States was taken and the state of Ohio was found to contain 45,028 inhabitants, the county of Washington, 5,427, and the town of Marietta, from 500 to 525.

The year 1801 is noted in the history of Ohio as the year of great controversy about Governor St. Clair. As heretofore stated there was a large faction in the state which bitterly opposed him. Soon after his reappointment by President Adams, were charges brought against the Governor and an effort put forth to remove him from office. The opponents of St. Clair were looking forward to the election of Jefferson, and expected the Governor's removal by him.

But it is interesting to note the stand that the citizens of Marietta took in the fight. They knew Governor St. Clair and had a warm feeling for him. Consequently, early in 1801 a committee was appointed at a public meeting to report an address to the citizens of Washington and other counties. The address was reported at another meeting and carried by a large majority. It charged the opponents of Governor St. Clair as being "designing characters, aiming at self-aggrandizement and willing to sacrifice the right and property of the citizens of the Territory at the shrine of private ambition, and deprecated the domestic tempest thus created, as only equaled by the dangers of a foreign war. It disclaimed and opposed the idea of forming a state government as involving an expense beyond the power of the people to support."¹

1. Wm. T. McClintock in an article on Ohio's Birth Struggle, in the *Ohio Archaeological and Historical Quarterly*, July, 1902.

At this time there was a proposed division of the Territory into three parts, the upper, lower and middle, (on the Ohio river). There seemed at one time to be an agreed plan to unite the upper and lower portions against the middle. There was much agitation over the Boundary Act that had been passed. Governor St. Clair in writing to Paul Fearing, at Washington, says, "you can not imagine the agitation this legislation has created among the people." Two men were appointed to go to Washington to advocate the cause of the petitioners against the proposed division which was styled "a conspiracy of the representatives of the upper and lower parts of the Territory to ruin the middle part." Messengers were also sent in behalf of the Governor's party. The contest which then ensued was bitter and carried on with energy.

The secret of the whole thing was a contest over Governor St. Clair. The mission of Worthington and Baldwin was not only to defeat the boundaries of the Territory proposed by Congress, but to secure the removal of St. Clair, doubtless the latter being the prime object. This is shown by the development of a plan to procure the passage of an act authorizing a convention of delegates elected by the people of the Territory, to declare whether they wanted a state government, and if so, to adopt a constitution for that purpose. This, they thought, would accomplish their object.

This controversy ended on April 30, 1802, when Congress passed an "enabling act", authorizing the holding of such a convention, organized a state government and prescribed the law of the State. Throughout the different counties of the Territory delegates were elected for such purpose on October 12, 1802, and the convention met at Chillicothe on November 1st. Washington county elected as delegates Ephraim Cutler, Rufus Putman, Benjamin Ives Gilman and John McIntosh.

The convention met on the date named and at the place set, for the purpose prescribed by the act. On the third day the question was voted on. The minority opposed the adoption of a State constitution, thinking that the time had

not yet come for such a change; and, no doubt, showing their loyalty to Gov. St. Clair. All four of the delegates from Washington county were opposed to the plan. But the minority had no show, and when the vote was taken every delegate supported the constitution, except one, Ephraim Cutler casting the only negative vote. In regard to this he is quoted to have said that "I never gave a vote of which I was more proud."

The question was then debated whether the measure should be submitted to the people. Only a few seemed in favor of it. A vote was taken and only seven members voted in favor of it, four of which votes were cast by the delegates from Washington county. That such a course should have been pursued seems remarkable, for the convention was called by Congress without a request by the Territorial legislature or without the opinion of the inhabitants being first obtained.

Thus Ohio was to become a state. On February 19, 1803, Congress recognized it as such, and upon this date was the state of Ohio admitted into the Union. The settlement that had been made at Marietta had sent out its influence until a mighty State had been formed and admitted, and other states were soon to follow. From this time on Washington county had not the intimate connection with the State as before, and it is thus that we leave the affairs of the State. Marietta started a new nation, cherished it in its youth, influenced it in its organization, guided it in its early statehood, and now rejoices in the mighty Empire of the West of which it is a part.

Here, where but a dreary forest spread,
Putnam, a little band of settlers led,
And now beholds, with patriot joy elate,
The infant settlement become a STATE;
Sees fruitful orchards and rich fields of grain,
And towns and cities rising on the plains,
While fair Ohio bears with conscious pride
New, laden, vessels to the ocean's tide.

—Harris Tour, 1808.

The condition and situation of the town in 1803 is

described by Rev. Thaddeus Mason Harris who arrived at Marietta on April 23d of that year, while making his "tour into the territory northwest of the Allegheny Mountains". He says:

There are now within the town plat five hundred and fifty inhabitants, and ninety-one dwelling houses, sixty-five of which are frame or plank, and three of stone. It contains also eight merchants' stores, nineteen buildings occupied by public officers and mechanics, three rope walks eight hundred and fifty feet long, a gaol and court house under the same roof, and an academy which is used at present as a place of worship.

Marietta is a place of much business, and is rapidly increasing in population. A spirit of industry and enterprise prevails. Add to all the remarkable healthfulness of the place, the benefit it receives from the growing settlements on the Muskingum, and it is easy to foresee that it will maintain a character as the most respectable and thriving town in the State. The situation of the town is extremely well chosen, and is truly delightful. The appearance of the rivers, banks and distant hills is remarkably picturesque. Trees of different form and foliage give a vast variety to the beauty and coloring of the prospect, while the high hills that rise like a rampart all around, add magnificence and grandeur to the scene. Back of the town is a ridge finely clothed with trees.

CHAPTER X.

MUNICIPAL HISTORY.

For the earliest history in regard to the laying out of Marietta as a town we must look to the Ohio Company's records. The first meeting relative to such was the one held in Boston on August 30, 1787. At this meeting the following resolution was passed :

"Boston, Mass., August 30, 1787.

"*Resolved*, That five thousand, seven hundred and sixty acres of land near the confluence of the Muskingum and Ohio rivers, be reserved for a city and commons. Thrt within said tract, and in the most eleigible situation, there be appropriated for a city, sixty squares.

"That four of said squares be reserved for public uses, and the remaining fifty-six divided into house lots."

Afterwards this resolution was changed to the following arrangement, which is the present form :

"Cromwell's Head Tavern,
Boston, Mass., November 21, 1787.

"*Resolved*, That the lands of the Ohio Company be allotted and divided in the following manner, anything to the contrary in former resolutions notwithstanding, viz: Four thousand acres near the confluence of the Ohio and Muskingum rivers for a city and commons.

"That a city at the mouth of the Muskingum river, be so laid out into oblong squares as that each house lot shall consist of ninety feet in front, and one hundred and eighty feet in depth, with an alley of ten feet in width through each square in its oblong direction, and that the center street (Washington), crossing the city, be one hundred and fifty feet wide, anything to the contrary in former resolutions notwithstanding."

Thus it was that when the city was laid out, it was done with reference to the Muskingum rather than the Ohio, and the street nearest its bank was called Front, and those parallel with it were numbered, while those running at right angles were named in honor of Revolutionary

soldiers. Thus the main streets are named Front, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, etc., and the cross streets, Greene, Butler, Putnam, Washington, Warren, Montgomery, Hart, etc. Of course there are streets whose names do not come under this rule, as frequently some other consideration entered into the naming of them.

In the early laying out of the town, public grounds were reserved on the bank of the Muskingum, and all the ancient remains and mounds were preserved by including them in squares. At the first meeting of the Ohio Company, west of the mountains, which was held on July 2, 1788, and continued by adjournment till August 14th, it was resolved that the elevated square, No. 11, be called *Quadranaou*; No. 19, *Capitolium*; No. 61, *Cecelia*; that "the great road through the covert way" be named *Sacra Via*; that the reserved public square in the town, including the buildings at the block-house, be called *Campus Martius*. (A more particular description of these will be given in the chapter on Historical Remains.)

In the history of the municipal affairs of Marietta we find an early reference to section twenty-nine, or the ministerial section. It will be remembered that section twenty-nine in each township of the Ohio Company's purchase was reserved for the support of religion. In Marietta township this section happened to be included in the town plat and this fact caused the directors much trouble. The ministerial section included a large part of Marietta and Harmar, and the boundary line may be described as follows: Beginning at the intersection of Sixth and Wayne streets in Marietta, on the Ohio river, the east line runs north, crossing Seventh street near the middle of square number 71, Eighth and Hart streets at their intersection; thence to a point back of College Hill; thence due west, crossing Tupper at Seventh street, Sixth, Wooster, Fifth and Fourth streets to the northwest corner of Washington and Third streets; thence due south, crossing Second street, to Front street near its intersection with Wooster, thence in same direction diagonally across the Muskingum river, entering Harmar at the inter-

section of Lancaster and Muskingum streets; thence midway between Second and Third streets and parallel with them to the Ohio river.

In the Land Laws for Ohio we learn that Griffin Greene, Robert Oliver, Benjamin Ives Gilman, Isaac Pierce, Jonathan Stone, Ephraim Cutler and William Rufus Putnam were the trustees who originally composed the corporation established by an act of the territorial government dated November 27, 1800, for managing the leasing of the ministerial and school lands in the county of Washington.¹ Section 7 of the act sets forth that "whereas a portion of the town of Marietta, is built on the fractional lot number twenty-nine, . . . , and whereas it is reasonable that those persons who have built or might build valuable houses on the same, should hold the land so built on, by a permanent lease: Be it therefore enacted, that the said trustees are authorized to lease any part of the lot number twenty-nine, mentioned in this section, except such streets and commons as have been laid out and established as public highways, by the court of general quarter sessions of the peace, for the county of Washington." It was specified that the leases should be for ninety-nine years, renewable forever, and that in no case was the annual rent to exceed ten dollars for one-third of an acre (except where more than one dwelling was built upon the same), and that in no case should the annual rental fall below one dollar for one-third of an acre.

In 1805 the leasing of the ministerial section was taken out of the hands of this corporation and a new one was established and empowered with this especial duty. In 1806 it was replaced by another, and on February 14, 1810, an act was passed reducing the number of trustees to three. Under this act Thomas Stanley, John Sharp and Cornelius Houghland were appointed, but in 1814 John Sharp resigned and Timothy Buell was appointed to fill the vacancy.

The owners of Marietta lots within the ministerial section can obtain a deed in fee simple from the Governor of the

1. Land Laws for Ohio, page 162.

State upon a payment of a sum sufficient to yield a yearly interest equivalent to the annual ministerial rent. Many of the property owners now hold these governor's deeds.

In the Journal of the Ohio Company it is stated that in 1795 the Ohio Company took some action in regard to the lands on the west side of the Muskingum, and the superintendent of surveys was directed to lay out city lots on the Harmar side of the river. He was to go "up the Muskingum as far as he may find land suitable for the purpose, leaving a sufficient street along the bank of the river, and also leaving convenient avenues or streets from the river back to the hill." Also to lay out "as many house lots as the land might be suitable for, along both sides of the highway, leading from the river near Fort Harmar, west." The unappropriated lands lying on the northeast bank of the Muskingum was to be laid off into city or house lots. In January, 1796, ten acres were reserved for a burying ground, between city square No. 33 and the three acre lots; there were also reserved the elevated squares *Capitolium* and *Quadrangou* and the land included in *Sacra Via*. The lands lying in Campus Martius square and the garden lots attached were held by the proprietors of the Ohio Company without title, but the Company upon January 22, 1796, ordered them to be sold.

It has already been stated that the township of Marietta was established by the court of quarter sessions in 1790;¹ but Marietta was not incorporated as a town until the year 1800. Until the year 1825, the incorporated town and the township of Marietta appear to have been coextensive. On September 1, 1800, was taken the first step toward the incorporation of the town, when a meeting of the citizens was held for that purpose. At that meeting a committee, consisting of Rufus Putnam, Return J. Meigs, Sr., Paul Fearing, Benjamin Ives Gilman and William Rufus Putnam was appointed to make application to the territorial legislature for the passage of an act authorizing the measure they wished consummated.

1. See page 80.

The following petition was sent to the Governor of the Territory Northwest of the Ohio, the Legislative Council and House of Representatives in General Assembly at Chillicothe, Ohio:

"To His Excellency the Governor of the Territory Northwest of the Ohio, the Legislative Council and House of Representatives in General Assembly:

"The petition of the subscribers, the inhabitants of Marietta, respectfully sheweth that your petitioners are desirous that the inhabitants of the township of Marietta may be incorporated into a body politic, and corporate, vested with power to regulate the internal police of said township, and provide for the incidental expenses arising within the same. Wherefore your petitioners pray you to take the subject into consideration, and enact a law granting them such privileges as are commonly enjoyed by incorporate towns in many of the states composing the United States of America."

The foregoing petition was signed by twenty-three citizens, on the back of which is the following note in the handwriting of William Rufus Putnam:

"November 6, 1800. Referred to Meigs, Sibley and Smith, who are appointed to examine the journal of the last session, etc. Mr. Fearing added to said committee."

The act creating the town of Marietta was passed November 3d, approved by Governor St. Clair on December 2nd, to take effect on January 1, 1801. Marietta was thus the first town incorporated in the Northwest Territory; Athens, however, was the second, being incorporated only four days later.

The incorporation act was framed after those enacted in Massachusetts. The first section of the act to incorporate the town of Marietta sets forth the boundary of the land known by the name of the town of Marietta, to-wit: "beginning at a post on the northern bank of the Ohio river, at a point where the line between the seventh and eighth ranges of townships, surveyed agreeable to the ordinance of Congress of the twentieth of May, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-five, intersects the said river, thence running north, on the line of the said seventh and eighth ranges, eight miles, fifty-six chains and eighty-five links, to the southeast corner of the donation tract or grant

made to the Ohio Company; thence west on the said boundary line of the said donation tract, twelve miles to the west boundary line of the ninth range of townships, surveyed as aforesaid; thence south on the line between the ninth and tenth ranges of townships, eight miles, twenty-one chains, forty-five links, to the southwest corner of the said second township in the said ninth range; thence east on the line between the first and second townships, in the said ninth range, two miles, fifty-nine chains, to the Ohio river; thence easterly by the Ohio river, to the place of beginning."

It was provided in the second section of said act "That the inhabitants of the town of Marietta, be and they are hereby declared, a body politic and corporate, and to be known as such, by the name of 'THE TOWN OF MARIETTA.' " The act also provided for the regular "town meeting," at which should be elected a chairman, a town clerk, treasurer, "three or five able and discreet persons of good moral character, to be styled the council," assessors, overseers of the poor, supervisors of the highway, fence viewer and collector. It was further enacted that "Rufus Putnam and Griffin Greene, Esquires, be and they are hereby authorized and required, to issue the first warrant, to convene the inhabitants of said town, in town meeting, for the purpose of electing town officers."

This act, although amended in 1812, remained in force until 1825, when another charter was obtained which reduced the town limits so as to include only such parts of the old town as were contained in the plat as filed in the Recorder's office. By this charter three wards were established, and nine councilmen were to be elected on the first of March each year. These councilmen chose the Mayor, Recorder and Treasurer from their own number, and appointed the Marshal, Surveyor, Clerk of the Market and all other town officers. Harmar was made the second ward and Marietta east-side was made the first and third wards, each ward being entitled to three councilmen.

On March 7, 1835, another act was passed, by which the

boundaries of the town were left unchanged, but the system of the election of officers and of the government of the town was somewhat modified. The mayor, marshal and nine trustees were elected annually. The mayor presided in the council, but had no vote.

On account of local dissatisfaction the west side secured a separate corporate existence on March 15, 1837, and was incorporated as Harmar. What this dissatisfaction was can not truly be stated in any historical way. Certain plans and hopes were doubtless cherished by some of the leading citizens about the time of the building of the locks in the Muskingum, which plans, if consummated, would have made Harmar quite a city. As to the separation there was no good and sufficient cause for so doing. This separation caused the passage of the act of 1837 dividing Marietta proper into two wards, but in all other respects it was the same as the one passed in 1835.

On October 29, 1853, Marietta chartered as a city of the second class in accordance with the Municipal Code Bill passed in 1852. The town council passed an ordinance determining the organization of the city in a resolution as follows:

"Resolved, That the town council of the Incorporated Village of Marietta, hereby determine that the said village, agreeable to section 22, page 370, Vol. 51, Ohio General Laws, is hereby erected a city of the second class. Passed October 29, 1853.

JAMES DUNN, Mayor.

"Attest GEORGE WYLLYS DODGE, Recorder."

In 1854 the corporation was divided into three wards, and during the same year a revision of the ordinances of the city was made. In 1864 all the ordinances then in force were codified and published in pamphlet form. The municipal code of 1869 materially changed the administration of city governments in the State which caused another revision to be made. This was done in 1875 by S. J. Hathaway, then City Solicitor. Since that time there have been charter amendments with protective ordinances passed from time to time, which were all codified and published in 1893. This

codification was necessary also on account of the annexation of Harmar to Marietta in 1890, the city then being divided into six wards; the first four wards embracing the main part of the city, and the fifth and sixth composing the west side.

The reuniting of the village of Harmar to the city of Marietta was a matter of much interest to both places at that time. It was inexpedient for each to remain as separate and distinct corporations. There never had been any justifiable reason or any good cause why they ever became separate corporations. It was only a petty and unimportant reason that caused West Marietta to withdraw in 1837. But in May, 1890, were the two corporations united. On March 4, 1890, the council of the city of Marietta passed an ordinance submitting to the voters of the said city the question of annexing the village of Harmar to the said city; on March 5th the village of Harmar passed an ordinance submitting the same question to its voters. On April 17, 1890, a vote was taken in each of the corporations upon the question of the annexation of Harmar to Marietta, and in each place the question was voted in favor of annexation. Commissioners were then appointed by each corporation to arrange the terms and conditions of this annexation. For the city of Marietta were appointed D. B. Torpy, L. W. Ellenwood and R. L. Nye; for Harmar, Douglas Putnam, W. F. Robertson and W. M. Morse.

Upon the 13th of May, 1890, these men entered into a Memorandum of Agreement as such Commissioners, setting forth the terms and conditions upon which such annexation should take place. This was reported to the councils of the two corporations, and upon May 14, 1890, it was accepted by the council of Harmar, and an ordinance passed by this village annexing itself to the city of Marietta; and on May 14, 1890, the council of Marietta also accepted the report of the Commissioners, and the same was published on May 22nd. The Instrument of Agreement was drawn by R. L. Nye and stands on record as drawn at that time.

CHAIRMAN OF THE "TOWN MEETING" AND MAYOR.

The original act incorporating the town of Marietta passed by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio on December 2, 1800, provided for the "election of a chairman of the town meeting, who shall administer the oath of office to the town clerk, preside during the meeting, determine all matters of order." The inhabitants of the town were empowered to assemble in the so called "town meeting" and make an agreement upon such necessary rules, orders and by laws for the direction and management of the affairs of the town as they judged most conducive to the peace, welfare and good order of the same. It was over these meetings that the chairman was to preside and preserve order.

The first chairman of the "town meeting" was Rufus Putnam, chosen in 1801. These "town meetings" continued to be held as long as the original act which incorporated the town remained in full force. On January 8, 1825, was passed an act by the General Assembly providing "that for the better ordering and governing of the said town of Marietta, and the inhabitants thereof, there shall henceforth be in said town, a Town Council, composed of mayor, recorder and trustees." The three trustees were to be elected annually in each ward and the persons so chosen were to choose from their own body, a mayor, recorder and treasurer, who, with the remaining six composed the town council. It was also provided that he could exercise the same powers in civil and criminal cases as are delegated to justices of the peace; he was authorized to hear and determine all cases arising under the laws and ordinances of the corporation; to render judgment, and issue execution, and to award all such process as may be necessary to exercise the authority vested in him. In accordance therewith, in 1825 Daniel H. Buell was chosen mayor of Marietta, who resigned, and James Booth was appointed to fill the vacancy. Since that time, the head officer of the city has been called the mayor.

The manner of choosing the mayor was soon changed. The act of 1835 provided that elections should be held annually for the choice of mayor and marshal. By this act there was added to his duties that of presiding in the town council, but not having a vote. The term of the office and the manner of election of the mayor remained thus till 1852, when the General Assembly of the State passed an act providing for the organization of cities and incorporated villages. This act defines the term of mayor as two years, which term of office still remains. The act provides that he shall be elected by the qualified voters of the city. The mayor of the city becomes the chief executive officer and conservator of its peace. Upon him rests the responsibility of order and government in the city and to him do we look for the enforcement of the city ordinances and maintainance of good government.

The office is one of honor and trust. The compensation of the mayor of Marietta in accordance with an ordinance passed March 20, 1895, is \$800.

The following is a list of the chairmen of the "town meeting" and mayors of Marietta from 1801 to the present time:

1801-4	Rufus Putnam, chairman of the town meeting.		
1804-8	Dudley Woodbridge, chairman of the town meeting.		
1808-9	Edwin Putnam, chairman of the town meeting.		
1809-10	Paul Fearing, chairman of the town meeting.		
1810-11	Seth Washburn, chairman of the town meeting.		
1811-14	Ichabod Nye, chairman of the town meeting.		
1814-15	Caleb Emerson, chairman of the town meeting.		
1815-16	John Brough, chairman of the town meeting.		
1816-17	Caleb Emerson, chairman of the town meeting.		
1817-19	James Sharp, chairman of the town meeting.		
1819-20	Caleb Emerson, chairman of the town meeting.		
1820-22	Ichabod Nye, chairman of the town meeting.		
1822-23	John Clark, chairman of the town meeting.		
1823-25			
1825-6	Daniel H. Buell, ¹ and James M. Booth, mayor.	1836-2	Anselm T. Nye, mayor
1826-1	James M. Booth, "	1842-4	Daniel H. Buell, "
1831-3	James Dunn, "	1844-9	Louis Soyez, "
1833-6	Nahum Ward, "	1849-0	Anselm T. Nye, "
		1850-1	Louis Soyez, "

1. Resigned, being at this time county recorder.

1851-4 James Dunn,	mayor.	1884-2 R. E. Harte,	mayor.
1854-8 Daniel Protsman,	"	1882-4 Chas. W. Richards,	"
1856-8 William A. Whittlesey,	"	1884-8 Sidney Ridgeway,	"
1858-0 Ethen H. Allen,	"	1888-0 Josiah Coulter,	"
1860-4 William A. Whittlesey,	"	1890-4 Charles Richardson,	"
1864-8 Samuel S. Knowles,	"	1894-6 Jewett Palmer,	"
1868-2 Frederick A. Wheeler,	"	1896-8 Edward Meisenhelder,	"
1872-4 John V. Ramsey,	"	1898-0 Chas. Richardson,	"
1874-8 Jewett Palmer,	"	1900-2 W. E. Sykes,	"
1878-0 William Gline,	"	1902- Dr. O. A. Lambert,	"



OSCAR A. LAMBERT, MAYOR.

Since its incorporation as a town, Marietta has had ten different chairmen of the "town meeting" and twenty-two

different mayors, a total of thirty-two. It is interesting to note that Anselm T. Nye served in the capacity of mayor longer than any other incumbent of the office, having served seven years, from 1836 till 1842 and from 1849 till 1850.

The present incumbent of this office is Dr. Oscar A. Lambert. Dr. Lambert was elected mayor of the city of Marietta at the spring election of 1902, upon a ticket known as the "Good Government." This new ticket, being endorsed and supported by a large number of the best and most influential men of the city, stood for reform in the matter of municipal government. The main argument in the campaign for the support of this ticket was the enforcement of the laws and ordinances regulating the sale of liquor, gambling, etc. It was for this main purpose, together with the many duties involving upon such an officer, that Dr. Lambert was elected mayor of Marietta.

For many years Mr. Lambert has been one of the leading physicians of the city. He was the valedictorian of his class which graduated from the Starling Medical College of Columbus, Ohio, in 1894. The first two years of his practice was at Chester Hill, Ohio, and in 1896 he came to Marietta and established himself in practice. During this time he has served his profession nobly and today stands among its leaders. In his efforts to further serve the people he deserves the loyal support of every citizen of Marietta, that through his service the city may be benefitted, improved and beautified.

TOWN CLERK, RECORDER AND CITY CLERK.

The original act, incorporating the town of Marietta, passed December 2, 1800, provided for the election of a town clerk who should serve for the term of one year. Accordingly, at the first election held for the purpose of electing officers of the town, David Putnam was elected town clerk. His chief duty was to keep a record of all business in the "town meetings", and all other items that should be a matter of town record.

The act of 1825 provided that the above records be kept by a person designated as the recorder. This act provided that in case of the absence or inability of the mayor, the recorder should be vested with such power and authority. He was chosen from the body of trustees elected annually, of which mention has been made under the head of the mayor. The act of 1835 made no change in the name, duty, term of office or manner of election of the officer of recorder, and neither did the act passed in 1837.

The Municipal Code Law referred to under the head of mayor provided that incorporated villages shall have a recorder who shall be the clerk of the corporation, and for cities of the first and second class a city clerk was to be elected by the council from the qualified voters of the city. In 1853 Marietta became a city of the second class and thus came under the provisions of this act, and in 1859, under an act passed that year providing for the election of a city clerk by the council for a term of two years.

The salary of the clerk of Marietta in accordance with an ordinance passed on March 26, 1901, is \$900 per year.

The following is the list of town clerks, recorders and city clerks of Marietta from 1801 to the present time:

1801-4 David Putnam, town clerk	1843-7 John T. Clogston, recorder
1804-9 Nathaniel Gates " "	1847-9 Thos. W. Ewart "
1809-0 Benjamin Ruggles " "	1849-1 Selden S. Cooke "
1810-5 Samuel P. Hildreth " "	1851-2 Selden S. Cooke ¹ and
1815-6 Robert C. Barton " "	William S. Ward "
1816-5 Royal Prentiss " "	1852-3 Davis Greene, "
1825-6 Caleb Emerson, recorder	1853-4 George W. Dodge "
1826-7 John Crawford ¹ and	1854-5 George W. Dodge, city clerk
John Mills	1855-6 John Test " "
1827-0 Royal Prentiss, recorder	1856-0 Anselm T. Nye " "
1830-1 William P. Skinner "	1860-3 John Test " "
1831-2 William P. Skinner ¹	1863-9 Anselm T. Nye " "
and Daniel P. Bosworth	1869-3 Daniel B. Torpy " "
1832-3 William Slocomb "	1873-6 Willis H. Johnson " "
1833-5 Joseph P. Wightman "	1876-0 G. C. Best, Jr. " "
1835-6 M. Joseph Anders "	1880-4 Chas. H. Newton " "
1836-7 James M. Booth "	1884-1 George Wieser " "

1. Resigned.

1837-8 Thomas W. Ewart, recorder 1891-5 Louis Mueller, city clerk
1895 Carl Becker, city clerk

Since the incorporation of Marietta it has had 30 different persons who have served as clerks of the town and city. Royal Prentiss served longer than any of the other clerks, having served eleven years, from 1817 till 1826 as town clerk and from 1827 till 1830 as recorder of the town.

Mr. Carl Becker, the present city clerk, is one of the youngest men connected with the city government. Mr. Becker is a native of Marietta and in its schools received his education. In the fall of 1895 he was elected by the council as city clerk to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Louis Mueller, which office he has since held.

TOWN AND CITY TREASURER.

The original act incorporating the town of Marietta, passed December 2, 1800, provided for the election of a treasurer who should serve for one year. The same provision was made for the election of the treasurer as for the town clerk. His chief duty was "to keep a fair and just account of all money paid by him upon the orders of the town council." The first treasurer of Marietta was Ichabod Nye, who served from 1801 to 1804.

The act of 1825 had the same provision for the election of treasurer as that of mayor and recorder, likewise the acts of 1835 and 1837. Each one of these acts designated the officer as "Treasurer" instead of "Town Treasurer" as originally called. In 1852 the office became subject to the Municipal Code Law passed that year. Since 1870 the county treasurer has had charge of the finances of the city, and is *ex-officio* the city treasurer.

The compensation of the county treasurer for acting in the capacity of city treasurer is \$500 per year, as allowed by the county commissioners.

The following is a list of the treasurers of Marietta from 1801 to the present time:

1801-04 Ichabod Nye, town treasurer.
1804-09 Nathaniel Gates, town treasurer.
1809-11 Seth Washburn, town treasurer.

1811-15 Jabez True, town treasurer.

1815-18 Joseph Holden, town treasurer.

1818-21 Sampson Cole, town treasurer.

1821-25 John Mills, town treasurer.

1825-26 James Whitney, treasurer. 1839-43 Daniel Protsman, treasurer

1826-27 John Mills¹ and 1843-44 Eli James “
James Whitney. 1844-45 Daniel P. Bosworth “

1827-29 James Whitney “ 1845-47 Daniel Protsman “

1829-30 Amos Dunham “ 1847-48 Benjamin Soule “

1830-32 Robert Crawford “ 1848-50 Robert Crawford “

1832-33 Joseph Wightman “ 1850-58 Abner Guitteau “

1833-35 John Lewis “ 1858-59 John O. Cram “

1835-36 James Withrow “ 1859-60 Abner Guitteau “

1836-37 Felix Regnier “ 1860-61 John O. Cram “

1837-39 Abner Guitteau “ 1861-63 Charles B. Hall “

1863-70

1870-70 September Lewis Anderson, county treasurer.²

1870-74 September Ernst Lindner, county treasurer.

1874-78 September William S. Waugh, county treasurer.

1878-80 September William R. Goddard, county treasurer.

1880-84 September John Holst, county treasurer.

1884-86 September Walter Thomas, county treasurer.

1886-90 September Thomas J. Conner, county treasurer.

1890-94 September George W. Stanley, county treasurer.

1894-98 September G. J. Lund, county treasurer.

1898-02 September F. F. Dana, county treasurer.

1902-

Marietta has had 31 different treasurers, Abner Guitteau having served the longest in such capacity. He was treasurer for ten years, from 1837 till 1839 and from 1850 to 1858.

The present county treasurer, Mr. Dana, is *ex-officio* city treasurer and for mention of him as such, reference is made to the next chapter under the heading of County Treasurer.

MARSHAL.

The act incorporating the town of Marietta passed January 8, 1825, provided for the appointment of a marshal by the town council, which was then composed of the mayor,

1. Resigned, having been elected town recorder.

2. County treasurer, *ex-officio* city treasurer.

recorder and trustees. In accordance therewith the council appointed Daniel Protsman as the first marshal of Marietta. The marshal continued to be appointed by the council until 1859 when an act was passed providing that the voters of each city of the second class should elect a marshal for a term of one year, Marietta having become a city of the second class in 1853.

This act was amended in 1869, again in 1872 and again in 1877 so that now all the city officers serve for two years. The salary of the marshal of Marietta as fixed by an ordinance passed on December 29, 1896, is \$900 per annum.

The following is the list of marshals of Marietta from 1826 to the present time :

1826-27 Daniel Protsman, marshal	1849-50 Samuel H. Fuller, marshal
1827-28 Enoch Huff, "	1850-51 James W. Clogston "
1828-29 Genison Prentis "	1851-52 John Wilson "
1829-35 Griffin Greene "	1852-53 John Snyder "
1835-36 John Test "	1853-54 William Babcock "
1836-38 Marcellus J. Morse "	1854-56 Joseph Deeble "
1838-42 James Marshall "	1856-60 James I. Goldsmith "
1842-43 Thomas Porter "	1860-65 Henry Kelly "
1843-44 Solomon Fuller ¹ and	1865-69 Darius Towsley "
Thomas Porter "	1869-71 Leander K. Dutton "
1844-45 Thomas Porter "	1871-78 Darius Towsley "
1845-47 Junia Jennings "	1878-95 Jacob H. Dye "
1847-48 Frederick Buck "	1895-97 James Parlin "
1848-49 Joseph Skinner "	1897- Jacob H. Dye "

There have been 28 different marshals of Marietta, Jacob H. Dye having the honor of holding the office the longest. At the expiration of his present term, he will have been marshal for twenty-three years, from 1878 till 1895 and from 1897 till 1903.

SURVEYOR AND CIVIL ENGINEER.

Section 5 of the act incorporating the town of Marietta, passed January 8, 1825, recites that the town council shall annually appoint a town surveyor, also naming other officers appointed by the same authority. In accordance therewith a surveyor was appointed the next year, 1826, in the person of David Skinner, the first town surveyor. For a further ac-

¹ Resigned.

count of the manner of choosing and term of office of surveyor, reference is made to the provisions of the Municipal Code Law referred to under the other city officers.

The compensation of the civil engineer as fixed by an ordinance passed on March 1, 1887, is \$3.50 per day for actual service and a proportionate rate for parts of day's service rendered.

The following is a list of the surveyors and civil engineers of Marietta from 1826 to the present time :

1826-8	David C. Skinner, surveyor.
1828-0	Douglas Putnam “
1830-2	William Slocomb “
1832-6	Douglas Putnam “
1836-7	“
1837-50	William R. Putnam “
1850-2	Israel W. Andrews “
1852-3	Rufus E. Harte “
1853-54	Joseph B. Ward, “
1854-55	A. Devine, civil engineer.
1855-56	Alexander Haskin, civil engineer.
1856-58	Edward Walker, civil engineer.
1858-62	Alexander Haskin, civil engineer.
1862-66	Rufus E. Harte, civil engineer.
1866-69	John McGee, civil engineer.
1869-70	Rufus E. Harte, civil engineer.
1870-71	John McGee, civil engineer.
1871-75	T. F. Davis, civil engineer.
1875-86	John A. Plumer, civil engineer.
1886-92	J. P. Hulbert, civil engineer.
1892-96	E. Frank Gates, civil engineer.
1896-98	W. P. Mason, civil engineer.
1898-00	E. Frank Gates, civil engineer.
1900-02	W. P. Mason, civil engineer.
1902-	E. Frank Gates, civil engineer.

As surveyors and civil engineers there have been in all 17 in Marietta. John A. Plumer has acted in such capacity the longest, having served for eleven years, from 1875 till 1886.

STREET COMMISSIONER.

Under an act to amend the act incorporating the town of Marietta passed May 15, 1837, said amendment being passed on January 28, 1848, provision is made whereby “The town

council of said town shall annually appoint one or more superintendents of streets and highways." In accordance with this act the council appointed a street commissioner for the town of Marietta and prescribed specifically in accordance thereto his duties.

The office is now elective and the compensation is \$900 per annum in accordance with an ordinance passed on March 26, 1901.

The following is a list of the street commissioners of Marietta since the creation of the office :

1849-51 Israel W. Andrews, street commissioner.

1851-53 John O. Cram, street commissioner.

1853-54 Joseph B. Ward, street commissioner.

1854-55 John Preston, street commissioner.

1855-56 Joseph Deeble, street commissioner.

1856-58 Bernard Maloy, street commissioner.

1858-59 E. W. T. Clark, street commissioner.

1859-83 John M. Hook, street commissioner.

1883-89 John M. Hook, city commissioner.

1889-91 George Gephart, city commissioner.

1891- Charles J. Best, city commissioner.

Marietta has had ten different street and city commissioners. John M. Hook has served as such for the greatest number of years, from 1859 to 1889.

Mr. Best, the present commissioner, has always lived in Marietta, and for 16 years he owned and operated the Marietta wharfboat. He is a faithful official and one who takes much pride in seeing the streets of Marietta beautiful, clean and healthful.

CITY SOLICITOR.

The Municipal Code Law of 1852 created cities of the first and second class with the office of city solicitor. Marietta becoming a city of the second class on October 29, 1853, elected its first solicitor the following year. The term of office is two years. The principal duties of the city solicitor are "to advise the council, the committees of the city council and the officers of the city upon all legal questions that may be referred to him affecting the interests of the city; to attend to all suits that may be hereafter commenced

in any of the courts of this county, in which the city is interested, and to perform such other professional services as may from time to time be required of him by the city council."

The salary of the city solicitor of Marietta is now fixed at \$500 per year by an ordinance passed on March 20, 1895.

The following is a list of the city solicitors of Marietta from 1854 to the present time :

1854-60 Melvin Clark, solicitor.	1882-86 Chas. Richardson solicitor.
1860-62 Franklin Buell "	1886-88 W. G. Way "
1862-66 William B. Loomis "	1888-90 Charles W. Richards "
1866-70 H. L. Sibley "	1890-94 A. D. Follett "
1870-74 R. L. Nye "	1894-96 J. C. Brennan "
1874-76 S. J. Hathaway "	1896-02 Charles W. Richards "
1876-82 W. G. Way "	1902 F. J. Cutter, "

Few different persons have served as solicitors of Marietta. Charles W. Richards served the longest, having served from 1888 till 1890 and from 1896 to 1902, in all eight years.

The present city solicitor, F. J. Cutter, was elected in the spring of 1902. Mr. Cutter was a member of the graduating class of 1868 of Marietta College, and has been a member of the Washington county bar since 1875. From 1882 till 1888 he was Probate Judge of the county, and in 1889 was elected to the Sixty-Ninth General Assembly of Ohio. His long experience as an attorney and success in political offices makes him well qualified for the position to which he has been elected. He has always been an enterprising and public spirited man, and it is safe to say that the legal matters of the city will be well attended to by him.

COUNCIL.

The original act of December 2, 1800, incorporating the town of Marietta, provided that at the regular "town meeting" there should be elected "three or five able and discreet persons of good moral character, to be styled the council." The first men elected in accordance with this provision were Rufus Putnam, Griffin Greene and Joseph Gilman. The charter of 1825 divided the town into three wards, and pro-

vided that there be elected from each ward three councilmen on the first of March of each year. Accordingly, Marietta had nine councilmen until 1837 when the West-Side withdrew as a separate corporation, leaving Marietta with only two wards and six councilmen. In 1854 the city was divided into three wards, and each ward was to have two councilmen. In 1884 the city was divided into four wards, each ward still to have two councilmen. In 1890 Harmar was re-united with the city of Marietta and the city then divided into six wards, so that since then Marietta has twelve councilmen, two from each ward.

The members of the present council are as follows :

First Ward—H. H. Darrah, T. W. Matchett,
Second Ward—B. F. Wood, W. S. Alexander,
Third Ward—H. N. Curtis, C. A. Ward,
Fourth Ward—Adam Lorenz, Thomas Pipes,
Fifth Ward—C. S. Benedict, Frank Henry,
Sixth Ward—S. A. Coffman, H. I. Jordan.

The president of the city council is Dr. H. N. Curtis who was elected as councilman in 1899, and as such president in 1901.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The first fire in Marietta of which we have any knowledge was that which consumed "Bowen's Row" on the north side of Greene street in 1804 or 1805. It was in a very short time after this that citizens organized what was called a "fire brigade," and every householder kept a leather bucket, and when a fire broke out hastened to it with bucket in hand. Lines of men were then formed between the burning building and the nearest available water supply, and the buckets passed from one man to another. About 1832 the little hand engine was brought to Marietta, and was often employed to advantage during the year that elapsed before a larger one was procured.

In May, 1858, occurred one of the most disastrous fires in the history of Marietta. It originated in a barn back of the Bank of Marietta, and, spreading rapidly, destroyed the

large buildings in front, and made its way up Greene street nearly to Second. Soon after this disaster the Defiance Fire Company was organized and a large hand-engine procured. The engine was known as the Defiance hand engine and remained in possession of the fire department till 1899 when it was sold.

In 1871 the city issued bonds to the amount of \$12,000 and immediately bought a steam fire engine at an expense of \$7,000. This fund which had been provided by the city council was found to be inadequate for the purpose of prop-



erly protecting the city from fire, and further provision was made from time to time till the city had spent upwards of \$16,000 for fire apparatus. The steamer which had been purchased was taken charge of by the Riverside Fire Company, organized by the council and regulated by an ordinance passed by that body.

Till December 1, 1894, a volunteer force manned the department, when a paid crew was put in and the record made since this movement has been such as to prove the wisdom of the step. Six men are constantly on duty in the day

time and eight at night, while the chief and his assistant are expected to be present at all fires, the chief managing also the business of the department. The fire department quarters are in the city hall, and in addition to the quarters two hose houses are maintained. Hose wagon Number 1 is kept at the city hall, and Number 2 on the West Side. About 4,000 feet of hose are available, and Number 1 has a large extension ladder, and two scaling ladders are carried by Number 2, while each have Babcock extinguishers, trained horses, the Gamewell fire alarm system and other modern devices.

The officers of the Fire Department are appointed by the city mayor, whose appointments must be approved by the city council. The following are the present officers of the Department:

The chief of the Fire Department is Daniel Strauss; assistant, George Bell; driver for No. 1, Joseph O'Neal, for No. 2, Frank Spies; second pipeman for No. 1, Edward Spies, for No. 2, Bert Louri; night man for No. 1, Frank Preston, for No. 2 Joseph Harris; pipeman, Wm. H. Ackerman.

The fire alarm stations for the city are as follows:

12-Third below Greene	34-Scammel and Front
13-Fifth and Hart	35-Sixth and Wooster
14-Boiler Works	41-Front and Sacra Via
15-Becker's Mill	42-Lobdell's Factory
21-Front and Butler	43-Fourth and Montgomery
23-Bellevue Corner	45-Sixth and Warren
24-Putnam and Front	46-Putnam Place
25-Fourth near Butler	51-Gilman and Market
26-Chair Factory	52-Clinton and Harmar
31-Second and Wooster	53-Knox's Boat Yard
32-Fourth and Washington	61-Wood and Fort
62-Putnam and Franklin	

THE CITY HALL.

For many years before any definite action was taken for a city building, there was a feeling of need for such a structure. In 1871 the city council decided to erect a sub-

stantial brick building of sufficient size to accommodate the city officers and fire department, and afford a place of meeting for their body. Bids for such a building were received and to the lowest bidder, W. W. McCoy, was awarded the contract upon September 25, 1871, and immediately preparations were made for the construction of a city hall.

The first intention of the council was to build upon the "commons," now commonly called the Park, at the corner of Front and Putnam streets, but objections were made to this



CITY HALL.

location. An appeal was made to the court resulting in an injunction restraining the council from building on this site, and consequently another location was sought, and thereupon the present site of the city hall was purchased from M. P. Wells. In a short time, work was begun upon the construction of the building, and as it progressed there was much interest manifested in the matter. As a result there was a very general desire that the building should be made larger than had been at first contemplated.

When the city council learned this sentiment they called for a special election for the purpose of finding out the will of the people. An election was consequently held, and the vote was nearly unanimous for the building of a city hall large enough to answer all possible requirements and be an ornament to the city. Thereupon, the plans and specifications were changed and a new contract made with Mr. McCoy. The plans for the building were reported and adopted on October 3, 1871. Immediately was the work begun, and the building was finished and ready for occupancy by February 1, 1873. The cost of the building was about \$70,000.

On February 4, 1873, the building was formally opened with a representation, by Marietta amateurs, of Bulwer's "The Lady of Lyons." A congratulatory address upon the completion of the building was delivered by General Rufus R. Putnam before the curtain was raised. On the 6th and 7th of the month, two other entertainments were given and the proceeds of the three evenings were invested in scenery, which was presented to the city and now ornaments the stage of the hall. In 1894 the building was remodeled at a cost of \$17,000 which now makes it a commodious and complete opera house, with a seating capacity of about 1,500, and which brings a steady revenue to the municipality.

WATER WORKS.

Previous to the year 1891, property owners of Marietta were dependent upon the contents of the cisterns and the rivers for extinguishing fires by water. As the city was then progressing rapidly in many ways, such a system was not in keeping with the other municipal enjoyments that it had. Consequently the subject of fire protection and water service was agitated extensively until relief was furnished. Many schemes were presented, some of which, plausible at first to many, would have proven a misfortune.

It was the city council which placed on foot the plan that furnished the present means of distributing water through-

out the city's domain. On April 10, 1889, the General Assembly of the State of Ohio passed an act authorizing and empowering the city council of the city of Marietta, Ohio, to construct and complete a system of water works for said city and to issue bonds of said city to provide for the payment therefor. For this purpose there were issued bonds to the amount of \$90,000, dated October 1, 1889 and bearing interest at 4½ per cent per annum.

On December 26, 1889, the city council passed an ordinance establishing a Board of Trustees to be known as the Trustees of the Water Works of the City of Marietta, Ohio, and further provided that they should be elected on the following April 4th. During 1890 it was found that the proceeds of the sale of the bonds first issued were insufficient to complete the construction of the water system and on July 23, 1890, the council passed an ordinance providing for the issue of bonds of the city for the sum of \$10,000, bearing date September 1, 1891.

Early in 1891, a water works board was appointed, which immediately began to provide a means for supplying water and making provisions against fire. The result was that a complete system was devised and put into operation on September 1, 1891, which consisted of a pumping station, settling tanks and twelve miles of pipe. The pumping station is located on the bank of the Ohio at the foot of Seventh street, and the water is forced from the channel of the stream through a 12-inch main to two tanks of 750,000 gallons capacity each, or a combined storage of 1,500,000 gallons of water. These tanks are located on an elevation in one of the suburbs of the city, and are in readiness to supply any demand upon them.

In 1892 it was deemed advisable to extend the system of water works in the city. In accordance with an act passed by the General Assembly of the State during the year, the city council passed an ordinance on May 3d, "Providing for the issue and sale of Negotiable Coupon Bonds of the City of Marietta, Ohio, to the aggregate amount of \$10,000 for the purpose of extending, enlarging

and completing the system of water works of said city." In 1894, was substituted the gravity plan in the place of the double system. When the latter was in use the surplus water was carried to the tanks after the mains were full. By the gravity, or new plan, the settling tanks are always full to the brim as the water is forced directly into these receptacles and consumers are furnished from an eight-inch main that runs parallel with the other. The pressure is uniform, and ranges from 75 to 100 pounds to the square inch, varying with the elevation and distance to the point of service.

The city now has about 30 miles of pipes and its water works system is second to none in any city of its size in the country. For the purpose of fire protection 220 hydrants are distributed at regular intervals throughout the city. The two pumps, when both are in operation, are capable of supplying 4,500,000 gallons of water daily.

The water works board was originally composed of T. F. Davis, President, John Miller, R. L. Curtis and J. B. West, superintendent and secretary. Several changes have been made in this board which now consists of J. H. McConnell, William H. Ebinger and William Harrington. The superintendent is J. S. H. Torner, and the secretary, Charles F. Holst. A new member of the board is elected each year, and once a week the board meets in regular session to examine the needs of the system. It now requires about \$8,000 to meet the annual expense of the water works department, and the expansion of the city has caused new mains to be put in and which are paid for out of the receipts of that department. The cost of these additions are about \$10,000 per year. The water rents collected during the year 1901 were about \$25,000. Thus with a good extensive system of water works has Marietta been provided and one of which she feels proud. As a source of revenue it has proven profitable and nets the city several thousand dollars annually and in connection with the admirable fire department affords ample protection against many losses by fire.

POST OFFICE.

It is deemed proper to present in connection with this chapter an account of the Post Office of Marietta, as the history of this public and governmental institution seems to be connected more closely with the municipal matter of the city than any other. Its history dates back to early Marietta and with one exception it is its oldest institution, and with it are many items of past recollection.

The earliest means of communication afforded the settlers of Marietta were messengers and expresses to the east. The first mail route which extended across the Alleghenys was in 1786, but this ran only to Pittsburg. In 1794 there was a route established from Pittsburg to Limetone (now Maysville,) Kentucky, and to Fort Washington (now Cincinnati) by the way of Washington, Pennsylvania, and Wheeling.

It was after the establishment of this route and in consequence of it that the first post office was established at Marietta. In May, 1794, the Postmaster General, Timothy Pickering, wrote to General Putnam, and in his letter stated: "Marietta will be a station for the boats to stop at as they pass, and doubtless it will be convenient to have a post office there. Herewith I send a packet to you to be put into the hands of the person you judge most suitable for postmaster."

In accordance General Putnam selected as the first postmaster of Marietta Return J. Meigs, Jr., who twelve years later became Postmaster General of the United States for nine years. It was thus that in 1794, a post office was organized, and, with the exception of the Masonic lodge, is the oldest institution in Marietta.

The people of Marietta at that time were dependent upon the route already described for their mail. The mail was carried to Pittsburg, thence to Wheeling by land and from thence to Cincinnati by the river. This gave the people of Marietta a mail every two or three weeks from their friends in New England, as it required about six days to go from Wheeling to Cincinnati and from twelve to fourteen days to return.

In 1794 was established the first mail route in the present limits of Ohio. It extended from Marietta to Zanesville. The post left Marietta every Thursday at 1 o'clock P. M. and was scheduled to arrive at Zanesville the following Monday at 8 P. M. Returning the mail was to leave Zanesville at 6 A. M. every Tuesday and arrive at Marietta at 6 P. M. on Wednesday. This afforded one mail each way once a week. The first contractor was Daniel Converse. This route was discontinued in 1804, but was the only one in the State in 1800. In 1802 was established a route from Marietta to Chillicothe.

The following has been the succession of postmasters in Marietta from 1794 to the present :

1794 May	1795 October	Return J. Meigs, Jr.
1795 October	1801	Josiah Munro
1801	1802	David Putnam
1802	1804	Griffin Greene
1804	1806	Philip Greene
1806	1815	Griffin Greene, Jr.
1815	1818	Samuel Hoit
1818	1825 January	Henry P. Wilcox
1825 January	1825 August	David Morris
1825 August	1829	Daniel H. Buell
1829	1841	A. V. D. Joline
1841	1850	A. L. Guitteau
1850	1853	F. A. Wheeler
1853	1857	Nathaniel Bishop
1857	1861	A. W. McCormack
1861	1870	Sala Bosworth
1870	1878	W. B. Mason
1878	1886	S. L. Grosvener
1886	1890	E. S. Nye
1890	1894	E. R. Alderman
1894	1898	Henry Roeser
1898		M. M. Rose

CHAPTER XI.

CIVIL HISTORY.

It is deemed proper to add to the work a short sketch of the civil affairs of Washington county, embracing in this chapter only that part of such history as is most closely connected with the city of Marietta.

In a preceding chapter is given an account of the formation of Washington county as the first in the Northwest.¹ The size of Washington county as proclaimed in 1788, remained as such till 1797. On July 27th of that year, was formed Jefferson county, which lessened the size of Washington. In 1798 Ross county was created; in 1800, Trumbull; in 1801, Belmont; in 1803, Gallia; in 1804, Muskingum; in 1805, Athens: in 1815, Monroe: in 1819, Morgan and Meigs; in 1851, Noble; all of which, with other counties, were originally embraced in or a part of Washington county and by the creation of which has Washington been reduced to its present size.

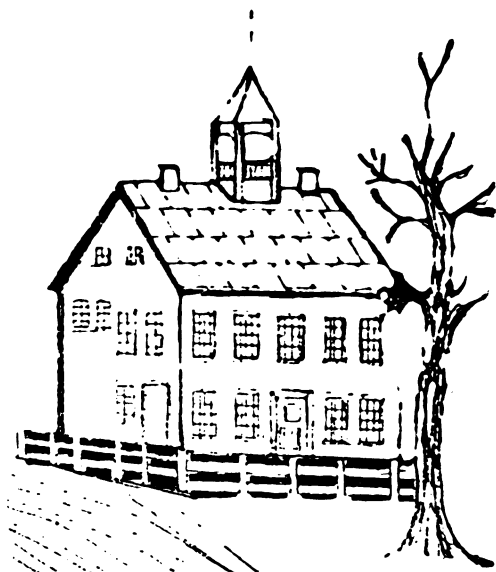
COURT HOUSES.

The first court of Washington county was held at the residence of Eben Battelle and then in the northwest block-house of Campus Martius. The first movement made toward the erection of a court house was in 1792, but as far as records are accessible nothing can be found that shows any appropriation for the purpose till the year 1798. The building was erected the following year under the superintendence of Dudley Woodbridge and David Greene, the latter being the architect. The following contracts were made for the construction of it: with Joshua Wells to frame and raise the building; with Joshua Shipman to weather-board and shingle it; with

1. See page 65.

James Lawton to do the mason work and with Gilbert Devol, Jr., to furnish the iron.

The building was forty-five feet in length, thirty-nine feet in breadth and two stories high. The walls were three feet thick and made of double tiers of yellow poplar logs. The front room in the upper story was the court room. It was forty feet by thirty and lighted with seven windows. The two lower rooms were occupied by the jailer and his family. The jail was in the rear part of the building, which was very



FIRST COURT HOUSE.

strongly built and from which, it is stated, no prisoner ever escaped. The jury room was in the rear of the second story over the jail. A cupolo surmounted the roof in which was hung the same bell that was hung in the succeeding court house and which has been in use till the occupancy of the present new court house. For many years this bell was rung at nine o'clock in the morning and evening and at noon, and was tolled upon the death of any inhabitant of the city. It bears the inscription, "1802—Barazilia David-

son, Norwich, Conneticut,"—the name being that of the man who cast it.

In speaking of the courtroom of this first court house, Dr. Hildreth says: "Here Paul Fearing, R. J. Meigs, and Jacob Burnet, the earliest attorneys northwest of the river Ohio, displayed their youthful powers and unfolded talents that few at this day can excel. Here Charles Hammond and Philemon Beecher for many years attended as barristers, specially the latter. Here also Thomas Ewing, esq., first essayed his mighty powers and began that bright career of popular fame which elevated him to some of the first stations of the government. A host of others have also here commenced their careers in the labyrinths of law."¹

The building was located on the corner where the old jail now stands. It is interesting to note that while the old court house stood on this corner, the opposite corner, where the court house now stands, was used as a place of punishment for criminals. The pillory, stocks and whipping posts stood there, and large, curious crowds of people would stand around them while in use.

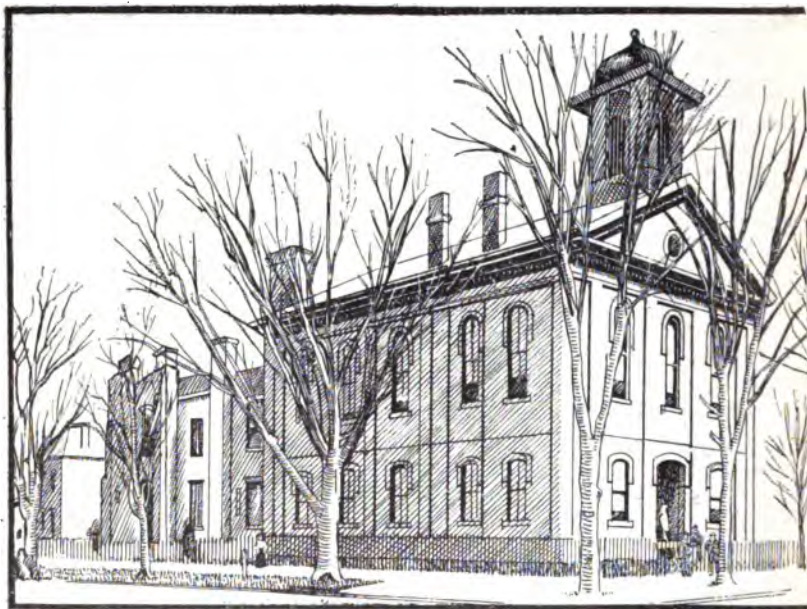
SECOND COURT HOUSE.

Early in 1819 the need of a new building became apparent and after much discussion a committee was appointed at a citizens' meeting to report upon the matter. The committee consisted of Return J. Meigs, Levi Barber and D. H. Buell. On April 13th of the same year, they reported in favor of erecting a new court house upon the site where the present one is located. This report was endorsed by the commissioners on the following day, but it was not until 1821 that they advertised for a plan. Joseph Holden was employed to collect the materials. It was decided that the building should be 48 feet each way, two stories high, containing four principal offices sixteen feet square.

The first hindrance in the way of carrying out these plans was the manifest opposition to the proposed location. Many petitions and appeals were sent to the commissioners, each asking for a certain location. Some wished it on Washing-

1. *American Pioneers*, Vol. I.

ton street, some on the old Thierry lot, some on Fifth street south of the cemetery and some on the corner of Putnam and Second streets. In the spring of 1822, it was decided to locate it on Fifth street, but a few weeks later at a citizens' meeting, it was decided to build it on the Thierry lot. In accordance with this decision did the commissioners change their plan as to location, but no sooner had they made their arrangements than the place was again changed. This time



SECOND COURT HOUSE.

it was decided to build it on the corner of Putnam and Second streets, and no sooner was it decided than work began in order that no further change might be made in the location of the building. The lot upon which it was to be constructed was donated by Colonel Ebenezer Sproat.

It has been historically stated that the building was located a little distance back from Putnam street, through the influence of Governor Meigs, that the view of Dr. Hildreth

from his house might not be obscured.¹ But the original petition to the commissioners, which is preserved in the office of the auditor of Washington county, shows that the change of 20 feet in the site of the building was made on a petition of Dudley Woodbridge and others. The petition was signed by 19 persons, but the name of R. J. Meigs is not among them. The petition reads as follows:

"To the Commissioners of Washington County:

"Gentlemen:

"The undersigned, inhabitants of the town of Marietta, feeling an interest in the location of the new court house, and desirous of having it placed in a situation where it will be most ornamental to the town, and equally convenient for the inhabitants of the country, beg leave to express it as their opinion, their wish, that the building should be placed about 20 feet to the north of its present location, leaving a yard 12 feet wide on the west and east sides of the building, and 32 feet wide on the north and south sides.

"Marietta, 4th Dec., 1821.

"D. Woodbridge, Jr., L. Edgerton, J. Willard, S. P. Hildreth, N. Holden, John Mills, Moses McFarland, Justus Morse, Perce Morse, Daniel H. Buell, John Merrill, I. I. Hane, Oliver Dodge, Benj. P. Putnam, Joseph Barker, Wm. Slocumb, Samuel P. Robbins, x, Silas Cook."

The place being selected, work progressed on the building and was finished in 1823. No changes were made in this court house till 1854, when the addition which appeared on the north side was erected. In 1879 the main building was improved by adding a front of 24 feet by 48 feet which was needed to make the necessary room at that time. This old court house, with its subsequent improvements, served for 77 years, and in August, 1900, it was torn down to give place to the new one which has just been completed.

THE NEW COURT HOUSE.

The tearing down of the old court house, which was done in Aug., 1900, was for the purpose of erecting a large, handsome court house that would be in keeping with and answer the purpose of the city in its new and progressive age. Marietta had grown from a pioneer hamlet to an active city, and nothing could so fitly symbolize the progress of the city as

1. William's History of Washington County, page 110.

a new structure standing for the law and government of the community.

Realizing the failure of the old court house to meet such demands as was required of it, the question of building a new



NEW COURT HOUSE.

court house for this county had been an interesting topic to the tax-payers for several years previous to the building of it.

On September 15, 1898, the following resolution was adopted by the Board of Trade of the city:

"Resolved, That the Board of Trade of the city of Marietta, hereby request the Commissioners of Washington county to submit to the voters of said county at the election to be held in November, 1898, the question of issuing the bonds of said county to the amount of \$125,000, for the purpose of constructing a court house and jail for said county."

On September 28, 1898, a resolution was passed by the county commissioners as follows:

"Whereas, In the opinion of the Board, the court house and jail of this county are unsuitable buildings and wholly inadequate for their purpose, etc.; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That there be submitted to the voters of this county, at the general election to be held on the eighth day of November, 1898, the question as to the policy of building a new court house and jail, and for that purpose, of borrowing the sum of \$125,000 upon negotiable bonds."

Upon November 10th the commissioners met and received the count of the votes. The question was carried by a vote of 3,888 to 3,838.

After the vote was taken, the next few months were spent by the commissioners in deciding the location of the new building. Several sites were proposed, as follows: Camp Tupper, Campus Martius, northwest corner of Fourth and Putnam streets, southeast corner of Fifth and Putnam streets, the "commons" near Front and Putnam, the present site of the jail and the site of the old court house. On May 19, 1899, was the day when the commissioners listened to arguments in favor of and against the various sites proposed. A petition was presented favoring the "commons." On September 15th the commissioners met again for the purpose of hearing arguments for and against the site of the old building, as they had about decided in the meantime to build on this site. No petition of remonstrance was presented, and it was therefore decided to build a new court house and jail upon that site.

On December 15th the choice of plans was made in favor of S. Hannaford & Sons of Cincinnati, and they were therefore awarded the contract as architects. On August 27th of

the next year, the contract for the erection of the building was formally let to W. H. Ellis & Co. at their contract price of \$147,030.62.

On August 29th the quarters of the old court house were abandoned, and the records and office furniture removed to the St. Clair building.

The old building was immediately torn down and soon was active work commenced on the new one. Work progressed rapidly, and on April 9, 1901, was laid the corner stone of Washington county's new court house, the ceremonies of which were conducted by the American Union Lodge No. 1, Free and Accepted Masons, the oldest institution in Marietta.

This affair was one of much interest and impressiveness to the citizens of Marietta. Residences were decorated, business houses were closed and everything was in order with the importance of the event. Masons from all the surrounding towns and cities were in attendance, and thousands were those whose voices acclaimed the laying of the corner stone of this new "temple of justice." The two main addresses were delivered by Hon. Jacob H. Bromwell, who delivered the Oration of the Day, and Hiram L. Sibley, Judge of the Fourth Circuit Court of Ohio, representing the bar and bench of Washington county.

Work has continued on this building until at the present time, November 1, 1902, it is ready to be occupied. It stands as a beautiful building and as one which is an ornament to the city. It fully meets the demands of the county and of it, it can be truly said that few cities of the size of Marietta can boast of a larger, better, more beautiful or more grandly furnished court house.

The new building is 141 feet in length, 114 feet in width and 35 feet in height. It fronts on Putnam street and its position is such as gives one an admirable view of it. It is built of white stone, the lower half of which is in the rough, and the upper half is finished. In front of the building are four

mounted lights, adding much to the view of the front at night.

The rooms for the county offices are arranged with all the modern conveniences, and the court room is one that the city and county feel proud of.

The county jail occupies a part of the fourth story of this new building. The old jail no longer met the needs of the county, and it was deemed advisable to build the court house and jail as one building. This new place for prisoners is far in excess of the old one, and in every way corresponds with the new modern structure. It has been in use since June 1, 1902, the time when the old jail was vacated.

The cost of this new court house and jail, fully equipped, will be about \$200,000.00.

COUNTY JAIL.

There has never been but one county jail built in Washington county, which was independent of the court house. In 1848 was built a jail on Putnam street, just opposite where the court house now stands, and upon the site of the first court house and jail which have been described. The lot upon which this building was erected was given to the county by Dudley Woodbridge.

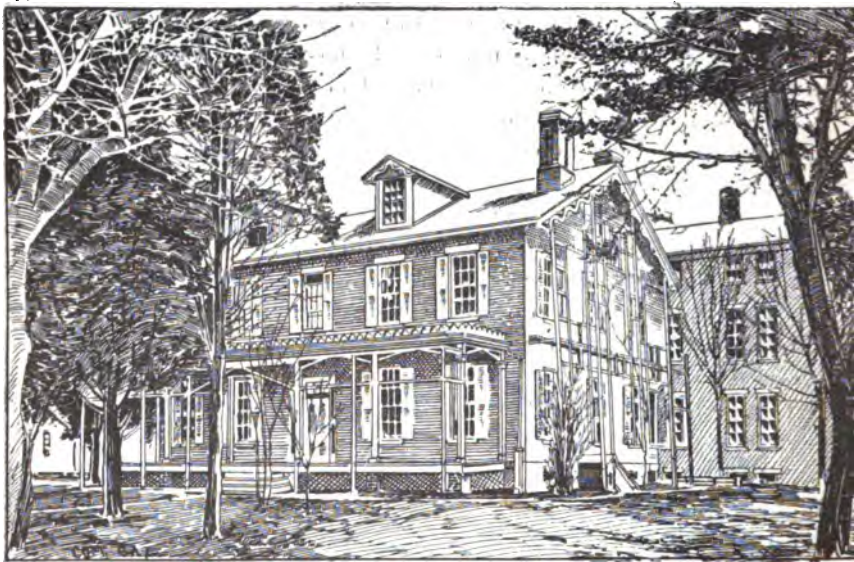
Since its erection in 1848, it has been continuously used as a county jail till June 1, 1902, at which time was completed the part of the new court house intended for that purpose. The old building is still standing but will soon be torn down, and plans are being considered for the erection of a modern ten-story "sky scraper" on the lot.

CHILDREN'S HOME.

The Children's Home of Washington county is an institution of much interest because it was the first of its kind in the State. The founder of this Children's Home and the initiator of this branch of charity in the State was Miss C. A. Fay, later Mrs. Ewing. The account of the origin of this institution is given in William's History of Washington County, from which the following is taken:

"Various scenes of distress led Miss Fay to concern herself

for the welfare of children, and in 1858, upon the first of April, her plans had been so far realized upon Moss run, in Lawrence township, about twenty miles from Marietta, where, with her savings as a school teacher, she had bought twelve acres of land and built a small house. Her plan was to care for orphan children, with some assistance from the county (her allowance for each child per week never exceeding one dollar and twenty cents,) and from individuals liberally disposed. She took nine children from the infirmary



CHILDREN'S HOME.

to begin with, and a few years later had at one time more than thirty, and in the ten years of her service in this charity which she had conceived, she had one hundred and one under her charge, for most of whom she secured homes. Miss Fay's labors were of the heroic kind, were arduous, perplexing and involving the sacrifice of almost every enjoyment of life, save that of doing good. She was employed almost constantly, but found time while attending to her family of little ones, at the humble home she had provided

for them, to exert an influence upon the public mind in favor of legislation for having Children's Homes established and supported by taxation. Finally a bill introduced in the State Legislature by Hon. W. F. Curtis, of this county, and given the earnest support of Hon. S. S. Knowles, Senator from this district, was passed, authorizing the establishment, support and regulation of Children's Homes in the several counties of the State. This act was passed in March, 1866, and as amended, April 7, 1867. Very shortly after the former date a purchase was made of the farm of one hundred acres, one mile above Marietta, on the east bank of the Muskingum, on which the fine buildings of the Home now stand. The price paid was eighteen thousand dollars. The property is now valued at upwards of thirty thousand dollars, the increase being largely in the value of the buildings erected. March 1, 1867, Mrs. A. G. Brown having been appointed matron of the Home, entered upon the discharge of the duties of the office by assisting in preparing and arranging the several apartments of the institution for the reception and care of the children as were ready to be admitted; and on the first of April, 1867, the children from Mrs. Ewing's were brought in, and from this date that home has been in full operation.^{1 22}

This home is an honor to the State and one in which the people of Marietta take pride. The buildings and grounds are all of modern convenience, and everything is arranged so as to make the entire premises as homelike as possible. The real objects of the home are constantly kept in view by the managers, that the children may become useful citizens. Since its organization this home has received and cared for over 1,300 children, and about 1,250 of whom have been placed in good homes.

The following business men of Marietta, constitute the board of trustees: S. J. Hathaway, W. A. Sniffen, L. W. Ellenwood and W. F. Robertson; the superintendent and matron are J. L. Jordan and wife.

1. William's History of Washington County, page 110; published in 1881.

CIVIL ROSTER.

In giving the civil roster of the county it is intended to include only such offices as are called "county offices." For a list of the officers who have served as members of Congress, State Senators, Judges of the General Court, Judges of the Common Pleas Court, Judges of the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace, Judges of the Circuit Court and Associate Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, in the district which includes Washington county, reference is made to William's History of Washington County.

REPRESENTATIVE.

This office was provided for in the constitution of the State, which became effective when Ohio was admitted into the Union. But previous to this time the county had representatives in the territorial legislature. Paul Fearing and R. J. Meigs were representatives from this county from 1799 to 1801, and E. Cutler and Wm. R. Putnam from 1801 to 1803.

The following is a list of those who have served as representative of the county in the General Assembly of the State:

1803-5 William Jackson	1805-7 Levi Barber
1807-9 Joseph Palmer	1809-10 William Woodbridge
1810-11 William R. Putnam	1811-18 S. P. Hildreth
1813-15 Sardin Stone	1815-16 John Sharp
1816-17 Henry Jolly	1817-18 Sardin Stone
1818-19 Nathaniel Hamilton	1819-20 Joseph Barker
1820-21 Ephraim Cutler	1821-23 Timothy Buell
1823-24 Ephraim Cutler	1824-25 William Skinner
1825-26 John Cotton	1826-28 William R. Putnam
1828-30 Arius Nye	1830-32 Joseph Barker, Jr
1832-34 James M. Booth	1834-35 Silas Cook
1835-36 Joseph Barker, Jr	1836-38 Isaac Humphrey
1838-40 Walter Curtis	1840-41 Wm. A. Whittlesey
1841-42 Arius Nye	1842-48 Truxton Lyon
1843-44 George Woodbridge	1844-45 William Glines
1845-48 Wm. P. Cutler, (Speaker in '46)	1848-49 George W. Barker
1849-51 Seth Woodford	1851-53 Ebenezer Battelle, Jr
1853-55 Levi Bartlett	1855-59 Thomas Ross

1857-59 Samuel Hutchison and James Lawton	1859-61 A. S. Bailey and O. Lewis Clark
1861-63 John Haddon	1863-65 O. Lewis Clark
1865-67 Mark Green	1867-69 A. L. Curtis, A. L. Has- kin and James B. Green
1869-71 Samuel M. Richardson and Perez Buell	1871-73 John A. Brown
1873-75 William G. Way	1875-77 John Varley
1877-79 Henry Bohl	1879-81 Henry Bohl and Gilbert Smith
1881-83 Thomas W. Moore	1883-85 Henry Bohl
1885-87 John Strecker	1887-90 Henry Roeser and F. J. Cutter
1891-95 G. A. Wood	1895-97 W. B. McGill
1897-99 W. H. Leeper	1899 C. C. Middleswart

The present representative, Mr. Middleswart, was born in Lawrence township, of this county, in 1870. His collegiate education was obtained in Marietta College, graduating with the class of 1894. Afterwards he began the study of law and graduated from the law department of the Ohio State University in 1898. He was elected representative of the county the next year and is now serving his second term, having the honor of being a member of the extra session of the General Assembly of 1902.

PROBATE JUDGE.

The office of Probate Judge existed under the territorial form of government, and the office was held by governmental appointment. The officers were appointed by the Governor.

The first entry in the Probate Records, No. 1, of Washington county, is as follows:

“December 22d, 1789.

“Granted letters of administration on the estate of Samuel Holden Parsons, Esquire, late of Marietta, deceased, who gave a bond for the faithful discharge of his trust in the sum of Three hundred Eagles.

“Appraisers Dudley Woodbridge, Dean Tyler and Wanton Cory.”

Following this is an inventory of General Parson's estate, kept in columns of Eagles, dollars, dimes, cents and mills.

From the first page of the records now preserved in the Probate Court's office the following fac-simile of the commission of Joseph Gilman is taken :

Marietta 17th December 1789, —

*Received a Commission from Arthur Blake Esquire
Governor and Commander in Chief in and over the Territory
of the United States Northwest of the River Ohio, appointing the
Subscriber Judge of Probate for the County of Washington in the
Territory aforesaid, And on the 22^d day of Decem^r took
the Oath of Office before the Governor, which is indorsed
on the Commission. — Attest: — Joseph Gilman*

The following is taken from the first page of the Records of Marriages in this office and is the first marriage on record:

John White	}	I certify that on the Eleventh
to Presilla Devol		Instant John White & Presilla Devol
		both of Marietta entered into the Marriage Covenant
		with each other, and the Band was solemnized before me.

Ben. Tupper J. C. C. P.

Marietta Oct 12th 1789.

A true record. Attest Daniel Axe L. Tilas Dy. Registr.

In 1803, when Ohio was admitted as a State, this branch of the Court was merged with the Common Pleas Court. The constitution provided for the appointment of such an officer by the court for a term of seven years: The constitution of 1851 made the office again distinct and provided that the officers be elected by the people for a term of three years.

The following is the list of Probate Judges of the county :

1788, October,	1799 December,	Rufus Putnam. ¹
1789, Dece'ber	1796 December,	Joseph Gilman. ²
1797, March,	1803, March,	Paul Fearing.
1803, March,	1852, February, ³	
1852, Febru'y,	1852, October,	T. W. Ewart.
1852, October,	1855, February,	Davis Green.
1855, " "	1858, " "	William Devol.
1828, " "	1861, " "	C. R. Rhodes.
1861, " "	1864, " "	C. F. Buell.
1864, " "	1870, " "	L. W. Chamberlain.
1870, " "	1876, " "	A. W. McCormick.
1876, " "	1882, " "	C. J. Frazier.
1882, " "	1888, " "	F. J. Cutter.
1888, " "	1894, " "	W. H. Leeper.
1894, " "	1900, " "	D. R. Rood.
1900, " "		Charles H. Nixon.

The present incumbent of this office, Charles H. Nixon, was elected in 1899 for a term of three years. Judge Nixon is a native of Marietta and received his education in Marietta College. At the time of his election to the office of Probate Judge he was a deputy in the office under D. R. Rood. The present deputy is A. A. Schramm, of Salem township, who was appointed in 1900.

PROSECUTING ATTORNEY.

Under the early territorial laws this officer was appointed by the courts. Paul Fearing, the first attorney of the Northwest Territory, was appointed as the first District attorney at the first term of court. Under the State law of 1803 the prosecutor was appointed by the Supreme Court, and under that of 1805 the appointment was made by the Court of Common Pleas. In 1833 provision was made whereby this officer was elected by the people for the term of two years, which method still continues.

1. Resigned, December, 1789.

2. Resigned, December, 1796.

3. For the Probate Judges during these years, see the Clerks of the Common Pleas Court, as the Probate Court was merged into it during this period.

The following is the list of prosecuting attorneys of the county :

1788, September 9,	1794, September 9,	Paul Fearing.
1794, "	1798, "	R. J. Meigs, Jr.
1798, "	1808, "	Mathew Backus.
1808, "	1815, February 6,	William Woodbridge.
1815, February 6,	1821, April 10,	Caleb Emerson.
1821, April 10,	1829, October 30,	J. P. Mayberry.
1829, October 30,	1840, August 17,	Arius Nye.
1840, October 26,	1845, April 3,	David Barber.
1845, April 3,	1847, March 8,	Arius Nye.
1847, March 8,	1848, "	Wm. D. Emerson.
1848, " 18,	1850, "	William S. Nye.
1850, "	1852, April 5,	Davis Green.
1852, April 5,	1852, October 4,	Rufus E. Harte.
1852, October 4,	1855, January,	Samuel B. Robinson.
1855, January,	1857, "	Chas. R. Rhodes.
1857, "	1859, "	Samuel B. Robinson.
1859, "	1861, "	Charles R. Barclay.
1861, "	1861, April,	Frank Buell.
1861, April,	1861, October 11,	Melville Clarke.
1861, October 11,	1862, January,	Wm. S. Nye.
1862, January,	1868, "	David Alban.
1868, "	1870, "	Walter Brabham.
1870, "	1872, "	Reuben L. Nye.
1872, "	1874, "	Walter Brabham.
1874, "	1876, "	Samuel B. Robinson.
1876, "	1880, "	Frank F. Oldham.
1880, "	1882, February 15,	David Alban.
1882, February 20,	1883, January,	J. W. McCormick.
1883, January	1886, "	L. W. Ellenwood.
1886, "	1892, "	J. W. McCormick.
1892, "	1898, "	J. C. Preston.
1898, "	1904, "	J. C. Brennan.

Mr. Brennan, after attending the Marietta College, entered the Cincinnati Law School from which he graduated in 1891. After his admission to the bar he located in Marietta and entered upon the practice of law. He was elected city solicitor in 1894, which office he held for two years. He was elected prosecuting attorney in 1897, and is now serving his second term.

CLERK OF THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

This office was created under the laws of the territory and the title of the clerk of the Court of Common Pleas was prothonatary. This officer was first appointed by the Governor of the State, but under the constitution of 1803 the court appointed its own clerk, for a term of seven years. In 1851 it became an elective office and the clerk was elected by the people for a term of three years.

The following is a list of the clerks of the Court of Common Pleas of Washington county :

1788, September 9,	1795, June 9,	Return J. Meigs.
1795, June 9,	1803, July,	Benjamin I. Gilman.
1803, July,	1808, October 31,	Edward W. Tupper.
1808, October 31,	1809, January 1,	Giles Hemstead.
1809, January 1,	1817, March 1,	Levi Barber.
1817, March 1,	1836, October 31,	George Dunlevy.
1836, October 31,	1851, " 21,	Thomas W. Ewart.
1851, " 21,	1852, February,	William C. Taylor.
1852, February,	1852, July,	G. S. Gilliland.
1852, July,	1854, February,	William C. Taylor.
1854, February,	1857, " "	O. Lewis Clarke.
1857, " "	1863, " "	J. S. Sprague.
1863, " "	1866, " "	W. H. Johnson.
1866, " "	1872, " "	Jewett Palmer.
1872, " "	1878, " "	Daniel P. Torpy.
1878, " "	1884, " "	Christian H. Etz.
1884, " "	1887, " "	J. M. Mitchell.
1887, " "	1893, " "	W. G. Barthalow.
1893, " "	1899, August,	L. E. McVay.
1899, August,	1901, September 10,	Orlando Trotter.
1901, September 11,		Elmer E. Trotter.

Elmer E. Trotter, the present clerk of the Court, is a son of his predecessor, Orlando Trotter, who died on September 10, 1901. Elmer was appointed by the county commissioners to fill the unexpired term, and in the fall of 1901 was elected for a term of three years, the term beginning on August 1, 1902. As deputy clerk, Mr. A. A. Crawford, of Belpre township, was appointed in September, 1901.

 COUNTY RECORDER.

This office was provided for under the early territorial laws, but the officer was styled register till 1795, when the name was changed to recorder. These early registers were appointed by the Governor until the law of 1803. This law provided that this officer be appointed by the associate judges for a term of seven years. The law of 1829 enacted that he be elected by the people for three years.

Following is the list of registers and recorders since 1788:

1788,	1790, April,	Enoch Parsons.
1790, April	1807, June,	Dudley Woodbridge.
1807, June	1814, "	Giles Hemstead.
1814, "	1817, "	George Dunlevy.
1817, "	1834, October,	Daniel H. Buell.
1834, October	1837, November,	James M. Booth.
1837, November	1843, October,	D. P. Bosworth.
1843, October	1855, November,	Stephen Newton.
1855, November	1862, January,	William B. Mason.
1862, January	1864, May,	Manley Warren.
1864, May	1865, January, (appointed),	William Warren.
1865, January	1866, August,	Geo. J. Bartmess.
1866, August	1867, January, (appointed),	A. T. Ward.
1867, January	1882, "	James Nixon.
1882, "	1888, "	J. P. Ward.
1888, "	1894, "	J. W. Steele.
1894, "	1900, "	J. W. Athey.
1900, "		G. W. Bonnell.

Mr. Bonnell, the present recorder, is now closing his first term as such officer. He was formerly a farmer of Grandview township, and was elected recorder in November, 1899. The office is one of much importance, especially in Washington county, where there are many sales of real estate and so much leasing for oil and gas. As deputy recorder, Mr. Bonnell appointed Miss Sadie Miner.

 COUNTY AUDITOR.

This office was created in 1820 and the first auditor was appointed by the General Assembly. The following year it was provided that he be elected by the people for a term of

one year. This law was changed in 1824, when the term of office was made two years.

The following is a list of auditors of Washington county since the creation of the office :

1820-25, Royal Prentis;	1864-68, Zudok G. Bundy;
1825-33, William Whittlesey;	1868-70, J. V. Ramsey;
1833-40, James M. Booth;	1870-76, J. T. Matthews;
1840-42, J. P. Wightman;	1876-82, B. J. McKinney;
1842-46, James M. Booth;	1882-88, B. B. Stone;
1846-54, Sala Bosworth;	1888-94, D. H. Merrill;
1854-56, Horatio Booth;	1894-00, W. A. Patterson;
1856-64, F. A. Wheeler;	1900—, C. C. Chamberlain.

The present incumbent of this office is now closing his first term. For several years previous to his election as auditor, Mr. Chamberlain served as money order clerk in the Marietta post office. He is a man who takes much interest in the political affairs of the county and is a worthy occupant of the office. Mr. G. E. Bowers, of Liberty township, who had four years experience as deputy under the former auditor, was reappointed by Mr. Chamberlain.

SHERIFF.

Under the territory the sheriff was appointed by the Governor. By the first State constitution, the office became elective for a term of two years, since which time it has remained such.

The following is the list of sheriffs since 1788 :

1788, September	1802,	Ebenezer Sproat
1802,	1203,	William Skinner
1803,	1810,	John Clark
1810,	1812,	William Skinner
1812,	1814,	Timothy Buell
1814,	1816,	Alexander Hill
1816,	1820, October,	Timothy Buell
1820, October,	1824, "	Silas Cook
1824, "	1828, "	Jesse Loring
1828, "	1832, "	Robert R. Green
1832, "	1834, "	Jesse Loring
1834, "	1838, "	Benj. M. Brown
1838, "	1842, "	John Test
1842, "	1846, "	Geo. W. Barker

1846, October,	1850, October,	Junia Jennings
1850, "	1853, January,	Jesse Hilderbrand
1853, January	1857, "	Marcellus J. Morse
1857, "	1861, "	Mark Green
1861, "	1865, "	Augustus Winsor
1865, "	1869, "	Jackson A. Hicks
1869, "	1873, "	Samuel I. Grosvenor
1873, "	1877, "	George Davenport
1877, "	1881, "	Wm. T. Stedman
1881, "	1885, "	Daniel B. Torpy
1885, "	1889, "	I. R. Rose
1889, "	1893, "	A. B. Little
1893, "	1897, "	W. P. Dye
1897, "	1901, "	J. S. McCallister
1901, "		Jesse C. Morrow.

The present sheriff of Washington county is Jesse C. Morrow of Wesley township. Mr. Morrow has the honor of being the first sheriff in charge of the new jail which has been built in connection with the new court house of the county. The deputy sheriff is Chas. A. Owen.

COUNTY TREASURER.

This office was of territorial formation and the treasurer was appointed by the Governor. The first treasurer, Johnathan Stone, received for his work five per cent of the receipts of the office. The law of 1803 provided that the treasurer be appointed by the associate judges, and the law of 1804 enacted that the commissioners appoint such officers annually. Since 1827 the people have elected this officer and the term of office has been two years. But the constitution of 1851 provides that the treasurer is eligible for such office only four years in six.

The following is the list of treasurers:

1792-01, Jonathan Stone;	1838-50, Robert Crawford;
1801-17, Jabez True;	1850-56, Abner L. Guitteau;
1817-28, James Holden;	1856-58, Stephen Newton;
1828-30, Weston Thomas;	1858-60, Ebenezer Leget;
1830-32, Royal Prentis;	1860-62, Wm. B. Thomas;
1832-36, Michael Deterly;	1862-66, Rufus E. Harte;
1836-38, Ebenezer Gates;	1866-68, Wm. B. Mason;

1868-70, Lewis Anderson;	1884-86, Walter Thomas;
1870-74, Ernest Lindner;	1886-90, T. J. Conner;
1874-78, William S. Waugh;	1890-94, G. W. Stanley;
1878-80, W. R. Goddard;	1894-98, G. J. Lund;
1880-84, John Molst;	1898-02, H. P. Bode;
1902, F. F. Dana.	

Mr. Dana, who began the duties of treasurer of Washington county last September, and is *ex-officio* city treasurer, was formerly a farmer of Belpre township, where he is held in much esteem. The new treasurer's office which he occupies in the new court house is very finely finished and can scarcely be outclassed by any office of its kind.

CORONER.

The territorial laws made provisions for the appointment by the Governor of a coroner in each county. With the adoption of the State constitution of 1803 the office became elective, the term of which was made two years. No subsequent changes have been made and these same provisions, which were embodied in the law of 1854, still regulate the office.

The following is the list of coroners of the county since 1788:

1788-03, Chas. Green;	1855-57, Clarence T. Judd;
1803-06, Joel Brown;	1857-59, Benj. F. Stone;
1806-12, Joseph Holden;	1859-66, Louis Loyez;
1812-14, Alexander Hill;	1860-64, A. M. Creighbaum;
1814-16, Silas Cook;	1864-66, Lemuel Grimes;
1816-18, Samson Cole;	1866-68, S. D. Hart;
1818-20, Silas Cook;	1868-70, Herman Michaelis;
1820-24, John Merrill;	1870-72, Philip Emrich;
1824-34, Griffin Greene;	1872-74, Marcellus Morse;
1834-36, Francis Devol;	1874-76, T. C. Kiger;
1836-38, Warden Willis;	1876-80, Conrad Krigbaum;
1838-44, Lawrence Chamberlain;	1880-82, J. Fullman;
1844-48, John T. Clogston;	1882-86, R. B. Hart, jr.
1848-50, Lawrence Chamberlain;	1886-90, J. J. Neuer.
1850-52, Chauncey Judd;	1890-96, F. E. McKim;
1852-53, Finley Wilson;	1896-00, O. M. Willis;
1853-55, J. H. Jones;	1900 J. B. McClure.

Dr. McClure, the present coroner, is a native of Marietta. He attended Marietta College, and graduated from the medical department of the Ohio University in 1896, and has since been associated with Drs. Hart and McClure until about a year ago, when the partnership became McClure and McClure.

COUNTY SURVEYOR.

The records do not show any office of county surveyor prior to the adoption of the State constitution of 1803. From 1803 till 1831 the surveyor was appointed by the Court of Common Pleas, and commissioned by the Governor. The law of 1831 made the office elective with a term of three years.

The following is the list of surveyors of the county since the office was provided for:

1805, November	1816, July,	Levi Barber
1816, July	1826, October,	William R. Putnam
1827, February	1832, May,	Wm. R. Browning
1832, May	1841, November,	Benjamin F. Stone
1841, November	1851, October,	Levi Bartlett
1851, October	1861, December,	L. W. Chamberlain
1861, December	1865, "	R. W. St. John
1865, January	1865, "	Chas. E. Gard ¹
1866, February	1875, January,	J. A. Plumer
1875, January	1881, "	J. P. Hulbert
1881, "	1887, "	D. F. Dufer
1887, "	1893, "	A. A. Hollister
1893, "	1896, "	Wm. Eldridge
1896, "	1899, "	D. F. Dufer
1899, "	1902, September,	Levi Bartlett
1902, September		Edwin Cole

Mr. Cole was elected surveyor in November, 1901, and entered upon the duties of the office in the September following. He is from Marietta township.

COUNTY COMMISSIONER.

In 1795 a law was adopted which had been framed from the Pennsylvania code by the Governor and Judges, provid-

1. Samuel N. Hobson was elected in 1804, but resigned, and Mr. Gard was appointed the following January.

ing for the appointment of three commissioners. This law was confirmed by the territorial legislature in 1799. They were to be appointed by the court of quarter sessions. In 1804 a State law was passed providing for their election by the people, one each year, the term of office being three years.

The following were appointed under the law of the territory :

William R. Putnam, Paul Fearing, Oliver Rice, Gilbert Devol, Jonathan Haskell, Simeon Deming and Isaac Pierce. The term of office of the last three named expired in 1804, 1805 and 1806, respectively.

The following is the list of those elected in the successive years after the passage of the State law of 1804 above referred to :

1804, Nathaniel Hamilton	1826, Silas Cook ⁴
1805, John Sharp	1827, Anselm T. Nye
1806, Paul Fearing	1828, Seth Baker ⁴
1807, Nathaniel Hamilton	1829, Joel Tuttle
1808, Joseph Barker	1829, Jabish F. Palmer ³
1809, Paul Fearing ¹	1830, Anselm T. Nye
1809, John Sharp ³	1831, Jabish F. Palmer
1810, Nathaniel Hamilton	1832, Ebenezer Battelle
1811, Daniel Goodno	1833, William P. Putnam
1812, Henry Jolly	1834, J. D. Chamberlain
1813, Nathaniel Hamilton	1835, R. K. Ewart
1814, Daniel Goodno	1836, Daniel H. Buell
1815, William Skinner	1837, J. D. Chamberlain
1816, Titan Kemble	1838, William Dana
1817, John B. Regnier	1839, Daniel H. Buell
1818, Daniel Goodno	1840, J. D. Chamberlain
1819, Titan Kemble ¹	1841, James Dutton
1820, John B. Regnier ²	1842, Douglas Putnam
1821, Samuel Beach ³	1843, Hiram Gard
1821, Amzi Stanley ⁴	1844, William West
1821, Daniel Goodno	1845, Douglas Putnam
1822, Joseph Barker	1846, Boylston Shaw
1823, William R. Putnam	1847, Lewis H. Greene
1824, Daniel H. Buell ¹	1848, Douglas Putnam
1825, Joseph Barker	1849, John Breckenridge
1825, Thomas White ⁴	1850, George Stanley
1826, William P. Putnam	1851, Douglas Putnam

1. Resigned. 2. Died. 3. Two Years. 4. One Year.

1852, Walter Curtis	1876, Moses Malster
1853, Benjamin Rightmire	1877, John Hoppel
1854, William Mason	1878, Philip Mattern
1855, Walter Curtis	1879, Robert Mullenix
1856, Charles Dana	1880, William Thompson
1857, William R. Putnam	1881, Philip Mattern
1858, Joseph Penrose	1882, B. J. Williamson
1859, Zachariah Cochrane	1883, J. M. Farson
1860, James McWilliams	1884, J. M. Murdock ²
1861, J. J. Hollister	1885, Mason Gorby
1862, William Thomas	1886, Thos. Fleming ⁴
1863, Anthony Sheets ¹	1886, J. W. Thorniley
1864, J. J. Hollister	1887, Thos. Fleming
1865, George Benedict	1888, Mason Gorby
1865, James Benedict ⁴	1889, J. W. Thorniley
1866, James Little	1890, J. A. Gage
1867, Seymour Clough	1891, S. S. McGee
1868, George Benedict	1892, C. M. Grubb
1869, Thomas Caywood	1893, John Randolph
1870, Mark Green ¹	1894, S. S. McGee
1871, Joseph Penrose	1895, C. M. Grubb
1871, Cyrenius Buchanan ³	1896, John Randolph
1872, John Hall	1897, W. L. Hadley
1873, Pemberton Palmer	1898, Henry Strecker
1874, John Pool	1899, D. R. Shaw
1875, John Potter	1900, W. L. Hadley
	1901, F. J. Cutter

1. Resigned. 2. Died. 3. Two years. 4. One year.

CHAPTER XII.

EDUCATIONAL HISTORY.

Among the first provisions of the Ohio Company were such as provided for education. The pioneer settlers knew the advantages of education, and at the very beginning planned for the instruction of the youth. Education and religion were to be the corner-stone of the new settlement, as they had been with the New England fathers.

The pioneer schools were located in the three places of general habitation,—Campus Martius, the “point” and Fort Harmar. The first school was at Campus Martius in the winter of 1788-89 and was taught by Mr. Waterman and Major Anselm Tupper, young men of fine education. After that it was taught every winter by different teachers among whom was Benjamin Slocomb, who was probably a graduate from Brown University.

At the “point” the earliest teacher was Jonathan Baldwin, a man of talent and education from Massachusetts, who taught for nearly two years in the block-house on the Muskingum. Mr. Curtis was an early teacher who taught in a cooper’s shop. Dr. Jabez True also taught in the block-house.

The schools on the West Side were opened in Fort Harmar about the same time as those at the other two points. However little is known concerning the early teachers at this place. One of the earliest was a Mr. Noble who was, to quote the language of one of his first pupils, “a kindly old gentleman who loved his pupils and snuff box.”

These teachers were supported by the Ohio Company and by the parents of the pupils. The funds of the Company were extremely limited, and consequently the parents were expected to pay part of the teachers’ wages. At no time did the teachers receive any thing but a small return for

their services, but the education of the children was a matter of the greatest importance, and the plan was the best that could be maintained.

This means of education continued until after the Indian War, when the spirit of the New England pioneers, expressed in the Ordinance of 1787, asserted itself in the establishment of the

FIRST ACADEMY

in the Northwest Territory. On April 29, 1797, the inhabitants of Marietta convened for the purpose of considering measures for the promotion of education among the youths in the settlement. General Rufus Putnam was chairman of the meeting, and Return J. Meigs, Jr., clerk. It was resolved "that a committee of six be appointed to prepare a plan of a house suitable for the instruction of youth, and religious exercises, and to make an estimate of the expense and the most suitable means of raising the necessary money, and to fix upon a spot whereon to erect the house, and to report on Saturday next at three o'clock, P. M." General Putnam, Paul Fearing, Griffin Greene, R. J. Meigs, Jr., Chas. Greene and Joshua Shipman were the committee appointed.

On May 6th this committee reported the plan for the building with an estimated cost of \$1,000; they also reported as a means of raising the money to assess the possessors of ministerial lands lying on the Ohio river between Hart's ditch and the south end of Front street, and on Front street, and between Front street and the Muskingum river, at the rate of one dollar for every one-third of an acre which they possessed, and that city lot No. 605, originally drawn in the name of John Friend, be the place whereon to erect the building; and that a subscription be opened for the remainder of the fund. The report was accepted, and a committee of five was appointed, consisting of Paul Fearing, Joseph Buell, General R. Putnam, Ichabod Nye and Colonel Sproat, to carry out the report. Joshua Shipman was authorized to contract for the necessary lumber.

At the next meeting, May 13th, it was decided to call the building the MUSKINGUM ACADEMY. Shares were fixed at ten dollars and a meeting of the proprietors could be called by the possessors of thirty shares. On the same date a subscription paper was drawn for the securing of funds for the building of the Academy, to which were afterwards added 47 subscriptions amounting to \$1,162. The largest subscription being that of Rufus Putnam amounting to \$300, and next to this were five subscriptions of \$40 each.

The subscriptions were as follows:

Rufus Putnam.....	\$300	John Mathews.....	\$ 20
Chas. Greene.....	40	Daniel Story.....	30
R. J. Meigs.....	40	Edwin Putnam.....	20
Jabez True.....	36	Griffin Greene.....	20
Joseph Lincoln.....	20	Benjamin Tupper.....	20
Ichabod Nye.....	40	Samuel Thorniley.....	10
Joshua Shipman.....	20	Timothy Buell.....	10
Ebenezer Sproat.....	40	Azariah Pratt.....	10
Paul Fearing.....	20	Ashel Hale.....	10
John Collins.....	10	Gilbert Devol, in work.....	20
Earl Sproat.....	20	Nathan McIntosh, in brick,....	25
Joseph Buell.....	20	Francis Thiery.....	2
William R. Putnam.....	30	Ezra Putnam.....	15
William Bridge, in laying brick.....			10
Perley Howe.....	10	Luther Shepard.....	10
James White.....	10	John G. Petit.....	10
Josiah Monroe.....	15	Levi Whipple.....	10
John Brough.....	10	Thomas Lane.....	10
Joel Bowen.....	20	Joseph Gilman & Son.....	40
W. U. Parsons.....	10	Josiah Hart.....	10
Christopher Burlingame.....	20	Jonathan Devol.....	10
Judson Guitteau.....	10	William Skinner.....	30
William Hart.....	10	Dudley Woodbridge.....	30
Stephen Pierce.....	15	David Putnam.....	20

On May 16, 1797, a committee consisting of Paul Fearing, Charles Greene and Joshua Shipman was appointed with full power to erect and complete the Academy building in accordance with the plans which had been submitted, and to purchase as a location city lot No. 605 and the adjoining one. The lots are on Front street, about half way between Putnam and Scammel.

But funds were still wanting, and it was decided to sell to the highest bidder seats numbered from one to twenty-one, the purchaser having the exclusive right to such seats on all public occasions.

On May 21, 1800, a subscription was opened for the completion of the building, and a committee was appointed to report on a system of education, the report of which was accepted on May 26th, among the articles of which were the following:

"The trustees shall have power to appoint a preceptor of the Muskingum Academy, well qualified for the instruction of pupils in the branches of sciences."



MUSKINGUM ACADEMY.

"It shall be the duty of the preceptor to teach the pupils writing, reading, arithmetic, geography, English grammar and the Latin and Greek languages providing further that the parent or guardian choose what the pupil should study."

"It shall be the duty of the preceptor to pay due attention to the languages and manners, particularly, and to the deportment of the pupils generally."

"The price to be paid to the preceptor for his use for each quarter shall be: For reading and writing, \$2; for arithme-

tic, English grammar, the fundamentals of astronomy and geography, \$2.50; Latin, Greek and mathematics, \$3. There shall also be paid for each pupil taught reading and writing, 30 cents. For those taught arithmetic, English grammar and geography, 40 cents. For Latin, Greek and mathematics 50 cents per quarter to the preceptor, who shall pay over the same to the treasurer for such use as shall be directed by the proprietors."

On July 29, 1802, six new pews were sold in sums ranging from \$25 to \$28, and the treasurer authorized to contract for them, but on December 30th the action was repealed.

The Academy was opened in 1800, and David Putnam, who was a graduate of Yale College, was the first teacher. The school progressed under his management for two years, and following him several teachers had charge of the Academy, among whom were the following: 1803, John Leavens; 1804, Benjamin Stone; 1807, David Gilmore and N. K. Clough; 1808, M. B. Belknap and Timothy Donalson; Caleb Emerson was a later teacher. The work of the institution continued under the same management till January, 1816, when it was leased to the Marietta School Association for sixty dollars per year. The interior of the building was changed and a school of a higher grade was established in charge of Elisha Huntington from Dartmouth College.

This new association was a limited stock company with an authorized capital of \$800. It was composed in part of the proprietors of the Academy, and the occasion of the organization may have been to arouse new interest in education, but more probably to comply better with a law respecting schools passed by the legislature of Ohio on February 15, 1815. The school, according to this law, secured a certain amount of public money for each pupil. The association aimed to improve the school system and raise its standard, and in the main was successful.

There are no records of this Academy from 1815 to 1820. After the resignation of Mr. Huntington, the school was taught by William A. Whittlesey, William Slocomb and J. K. Joline. The last regular school held in the Academy

was begun by Levi Kages on March 9, 1827, and seems to have continued for about a year. In 1827 the trustees were authorized to negotiate with the Bank of Marietta for the purchase of the Academy, and the land on which it stood. This sale was not affected, for in 1830 it was voted that the stockholders rent the building for twenty dollars per year for five years for the use of a school. Doubtless this action was taken in view of the fact that Rev. Bingham was then about to open a school, but it seems to have been too much out of repair for his purpose, and was used by him for only a few weeks.

On October 8, 1832, the building and lot were sold at auction for \$479.92 to D. C. Skinner, who removed it to the lot south of the Rhodes' block on Second street, between Scammel and Wooster, where it was used as a dwelling house until 1887, when it was torn down. Dr. Hildreth says: "This was doubtless the first structure of its kind in Ohio, it having been commenced two years after the Indian War, when few improvements had been made in the cultivation of the soil, and the people were poor, but the wisdom and good sense of the descendants of the Puritans led them to see that instruction in religion and learning were really necessary for the welfare of society."

After the discontinuance of the Muskingum Academy, the progress of educational institutions was through two mediums—academies and institutes as one class, and the public schools as another. The former resulted in the establishment of Marietta College, and the latter in the establishment of our present high and public schools.

INSTITUTES OF EDUCATION.

The successor of the Muskingum Academy was the Institute of Education, established in 1830 by Rev. L. G. Bingham. In 1826 he began giving instruction to the youth in private schools, and by 1829, the private school he had established proved so prosperous that he decided to enlarge the work. It was thus that this Institute was founded. In the *Marietta School and Gazette* of September 11, 1830, ap-

peared an advertisement of "The Marietta Institute of Education," which was to open September 23d and continue eleven weeks, under six teachers, and consisting of four departments—an infant school, primary school, ladies' seminary and a high school. Tuition in the first was to be \$2.50 per quarter, in the second \$3.00, in the third and fourth from \$4.00 to \$5.00. Infant scholars were taken from two years old and upwards; the primary school consisted of those sufficiently advanced to use books.

The ladies' seminary was opened in a building on Putnam street, between Front and Second, and the high school in the old Muskingum Academy (as has already been stated), but in a few weeks was removed to the Library Hall on Front street, where it was held during the remainder of the year. During the second year Nelson Brown of Williams College, became instructor. In April, 1831, Mansfield French became an assistant and associate proprietor in this school. In 1831 both schools were removed to a building purchased for the purpose on the corner of Second and Putnam streets. In 1832 Henry Smith and D. H. Allen, from Andover Seminary, taught in the high school, and Miss Spaulding and Miss Deborah Wells, in the ladies' seminary. The year 1832 was a prosperous one for the school, and the number of pupils was 230; of this number, 170 were from abroad and represented eight states.

The high school of this Institute of Education was chartered in 1833, as the "Marietta Collegiate Institute and Western Teachers' Seminary," and two years later was chartered as "Marietta College," the history of which is reserved for the latter part of this chapter. The ladies' seminary of the Institute of Education also passed into this same control, but was maintained as a separate institution.

HARMAR ACADEMY.

In 1844 was organized in Harmar the Harmar Academy. A suitable building was provided for by the citizens at an expense of about \$2,000, and equipped with good teachers. In two years after its organization students were in attendance

from many parts of the country—McConnellsville, Cincinnati, Wheeling, New York state and western Virginia. Under the history of the public schools is noted their reorganization in 1849, when the Harmar Academy became the high school department of those schools, whose principals were Mr. Bates, John Giles, George H. Howison and Robert S. Boreland.

WESTERN RESERVE INSTITUTE.

The next school of the first class was the Western Reserve Institute, organized March 21, 1850, by the Universalists of Marietta. The first trustees were G. W. Barker, Owen Franks and James M. Booth, who erected a building for the school upon Second street, south of Butler. The first principal was Paul Kendall. The school remained in existence for about ten years during which time instruction was given to the youth of both sexes.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

During the time of existence of the several academies before mentioned, there were private schools supported by individuals, and common district schools maintained under the law of 1821. The schools depended mainly upon the liberality of the citizens, owing to the small revenue obtained from the lease of school lands and the disfavor of the law of 1821. When Rev. Bingham became pastor of the Presbyterian church in 1826, he saw the need of better facilities for education. There had not yet been inaugurated a system of public schools, and the work of the Academy was about at an end. Within a short time Mr. Bingham commenced to give instruction to private pupils. He introduced the Pestalozzi plan of primary instruction. He soon introduced an infant school under Miss Phebe Battelle, which was held in a small building on Front street, previously used by Governor Meigs as a law office. Soon was the school enlarged, owing to its prosperous condition, and his efforts finally resulted in the establishment of "The Marietta Institute for Education," in 1830, which has already been described. It was a time when both the institutes and pub-

lic schools were being firmly organized in Marietta, and to Rev. Bingham is due much credit for his labors which resulted in both, but mainly in the establishment of Marietta College.

There were soon many important changes made in school legislation. From 1825 to 1829 such legislation was made as placed the schools on a more satisfactory basis. They began about this time to be better supported, and an increased interest in public schools was manifest by the State. Marietta schools grew and were fast becoming a creditable system.

In May, 1849, the schools of Marietta were reorganized and a graded system was adopted. Previous to this time there were five schools in as many separate and distinct districts, but at that time there was formed a union of all of them. Under this plan the schools were conducted from six to eight months per year upon a graded basis. In September, 1848, the plan was first suggested at a meeting of one of the districts, and it was agreed to invite the other four districts to consider the matter at a joint meeting. This resulted in a union plan being recommended to the citizens, which was endorsed, and in March of the following year, the first board of education was elected, which consisted of Dr. I. W. Andrews, T. W. Ewart, R. E. Hart, Lucius Brigham, E. H. Allen and Robert Crawford, under whose direction the graded system went into effect in May, 1849.

The first superintendent of the public schools was Mr. E. D. Kingsley, who, the next year, 1850, organized a high school. The new graded system worked successfully and did much to establish such a system of education as Marietta now enjoys.

HARMAR SCHOOLS.

The success of the graded system in many of the cities of the State was called to the attention of Douglas Putnam, Luther Temple and other citizens of Harmar, in the early part of 1849. The result was the reorganization of the Harmar schools upon the union or graded plan

that same year. The first board of directors of this system was Douglas Putnam, Luther Temple, John Crawford, Samuel Bussard, E. G. Smith and S. T. Jewell. As superintendent of the schools and teacher of the high school the Rev. Mr. Bates of the Harmar Academy was chosen. He remained as superintendent of the schools until 1852, when he resigned and was succeeded by John Giles, of McConnellsville, Ohio. Mr. Giles was succeeded in 1858 by Mr. Boreland, who continued to be superintendent of the Harmar schools till 1860. He was then succeeded by W. H. G. Adney, who remained but one year. The next superintendent was George H. Howison, who resigned after one year and was succeeded by Mr. Boreland who was again placed at the head of the schools. He had charge of the schools at the time of the discontinuance of the Harmar high school in 1863.

The discontinuance of the Harmar high school was done on account of the small attendance of the high department for the preceding few years. A provision was made by the board that "all who should complete the grammar school course, should be transferred to the Marietta high school, the tuition to be paid from the tuition fund of the Harmar board of education." This was the plan of the school till the fall of 1876, when the board reduced the course of study to eight years and thus abolished high school instruction for Harmar.

With the discontinuance of the Harmar high school, it continued a separate grammar school, but after the annexation of Harmar it became one of the ward schools of the public school system of Marietta.

HIGH SCHOOL.

The high school of Marietta, which was organized in 1850 and was located on Scammel street, about half way between Fourth and Fifth streets, graduated its first class in 1853. This class was composed of seventeen members, fourteen girls and three boys. Since that time the school has graduated a class every year. During all the years of the maintenance of this school, there has been offered a complete

course of study. The time required to complete the course in the Marietta public schools is twelve years, four of which are in the high school. The courses offered in this department of the school are two in number, the classical and philosophical, one embracing the classics, the other modern languages.

The buildings which have been used for a high school are two in number: the one which was erected soon after the



MARIETTA HIGH SCHOOL.

organization of this branch of the school system, and the present new high school building, which was erected in 1900-01, on the site of the old one. (During the interim of the construction of this new building the Marion Street school building was used for high school purposes.)

The old building no longer met the needs of the city in the way of a high school. The number of pupils entering the high school each year increased so greatly that a

new building was necessary. Besides, the new condition of Marietta demanded a building that would be in keeping with its progressive age, and would meet the demands of such a city in its educational work.

The new building which was erected in 1900 and 1901 is one of the finest of its kind in the State. It is located on the lot formerly occupied by the old one, but covering much more of the ground. It is a large, handsome building, standing as an emblem of the growing schools of a progressive city. The building has a handsome Bedford stone front and the sides are of pressed brick trimmed in Greenfield limestone. The first floor, besides closets, heating and ventilating apparatus, contains office rooms for the board of education and capacity for a 40,000 volume library, in addition to a Physical Culture Hall and the class rooms.

One half of this lower floor is used as a public library room, which is open for the free use of all persons in the school district. This library is of recent organization, but is continually growing and of much interest to all the citizens of Marietta.

The second floor has five class rooms and the superintendent's office, which is connected by electric bell and speaking tube with each teacher's room. The third floor has two recitation rooms, physical and chemical laboratories, and a large auditorium which will seat about 800 people.

The principal of the high school is Clayton E. Reed, who entered upon his duties as such principal on September 2, 1902. Previous to this he was professor of mathematics in the Marietta Academy. Mr. Reed is a graduate of Wooster College. He is assisted in the high school by a corps of six teachers.

THE WARD SCHOOLS.

At the time of the reorganization of the public school of Marietta in 1849, there were five separate districts. The Harmar school at this time was a separate school from that of Marietta. The reorganization of the schools made them into a union, over which there was selected a superintendent.

ent. In 1876 the Harmar high school was discontinued and became a part of the school system of Marietta.

By this plan of public school management, there is located in each ward of the city a grammar school which embraces twelve years of the course of study, the remaining four being pursued in the high school.

The number of ward schools in Marietta is five: Washington Street, Willard, Fort, Putnam Street and Marion Street. Each of these schools are held in large, commodious buildings



MARION STREET SCHOOL.

such as are an ornament to the city. The Washington, Putnam and Willard schools have annex buildings, besides which there have been added the Pike, Greene and Fulton-berg schools. The growth of the city has demanded three new buildings, the erection of which have just been contracted for by the board of education. The names of these will be Norwood, with eight rooms; Ferburgh, at Mile Run, with two rooms; Fairview Heights, with one room.

The principals of the several ward schools are as follows:

Washington Street—George M. Plumer.

Willard—Frank P. Wheeler.

Fort—J. M. Starling.

Putnam—Jno. R. Franklin.

Marion Street—Amelia Weber.

The superintendent of the public schools of Marietta for four years previous to September, 1902, was Henry G. Williams. Mr. Williams tendered his resignation as such superintendent to the board of education in April, 1902, to accept the position of Dean of the Normal College of Ohio University, at Athens, Ohio, to which position he had been called.

Mr. Williams, born in Highland county, Ohio, in 1865, received his earlier education in the public schools, and his advanced education in the National Normal University. Twenty years of his life has been spent as teacher and superintendent, the last four of which he served as superintendent of the public schools of Marietta. During the time Mr. Williams served the public schools of Marietta, he was ever alert to their best interest and did much to improve the schools and increase the attendance. While here he put in operation a practical and successful plan for training schools in connection with the city system, and did much for the schools and the city by establishing a public library. In his new and broader field of work, Marietta feels that the State Teachers' College of the Ohio University has secured a superintendent of unusual qualification for the work.

The present superintendent of the public schools is Jesse V. McMillan. Mr. McMillan is a native of Harrison county, Ohio, and was born in 1869. He received his advanced education in Scio College and Heidelberg University, and began teaching in the spring of 1885. From 1893 to 1899 he was superintendent of the schools at Denison, Ohio, and from 1899 to 1902, at Canal Dover, Ohio. Prof. McMillan comes to Marietta as a young man of modern educational methods, and entering upon his work he has

in mind the continued advancement of the schools.

The condition and standard of its public schools are such as Marietta can justly feel proud of. Never before has there been such a rapid growth and increased attendance as in the last few years. That they are in a prosperous condition can not be seen from the large enrollment and corps of teachers. The enrollment for October, 1902, was 2,597, the largest in the history of the schools of Marietta, the total numeration of youth of school age being 4,511. The total number of teachers is 65, being 54 grade teachers, 7 high school teachers, 3 special teachers and one supervisor of primary grades. The settlers of Marietta were a class of cultured and refined people, who asserted the benefits of education by early providing for public instruction. Such a spirit has continually guided the citizens of the pioneer city and at the beginning of the new century it asserts itself in the high standard of the city's public schools.

ST. MARY'S PAROCHIAL SCHOOL.

About the year 1856, the nucleus to a parochial school fund was started under the pastorate of R. P. O'Neil. This system provided that each member pay the sum of 25 cents per month for the support of a school which was started by the Catholic denomination, and which was maintained for several years on the first floor of the old stone chapel of this church. A brother of Gen. Phil Sheridan served as a teacher in this school for several years at a salary of \$15 per month.

In 1858 the basement of the church was fitted up for pupils, and the school was held there until discontinued in 1862. The establishment of the parochial schools was due to the earnest effort of Father Woesman, who effected his plans in 1895. On September 6, 1896, was dedicated the parochial school building now in use, the dedicatory services being conducted by Bishop John A. Watterson. The educational matters of the school are in charge of the St. Dominic Sisters.

In 1898 the school building was enlarged, making room for dormitories and music rooms, and bringing the cost of the building up to about \$10,000. This large, handsome building is one in which all Catholics take pride.

MARIETTA COLLEGE.

There are two steps leading to the establishment of the venerable institution now known as Marietta College. These are the "Institute of Education" and the "Marietta Collegiate Institute and Western Teachers' Seminary." The former organization, embracing four different departments, was established in 1830 through the efforts of Rev. Luther G. Bingham, with whom was associated a little later Mr. Mansfield French. The two higher departments of the Institute of Education were known as the High School and the Ladies' Seminary. After a year and a half of successful service it was thought expedient to appoint an advisory board for the High School, and the following names were reported: Caleb Emerson, James Whitney, Dr. S. P. Hildreth, Dr. John Cotton, Arius Nye, Weston Thomas and Douglas Putnam.

At a meeting held November 22, 1832, a movement was started for the incorporation of a new institution under the name of the "Marietta Collegiate Institute and Western Teachers' Seminary." A charter was obtained December 17th and provision made for a board of trustees consisting of nine members. On the 16th of the following January the organization was completed in the selection of John Cotton, M. D., President; Douglas Putnam, Secretary, and John Mills, Treasurer. Here was the change from a private to a public institution under control of a chartered corporation. Satisfactory terms were arranged with Bingham and French by which all of their institute property was transferred to the board of trustees.

The school, thus reorganized, opened in the fall of 1833 with four instructors, young men, all members of the Andover Theological Seminary. Two of these, Messrs. Allen and Jewett, were graduates of Dartmouth; one, Mr. Maxwell, of Amherst, while the fourth, Mr. Smith, was from

Middlebury College. The first faculty of this Collegiate Institute was made up of Henry Smith, A.M., Professor of Languages; Milo P. Jewett, A.M., Professor in the Teachers' Department; D. H. Allen, A.M., Professor of Mathematics, and Samuel Maxwell, A.M., Principal in the Preparatory Department.

The charter granted in 1832 proved defective in several respects. No power was given to confer degrees and a clause had been inserted allowing the legislature power to repeal. In 1835 these two unfavorable features were removed when a new charter was granted by the State in February of that year. With the securing of this second charter, the name of the organization was changed and the institution was henceforth known as Marietta College.

Early in the year the board of trustees elected the first president in the person of Rev. Joel H. Linsley, then pastor of the Park Street Church in Boston. Dr. Linsley was born at Cornwall, Vermont, in 1790, and was a graduate of Middlebury College. For six years he practised law at Middlebury and later was pastor of the Congregational church at Hartford, Connecticut. After acting as president of Marietta College for eleven years, he accepted the pastorate of the Second Congregational Church at Greenwich, where he labored till the close of his life, March 22, 1868. From 1855 to the time of his death he was a trustee of Yale College.

The founders of Marietta College patterned the institution after those of the New England type, making the course of study much the same as that offered by such schools as Dartmouth, Amherst, Williams, Yale, etc. At the beginning there were four departments of instruction, each one in charge of a permanent professor. These several divisions embraced the departments of Moral and Intellectual Philosophy, Greek and Latin, Mathematics and Natural Philosophy and of Rhetoric and Political Economy. At first there was no distinct department of Natural Science, except the instruction offered in Chemistry, etc., by the professor of Natural Philosophy, till 1840 when provision was made for regular instruction in Science by a permanent professor. In

the early existence of the College a department of Manual Labor had been established, which was thought by many to offer both pecuniary and physical benefits to the student, especially those who were dependent, in a great measure, upon their own exertions for support. Carrying out this idea, the College secured a farm of sixty acres and upon it erected some shops.

Here were opportunities for agricultural and mechanical work, and each student was expected to labor three hours a day in winter and two in summer. But there were grave difficulties attending such an arrangement and in 1838 the shops and machinery were rented. Soon after this the performance of labor was made optional and is last mentioned in the catalogue of '42-3.

A preparatory department, designed especially to fit students for entrance into the higher institution, was provided for when the College was founded. In 1840 it became known as the Marietta Academy and has continued under that name ever since. The prescribed course of study, in charge of a regular corps of teachers, is arranged with reference to the more extended course offered by the College, and at the present time about three-fourths of all the members entering the Freshman class receive their preparatory training in the Academy.

While Marietta College is preeminently a Christian institution it has never been under the control of any particular religious denomination, nor has any restriction ever been made in regard to the residence, religious belief etc., of those desiring admission as students. "It was intended to be an institution where sound learning should be cultivated under the best religious influences; a Christian College controlled by a board of trustees with power to fill all vacancies in their body." A modification of the charter was secured in 1844 authorizing the board of trustees to increase the number of its members at its own discretion, provided the number be not more than twenty-five.

Previous to the year 1850 the work of the College was carried on in one main building, erected in 1832 and now known

as the Dormitory. It is four stories high and is now used exclusively by the students as a sleeping apartment. On the first floor also is one room used by the Y.M.C.A. of the College.

Feeling the need of more room, a second building was erected in 1850 under the supervision of Hon. R. E. Harte, of Marietta. At the laying of its corner stone an address was delivered by Hon. Lewis Cass, who was a citizen of Marietta in his early manhood. This edifice is now known as Science Hall. On the first floor are the president's office, the mathematical room and physical laboratory. The next floor is used for the chemical and biological laboratories, while the two literary society halls occupy the space of the third floor. The funds for the erection of this building were secured largely through the liberality of Marietta citizens.

The Library building, standing next to Putnam street, was completed in 1870. Its total cost was about \$25,000 and the money was raised by the alumni and students of the College. The building is three stories high, the first floor being used for the two society libraries and museum. The second and third are occupied entirely by the College library, which at the present time composes one of the largest and best selections of books to be found west of the Alleghenies.

The Gurley Observatory, named in honor of William Chamberlain Gurley, M.A., its founder and director from 1802 until his death in June, 1898, occupies an attractive spot near the College, very suitable for astronomical work. The telescope by Byrne is equatorially mounted and furnished with a Bond spring governor, has a six and a quarter inch object glass, and is ample in power to meet all the needs of class work. It is also furnished with a valuable Siderial clock by Kessels, a spectroscope by Fauth, a position micrometer with telescope by Brashear, a sextant and small transit.

The last building erected by the College is that known as Andrews Hall, built in 1891. It is a large, handsome, brick structure, equipped in modern style and used as the main recitation building by both College and Academy. The second

floor contains the large, commodious hall where the daily chapel services are held..

Marietta thus far has had six presidents. The first President of the College was Rev. Joel H. Linsley, who served as such from 1835 till 1846. He was succeeded by Prof. Henry Smith, who had been one of its honored instructors from the founding of the institution. Upon the resignation of President Linsley in 1846, Prof. Smith was called to the presidency and continued to act as such till his resignation in 1855. President Smith was honored with the degree of D.D. from Middlebury in 1847, and with L.L.D. from Marietta in 1874.

The third president of the College was Israel Ward Andrews, who remained at the head of the institution for 30 years. President Andrews was a graduate of Williams College, class of 1837. The next year he came to Marietta as a tutor, and in 1839 was made Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy. He continued in this capacity till 1855 when he was called to the presidency. As an instructor and disciplinarian Dr. Andrews had no superiors. He was an able mathematician, and always inspiring before his class. One of whom he taught has written: "No one of the five or six hundred graduates of Marietta College can ever forget his conspicuous, forcible and exhaustive methods in the class room. The dullest and most diffident student was made at ease and taught to express in the best way what he knew, and, in addition, every student was instructed in what he did not know."

In his administration as president of the College, Dr. Andrews was eminently successful, not only as an educator, but also in a financial way. During his long term of thirty years he was a hard student and gave every subject thorough and careful investigation. As a writer he was always careful, forceful, clear and concise. His "Manual of the Constitution" has been widely read and used as a text book for instruction in the principles of the American government. He wrote many valuable magazine articles on the history of the Northwest Territory and early Ohio. It is from his



MARIETTA COLLEGE.

address on the "History of Marietta College" that we are indebted for much of the information herein given about the College.

Dr. Andrews died in Hartford, Connecticut, on April 18, 1888, and was buried in the Mound Cemetery in Marietta.

At a meeting of the trustees held November 20, 1885, Hon. John Eaton was elected fourth president of Marietta College. Previous to his election, he was U. S. Commissioner of Education and since his resignation in 1891, has enjoyed a distinguished reputation as an educator. He graduated at Dartmouth in 1854 and served the northern army in several capacities during the war of the Rebellion.

Dr. Eaton was succeeded by John W. Simpson, who was chosen in 1892 to preside over the institution as its president. At the time of his election, Dr. Simpson was pastor of the First Congregational Church of Walnut Hills, Ohio. His college training was received at Wooster University and the University of West Pa., at Pittsburg. He resigned the office of president in 1896 and for four years the institution was without an official head. During that time the affairs of the College were largely under the supervision of Prof. J. H. Chamberlin, Dean of the Faculty.

In the spring of 1900 the present incumbent, Dr. Alfred T. Perry, accepted a call to the presidency of the College. President Perry is a graduate of Williams College and at the time of his election was one of the professors in the Hartford Theological Seminary. He is yet a young man of wholesome enthusiasm for the cause of liberal education. Since his coming the College has received fresh impetus toward higher success, and the outlook for the future is bright with promise. A military department has recently been added to the course of study and the near future will witness the erection of a suitable building to be used by the students for gymnastic exercise and athletic training. The lot upon which such a building is now being erected was donated to the trustees of the College by John Mills. It is expected that under the management of President Perry many improvements will be made in the College, not only in

the way of buildings but such as will make the institution accomplish more in the way of higher education than it has ever done in the past.

In praise of Marietta College it can be truly said that few institutions of its kind have stood for a higher standard of education. It believes in the highest intellectual development, and that Christian culture is an indispensable part of education. The College is a christian institution, but not denominational.

Its course of study, offering the three courses — classical, latin scientific and modern language, is arranged with the view of insuring "that training of the mental faculties and that broad culture which are characteristics of the well-educated man." As a literary college few excel it in its course, especially its choice of electives.

THE COLLEGE LIBRARY.

The equipment of the College in which the most pride is taken is that of its library. The college library dates from the beginning of the College itself. The first catalogue issued in 1838 states that the library "contains about 3,000 volumes, embracing an extensive and choice selection of philological works, procured by the Professor of Languages on his recent visit to Europe." That the trustees should so early devote so large a sum, \$1,000, to the purchase of classical books is an indication at once of their broad conception of what the College should be and of their generous spirit. The money used for the first large purchase of books came from the estate of Samuel Stone. The growth of the library has been steady since that time ; in 1860 there were 17,000 volumes ; in 1885, 33,000 ; today there are over 60,000, including some 7,000 in the two society libraries, making it the largest institutional library in Ohio, and excelled by only five west of the Alleghenies. The books have come from many sources—college purchases, gifts by many individuals, donations from the United States Government, this library being one of its designated depositories. Three collections are worthy of special remark.

The donation of Dr. S. P. Hildreth in 1850, consisting of a fine museum collection, several hundred of scientific books, a large number of manuscript volumes of correspondence with scientific men in this country and abroad, and some works on the early history of Ohio.

A second collection, the gift of a living donor, Mr. Goddard of the class of 1843, who is still adding to it, consists of 1,400 volumes in the realm chiefly of philosophy, psychology, science and literature, carefully selected and of great value.

A third collection is the magnificent gift received in June, 1900, from Hon. Rodney Metcalf Stimson, who was Librarian of the College from 1881 to 1892 and Treasurer from 1881 to 1900. This collection of 19,000 volumes is especially rich in the history of the Northwest Territory, and in this field is excelled by only one collection in America. Other lines are represented in the collection, particularly *curiosa*.

The manuscript materials of the library are numerous and of great value. Among these especially are the records of the Ohio Company, and many journals and letters belonging to the pioneer days of Marietta.

The following is the Faculty of the College for the year 1902-3:

Alfred Tyler Perry, M. A., D. D., President, Professor of Christian Evidence and Sociology.

Thomas Dwight Biscoe, LL.D., Professor of Biology.

Joseph Hanson Chamberlin, Litt. D., Hillyer Professor of English Literature and of Latin; Dean of the College.

Edward Emerson Phillips, Ph. D., Henderson Professor of Philosophy. (Endowed by Rev. Henry Smith, D. D., LL.D.)

Thomas Emery McKinney, M.A., Professor of Mathematics and Lee Lecturer on Astronomy.

Wilson Forsyth Monfort, M.A., Erwin Professor of Chemistry and Geology.

Martin Register Andrews, M.A., Douglas Putnam Professor of Political Science and History; Registrar of the Faculty.

Joseph Manley, M.A., Professor of the Greek Languages and Literature.

Charles Gourlay Goodrich, B. Ph., Professor of Modern Languages.

John Lewis Barbour, Capt. U.S.A., Professor of Military Science and Tactics.

Elizabeth Anderson, M.A., Instructor in Rhetoric and English Literature.

George T. Hamilton, Instructor in Public Speaking.

Rodney Metcalf Stimson, M.A., Librarian Emeritus.

Minnie M. Orr, Librarian.

Elmer Ellsworth Wolfe, M.A., Ph. D., Principal of the Academy, and Instructor in Latin and Science.

Rebecca Schwesinger, B.A., Instructor in German and History.

Robert S. Pond, B.A., Instructor in Mathematics.

Carrie Smock Wolfe, Instructor in English.

Ralph V. D. Magoffin, B.A., Instructor in Greek.

Bertha Dickinson Metcalf, Instructor in Organ and Piano Playing.

James Bird, Instructor in Vocal Music.

Katharine Parr Nye, Instructor in Drawing and Painting.

Bernice Mason, Instructor in Piano Playing.

CHAPTER XIII.

RELIGIOUS HISTORY.

The seed which was brought to the New World by the Pilgrim fathers and their Puritan brethern resulted in a free church and a free school. Intelligence and Christianity formed the corner stone of New England society. As the colony that settled Marietta was composed of New England men, it was natural that institutions of learning and religion should be introduced at the beginning of the settlement.

At the last meeting of the Ohio Company held in Massachusetts, March 9, 1788, the following resolution was adopted :¹

That the directors pay as early attention as possible to the education of the youth and the promotion of public worship among the first settlers, and for these important purposes they employ, if practicable, an instructor, eminent for literary accomplishments and the virtue of his character, who shall also superintend the first scholastic institution and direct the manner of instruction, and to enable the directors to carry into execution the intention expressed in these resolutions, the proprietors and others of benevolent and liberal minds are earnestly requested to contribute, by voluntary donations, to form a fund to be solely appropriated thereto."

For the purpose of carrying out this resolution Doctor Manasseh Cutler was selected. A subscription paper was printed the same month, appealing to the "benevolent and liberal minded" to contribute for this worthy object. How extensively these papers were circulated, or how much money was raised, we have no means of ascertaining.

There was no public worship among the early settlers till July 20, 1788, when the first sermon in the Northwest Territory was preached by Rev. Daniel Breck, a member of the Ohio Company who came to Marietta on a tour of observa-

1. ERRATA—The date of this resolution is erroneously given on page 74 as March 7th, as can be inferred from the reading of the preceding part of the paragraph.

tion. On the Sunday following his arrival he preached his first sermon in a "bower" on the banks of the Muskingum, and thus inaugurated public worship in the Northwest Territory. For the next four, and perhaps five, Sundays Rev. Breck continued to preach for the inhabitants. On the 18th of August, 1788, he left Marietta for his home in Massachusetts. The day following marked the arrival of the Rev. Manasseh Cutler. Doctor Cutler, anxious to carry out the resolution passed by the Ohio Company, soon returned to Massachusetts to secure a suitable minister. In a letter to General Putnam he expressed his interest in this matter by saying:

"I can in truth declare that I know of no subject which lies with so much weight on my mind as that your settlement may be furnished with a number of able and faithful ministers; convinced, as I am, that religious establishments and social worship are essential in a civil view to the well-being of society, especially under free government. If no regard was had to the interests and concerns of a future world, you can not be too solicitous to have them early established in your rising settlement."

Dr. Cutler soon secured the services of Mr. Daniel Story, a native of Boston and a graduate of Dartmouth College. (Elsewhere in the work is an extract of a letter from Dr. Cutler to General Putnam, introducing Mr. Story and stating the terms upon which he was hired by him).¹ He arrived at Marietta on March 19, 1789, and on the following Sunday, March 22nd, preached his first sermon in his new field. From that time till 1796 he was in the employ of the Ohio Company and received a portion of his income from their funds.

Regular meetings were held in the northwest block-house, and occasionally in the upper story of the frame house in the garrison at the "point." Thus, in the earliest days of Marietta, these pioneers did not forget to assemble for worship, and although troubled and embarrassed by annoying circumstances, and often scared and compelled to flee on account of the Indians, they remembered their duty, and only the more tenaciously clung to the faith of their New England fathers.

1. See Page 74.

It was not long after the settlement of Marietta that a Sunday School was organized. In 1791 soon after the gathering of the settlers in the garrisons in consequence of the Indian War, the first Sunday School in the Northwest, and the second in America, was organized by Mrs. Mary Lake in the stockade. After the settlers had been driven to the block-houses, she conceived the idea of gathering the children for religious instruction on Sunday afternoon. Dr. Hildreth says "the school was established in the single and only room occupied by the family, where each Sunday afternoon she taught the children lessons from the Scriptures, and from the Westminster Catechism." The seats were rude and simple, and one of the scholars, then a boy of four years of age, afterwards related that "his seat was a bag of meal."

This school continued for about four years, when Mrs. Lake removed with her family to a farm on the Muskingum, near Rainbow, where she died on April 27, 1796, aged 68 years. In 1889 the Sunday Schools of Washington county erected a marble monument at her grave. On June 2, 3 and 4, 1891, was celebrated the one hundredth anniversary of the organization of this school by holding the annual meeting of the Ohio Sunday School Association at Marietta.

After Mrs. Lake's death the Sunday Schools in this country grew very slowly for about twenty years. Dr. Dickinson says that "it was a period of transition from secular to religious instructions." The first Sunday School work done by the church in Marietta was in 1817, some years after the church was organized.

For over eight years after the settlement at Marietta there was no organized church in the place. Services were conducted in a way familiar to all, and the earliest ministers were members of the New England Congregational Church, as well as most of the worshipers. However, in one of the block-houses it is claimed that the Episcopal services were read, but the number of members of this church must have been very few at that time.

On December 6, 1796, the people banded together and organized the first church in Marietta.

It can not be claimed that this was the first church organized in the State, as two or three churches were previously formed elsewhere. It is difficult to explain why the people of Marietta waited so long, for they had a regular pastor almost as soon as any other settlement was commenced and had early established regular Sunday School services. But we will not judge the men who settled here, for we know they were Christians and for thus waiting so long they doubtless had reasons. There were, however, those in the settlement who were interested in the construction and organization of a church. Benjamin Tupper, anticipating a movement to Marietta, made application to the Hampshire Association in Massachusetts for a "form of church order and discipline fitted to a church to be collected in a new plantation." He consequently received the proper aid, went to work to organize a church, but never accomplished his purpose. General Tupper died in 1792, honored for his efforts, but with no church set up in this new colony.

On December 4, 1796, a meeting was held for the purpose of considering the advisability of establishing a church. The matter was referred to a committee, which reported a confession of faith and covenant, which was unanimously adopted, and on December 6th, the Christian people of the various settlements banded themselves together in a church under a simple, but comprehensive confession of faith and covenant. Thus on December 6, 1796, was organized

THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH,

the first church in Marietta. It was composed of 31 members, 30 being members of Congregational churches in New England and one of a Presbyterian church in Linlithgow, Scotland.

There is no record of a vote by which the above church assumed a denominational name. On March 20, 1797, a church meeting was held, at which it was "voted that persons producing evidence to the satisfaction of the church that they are members in regular standing in any Congregational or Presbyterian church, or any one of the dissenting

Protestant churches of England, whose life and conversation whilst with us have been agreeable to the gospel, shall be admitted members of this church, notwithstanding they have not produced regular vouchers of their former membership." Several members were so received. It seems that the purpose of Rev. Story and his associates was to lay religious foundations sufficiently broad and catholic to embrace all Christians.

On April 4, 1797, the church decided that "Mr. Daniel Story be invited to the office of pastor in this church, provided the people concur and make provision for his support." Shortly after this meeting, Mr. Story left for New England. Canvassing was done and on February 5, 1798, it was reported that sufficient subscriptions had been raised to offer Mr. Story a salary of \$300. On February 8th a letter was sent to Mr. Story, extending to him the call of the church at the above salary. Sixty days later he replied with an affirmative answer.

On May 15th the church empowered Rev. Manasseh Cutler on its behalf "to join with Mr. Story, in convening an ecclesiastical council, for the purpose of ordaining the said pastor-elect." Accordingly a council convended at Hamilton, Massachusetts, August 15, 1798, at which time "Mr. Daniel Story was solmenly ordained as pastor of the church of Marietta and vicinity, in the Northwest Territory of the United States." The ordination sermon was preached by Rev. Isaac Story, brother of the candidate. The charge was given by the Rev. Manasseh Cutler.¹ On April 3, 1799, Rev. Story returned to Marietta, two years after he was called, to resume his work as pastor.

The church continued its labors under the pastorage of Rev. Story till March 15, 1804, when he resigned. After his dismissal he remained in Marietta on account of ill health. He died here on March 30, 1804, and was buried in the northwest part of Mound Cemetery. He was a "man of more than ordinary intellectual and literary attainments, a

1. This ordination sermon and charge are in the R. M. Stimson collection of the Marietta College Library, having been printed in 1798.

good preacher and very social in his disposition and intercourse."

The period of Rev. Story's ministry can be described only as one of trial and hardship in the colony. During it was the Indian War, after which the men were busy in clearing farms and building houses. His salary was small and not all paid, so he had to sell a portion of his land to support himself. After his death the proceeds of the remainder would not pay his debts. Throughout the whole country there was a low state of religion, owing to the demoralization of war and the introduction of infidelity by the French soldiers. But there were a few noble, faithful, religious pioneers who stood with him, and laid the foundations for religion and education.

For the first ten years the religious services were held in the northwest block-house in Campus Martius and in Munsell's Hall at the "point." In 1798 the Muskingum Academy was built, as described in the preceding chapter, and used for both church and school till a church was built in 1809.

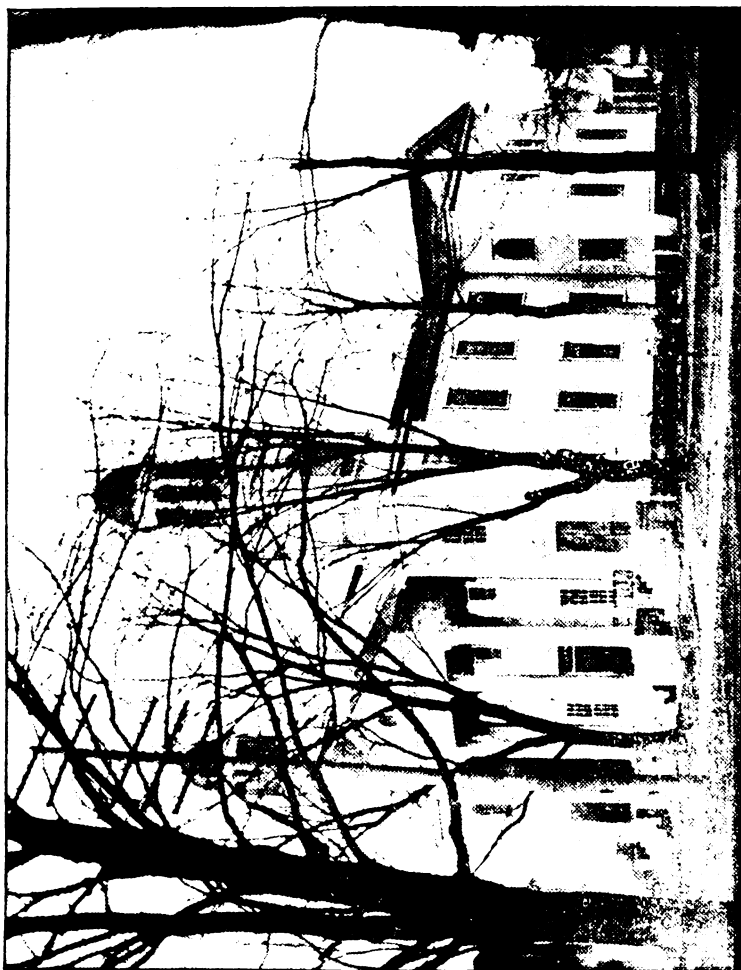
The year following the dismissal of Rev. Story a new pastor was secured. In the autumn of 1804 Samuel P. Robbins, of western New York, made a visit to his sister, Mrs. Hannah Gilman, who lived in Marietta, and while here he preached with so much acceptance that he was employed to supply the pulpit until April, 1805. On March 27, 1805, it was voted "that Mr. Samuel P. Robbins be and is hereby elected to the office of pastor and teacher in and over this church at a salary of \$500 per year." It was not long after Mr. Robbins settled in Marietta that he planned a church after the style of those in New England. These churches had two tiers of windows and galleries on three sides. The construction of a church was commenced in 1807, and in 1808 it was so nearly completed that the church services were held in it. The church building, which was erected where the present Congregational church stands, was completed and dedicated to worship on May 28, 1809. The work of building was done under the superintendence of Rufus Putnam, who

contributed very liberally toward its cost. The total cost of the building was about \$7,300.

During the pastorate of Rev. Robbins the church was largely increased and strengthened. The pastorate of Rev. Story was a period of laying foundations; that of Rev. Robbins was a time of organization and development. But in the midst of his usefulness he was cut down. The years 1822 and 1823 were known in Marietta as the time of great sickness. During these years Rev. Robbins devoted his time to the sick and dying until he himself was taken ill. After a season of sickness, he died on September 2, 1823, at the age of forty-seven. After the death of Mr. Robbins there was no regular supply of the pulpit till October of the next year, when Rev. Erastus Maltby was employed to supply the vacant pulpit. On December 9, 1824, he was invited to become the regular pastor of the church, but after deliberation declined. He was well liked by the church at Marietta, and upon his recommendation the congregation chose his friend, Rev. Luther G. Bingham, as the next pastor.

Mr. Bingham, the third pastor of the church, was formally installed on May 3, 1826, by the presbytery of Athens. On May 29, 1832, the church was placed under the care of this presbytery. The plan of the union was that congregations composed of both Congregationalists and Presbyterians might unite for the purpose of maintaining public worship. In many ways this union was not pleasing to the leaders of the Congregational church here. They had been independent too long to join themselves with any presbytery. This connection lasted only five years, or until the division of the Presbyterian church in 1837, when the church again became independent.

After the establishment of Marietta College, Mr. Bingham considered that the church needed a pastor who could devote more time to it than he was inclined to do. Having been elected secretary and general agent of the Western Education Society by the board of agency at Cincinnati, he resigned on October 27, 1837. For two and one-half years following Mr. Bingham's dismissal there was a vacancy in the



FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

pastorate, during which time the church was supplied by Revs. Hoyt, Hopkins, Linsley, Palmer and Walker. It was during this vacancy that twenty-six members of the church went out and formed the Congregational church of Harmar.

The fourth pastor of the Congregational Church was Rev. Thomas Wickes, D. D., whose pastorate continued from 1840 to 1869. When he began his work in the church, the place was a difficult one to fill. There was an element in the church which preferred the Presbyterian form of organization and had just tried to make the church Presbyterian. But Rev. Wickes united these forces.

The work of Dr. Wickes is still cherished by all who remember him. As a pastor he did good work for the church; as an educator few excelled him. He was pastor of the church for twenty-nine years, being dismissed on March 18, 1869. He died on November 10, 1870, and his remains were buried in Mound Cemetery. His grave is on the right of the path leading to the Mound and next to it is that of his predecessor, Rev. Bingham.

On May 17, 1869, a call was extended to Rev. Theron H. Hawks, D. D., of Cleveland, Ohio. This call was accepted, and on October 11th he was installed as pastor. He came as a pastor of much experience and was able to strengthen the church in many ways. One of the impulses given the church by his coming was Home Missionary work. Different societies were organized during his pastorate and large contributions for the work were received.

The pastorate of Rev. Hawks continued from 1869 to 1883. It was with much reluctance that his resignation was accepted, but he was formally dismissed on March 22, 1883. After this he spent several months in Europe and since then has resided in Springfield, Massachusetts. Since 1885 he has been instructor in Bible History, Exegesis and Church History in the school for Christian Workers at Springfield, Massachusetts.

The successor of Rev. Hawks was Rev. C. E. Dickinson, D.D. On May 5, 1883, he was called as pastor of the church, at which time he had charge of a church at Elgin, Illinois.

The invitation was accepted on May 7th, and on Sunday, May 20th, he preached his first sermon here as pastor. At the time when Dr. Dickinson took charge of the church, it was well organized. There was, however, a need of a Young Peoples' Society, and in 1886 there was organized the Christian Endeavor, which is still in existence and is a great help to the church. Dr. Dickinson was pastor of this church for thirteen years, during which time there were 283 additions to the membership.

In 1896 the Ohio State Association and the Ohio Church History Society held a joint meeting with the Congregational church of this city, which was commemorative of a century of Congregationalism in the west.

On June 7, 1896, Dr. Dickinson tendered his resignation as pastor of the church. This resignation was accepted after much deliberation, and with much regret upon the part of the church and the council. Dr. Dickinson had worked hard for thirteen years for the support of the church and his noble efforts can not but be remembered by all who know him.

Dr. Dickinson is now pastor of the Columbia Congregational church at Cincinnati. It is from his "History of the First Congregational Church of Marietta, Ohio," that much of the matter contained herein about the church is taken, and to which reference is made for a complete and detailed history of the church.

The successor of Rev. Dickinson was Rev. J. R. Nichols, D.D., who became pastor in March, 1897. Rev. Nichols is still pastor of this church, and during his years of labor here much interest has been taken by the members. In June, 1901, the old Congregational building was remodeled at a cost of about \$25,000. Although this church was made a large, handsome building, yet the general form and structure of the old one was preserved, and it stands today as an emblem of the colonial form of church-structure, yet modern in all advantages. It contains a \$5,000 pipe organ which was presented to the church by W. W. Mills at the time of the formal dedication of the new building on January 12, 1902. The church is of historical interest and as such is known by

the name of the "Two Horned" church and stands as the oldest church building in Ohio.¹

Rev. Nichols came here as a pastor of much experience. He is a graduate of Oberlin College and in connection with his pastoral work has been interested in educational lines, being at present one of the Trustees of Marietta College. He stands high in his chosen profession, and as a church worker and citizen is always earnest and devoted for the right.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

It is impossible to say just when the first Presbyterian church was organized in Marietta. However, we know that early in 1803, Rev. Stephen Lindley, who came to Marietta as a Presbyterian minister from Pennsylvania, drew away a part of the Congregational congregation to attend Presbyterian services. Rev. Story, who was pastor of the Congregational church at that time, voluntarily relinquished to Mr. Lindley a part of the income from the ministerial lands for that year. In January, 1804, Rev. Lindley was employed as minister, and on the 18th was organized the Second Religious Society, in the interest of the Presbyterian Society.

On February 20, 1804, thirty-five persons withdrew from the Congregational church and doubtless joined the Presbyterian Society. It would thus seem that Presbyterianism was fairly well started but the effort to establish it must have been premature, as in November, 1804, an attempt was made to compromise with the First Religious Society of the Congregational Church on a basis which would secure a distinct communion for each congregation. Another attempt was made in 1805 "to unite with other Presbyterian congregations in the support of a pastor," which failed.

On April 15, 1805, there was formed among the members of the churches a Religious Meeting House Society for the purpose of building "a meeting-house in the town of Mari-

1. For the number of members of this church, see the table of membership of the different churches at the close of the chapter.

etta to be consecrated and devoted to the public worship of Almighty God." The dividends from the ministerial lands were "solemnly and irrevocably transferred to that purpose for seven years." There is nothing in the name or constitution of this society which would indicate any sectarian character, but it is generally supposed from the men composing it and other circumstances in its history that it was intended for the building of a house of worship for the Presbyterian Society, under the pastoral care of Rev. Lindley. This society continued for several years and by it was a building commenced on Third street, between Greene and the Ohio river, but not completed by it. The building passed into other hands and was afterwards used for manufacturing purposes.

Although there was no church building erected at this early time by the Presbyterians, yet their society continued. On January 25, 1813, the legislature incorporated the "First Presbyterian Society of Marietta, called the Second Religious Society." Although it is believed to have been a strong society, yet for causes unknown it soon disbanded and the first effort to permanently establish a Presbyterian church in the town of Marietta failed. The Society was aided by the ministerial funds provided for the churches which, however, it ceased to draw in 1818.

In 1841 there was a second attempt to plant Presbyterianism in Marietta. After the decay of the First Presbyterian Society, this sect of people had been with the Congregationalists. They belonged to this church, worked with the congregation and aided them in all ways. But gradually there grew an unrest in this church, as well as in other churches of the State, as to the polity, and the people of the church shared in the discussion. While most of the members of the Congregational church believed in the original form of organization, there were some who objected to it. The following is taken from a letter addressed to the church about 1839 or 1840 by six men of Presbyterian preferences:

"Dear Brothers: As the church has in time past been somewhat involved in the 'Plan of Union,' there is probably some difference of feel-

ing among us with regard to church government, and probably some difference of opinion and wish as to our future course. We, therefore, who have signed our names to this paper, having had some consultation on the subject, feel desirous in some suitable way to make known to our brethren our feeling and wishes with regard to this matter, and we must say that we have a decided preference for the Presbyterian form of government, and we hope that the day may not be far distant when our church may feel it to be her duty, and for the interest of the Redeemer's kingdom, to send out a colony (as they are called) to form a Presbyterian church."

It was not long after this that a move was made for the establishment of a Presbyterian church in the town. On October 11, 1841, nine persons were dismissed from the Congregational church for the purpose of organizing a Presbyterian church (Old School) in Marietta. On December 4th a Presbyterian church was organized, consisting of sixteen persons. The first ruling elders of this church were William Hill and William Sinclair. A church was soon built on Third street, being the building now owned by the African Methodist church, and known as the "First Presbyterian Church of Marietta." The church membership was never large, but worship was held at intervals in this building for about twenty years. The last meeting, as shown by the records, was held on August 16, 1862, when again Presbyterianism failed to firmly maintain an independent church and society in Marietta.

After the dissolution of the Presbyterian organization, the members went to the other churches, mainly to the Congregational. But those who had been accustomed to the Presbyterian form of government felt somewhat strange in the other churches. There were others who thought a Presbyterian church in the city would be beneficial in a general way and would also assist in building up Marietta College. As a result, early in 1865, an informal meeting was held at which fourteen persons were present. This meeting led to the appointment of a business meeting for July 31st, which was held at the house of Mrs. Sarah Dawes, and attended by thirteen persons. Silas Slocumb was chairman of this meeting and Dr. H. B. Shipman, secretary. The main purpose of

the meeting was the establishment of a permanent Presbyterian church in Marietta. Action was taken in regard to providing for finances, obtaining a pastor and procuring a place for worship. After the meeting there were regular services held in private houses. At the one held on August 14, 1865, the records show that "after the regular prayer meeting a call was made for the purpose of ascertaining the names of all who desired to become members of the new church." There were forty-three persons who responded from the Congregational church and four from other churches; six new members were added at a later meeting. A young church, but one strong in numbers, and composed of men and women of intelligence and pecuniary strength, was thus formally organized in Marietta.

The confession of faith of this church was adopted on August 26, 1865, and assented to on the 27th. They were then formed into a communion called the "Fourth Street Presbyterian Church of Marietta." Rev. W. H. Ballantine was the first pastor, and presided at the ordination ceremonies. They held their first services August 27, 1865, in the German St. Luke's church which had been erected on the corner of Fourth and Scammel streets; afterwards the Baptist Mission Chapel was used, but at the time of the formal organization active preparations were being made for the construction of a building.

The building erected by the Presbyterians was the one on Fourth street, now occupied by the Christian church, and which they used till the completion of their new stone building in 1897. The work on the former edifice was commenced about the first of October, 1865, and was dedicated on January 26, 1866. The dedication sermon was preached by the pastor, Rev. W. H. Ballantine.

Rev. Ballantine was an honest, consecrated man, and labored hard for the establishment of the church. He continued with it until it was a strong organization, but on the last Sabbath of June, 1869, he resigned his pastorate on account of his health failing him.

After the resignation of Rev. Ballantine. the church had

no regular or supply pastor till October, 1869, when Rev. Wm. Addy, of Franklin, N. Y., was secured as a supply. He afterwards accepted the call as regular pastor, and, on May 18, 1870, was installed as the second pastor of the church. He continued pastor till the day of his death, December 21, 1891. He was well beloved by the church and his departure sincerely mourned by his church people.

In May of the following year a call was extended to Rev. William E. Roe of Kings Ferry, New York, and on July 23d he was installed as pastor of the church. The interval between Rev. Addy's death and Rev. Roe's coming, was filled by Prof. H. W. Hulbert. Rev. Roe tendered his resignation as pastor of this church in October, 1902, and at the time of publication of this chapter his successor has not been chosen. Under his management as a pastor, the church has done noble work and made much progress. Rev. Roe leaves Marietta with the best wishes of the church he so well served, who feel confident of his success in his new field.

THE FIRST M. E. CHURCH.

Methodism was born among the scholars of a great English university in 1739, and was first proclaimed on American soil in 1766. It was introduced into Wood county, Virginia, in 1798, and the first contemplation of establishing Methodism in the West was by Reese Woolfe, a circuit preacher of Virginia. He looked upon this "vast territory on which a Methodist minister had never set foot," and hoped that his work might soon reach it.

In 1799 Robert Manley was sent as a missionary into this section. He preached the first Methodist sermon in Marietta on June 29th of that year. In speaking of his visit to the place and the reception he received, he said that "he found no place to rest the sole of his foot." No one was here to help him, and as he was not inclined to tear down other denominations, he sought his field of labor in the country. On Duck creek he found Solomon Goss, two members of whose family were Methodists. A number of classes were started,

and a circuit was organized. The work in the country prospered, but little progress in the way of Methodism was made in Marietta. The next year Jesse Stoneman and James Quinn were sent as missionaries for this work.

In 1804 it was decided by the conference to hold a camp-meeting near the stockade in Marietta. Members from the country came, erected a stand, fixed seats and pitched their tents. The church in the country was strengthened, "but the town people came, looked shy, and walked away," apparently looking at Methodism as a repulsive form of worship. The next year another camp-meeting was held, during which the most prominent convert was Jonas Johnson, formerly an infidel, but later one of the pillars of the church. Methodism really began in Marietta at this time, for we note that soon "a lovely little class was organized in Marietta," which met regularly. This small "class," as it was called and which name is still familiar to Methodists, was the real beginning of this great church in the West. As with all the other churches, there were many difficulties and hindrances to be overcome in its early organization, but such were bravely met.

It is not saying too much when one asserts that the difficulties of the early Methodist church were different from those of any other. It was made suffer all kinds of persecution. Methodism met with strong and determined opposition. The loud and ardent sermons were not well received by the more cool and formal New Englanders. The journals, autobiographies and letters of the missionaries show that they were not treated with the charity they would seem to require. The houses were stoned, the windows broken, the chimneys closed up and the worshippers smoked out; but in spite of all its opposition, Methodism pushed on and succeeded in establishing a permanent church in Marietta, and one which at present represents the largest membership of any Protestant church in the city.

The original members of the first organization of this church were Noah Fearing, Elijah Francis and wife, William Bell, Samuel Geren and wife, Jonas Johnson and wife, and



FIRST M. E. CHURCH.

Solomon Goss and wife. This class or church was supplied by the regular preacher of the Little Kanawha and Muskingum circuit.

A third revival was held in Harmar in 1806, which was conducted by John Sale and the noted Peter Cartwright, and in 1809-10 another was held, both of which strengthened the organization very much. By this time Methodism had taken a deep root in town and country.

These early meetings were held in private houses and in the Muskingum Academy until 1810, when a brick school-house in Harmar was used by this congregation until 1815. At this time its first house of worship in Marietta was built on Second street. In 1839 was built the church on Putnam street and named the "Centenary Church" in commemoration of the centennial of Methodism.

The Methodist society which was early organized in connection with that of Harmar, was in a "circuit" until 1820. From 1820 to 1826 these were a "station"; from 1826 to 1835, a circuit; from 1835 to 1848 they constituted Marietta Station; in 1848 they were made separate stations—Marietta and Harmar. In 1859 was organized the Whitney Chapel congregation as an off-shoot from the Centenary Charge, but in June, 1876, they were consolidated and the chapel building sold.

In 1883 was erected the present First M.E. church building on the corner of Third and Wooster streets. It was formally dedicated to worship on July 19, 1885. The building is a large, handsome one, and one in which a large congregation worships. It was remodeled in 1899 at a cost of several thousand dollars.

In 1890 was organized the Invincible chapter of the Epworth League of this church. It is one of the strongest Young Peoples' Societies in the city, and is doing a great work for the church. The membership is large, and much interest is shown by all. The Methodist church is also proud of its Sunday School,—not only on account of the large attendance but also the great work it accomplishes among the young people. The church is very strong in organiza-

tion, and in all of its many different departments of work, there is perfect harmony and accord.

The following have been pastors of this church :

1799-03, Robert Manley.	1845-46, E. V. Bing.
1803-04, George Askins.	1846-47, Uriah Heath.
1804-05, Jacob Young.	1847-48, William Young.
1805-06, Taylor and Gage.	1848-49, E. M. Boving.
1806-07, Peter Cartwright.	1849-50, Anselm Brooks.
1807-09, Solomon Langdon.	1850-52, C. R. Lovel.
1809-10, John Holmes.	1852-53, J. W. Ross.
1810-12, Young and Daniels.	1853-54, J. W. Bush.
1812-14, Quinn and Spahr.	1854-55, T. D. Martindale.
1814-16, Marcus Lindsley.	1855-57, W. T. Hand.
1816-17, Cornelius Spinger.	1857-58, Andrew Carol.
1817-18, Thomas Morris.	1858-59, A. G. Byers.
1818-19, Samuel Hamilton.	1859-60, T. J. Simmons.
1819-20, Jacob Hooper.	1860-62, W. T. Harvey.
1820-21, Thomas Bishop.	1862-63, H. K. Foster.
1821-22, Abel Robinson.	1863-66, C. D. Battelle.
1822-25, Springer and Lemerick.	1866-68, J. T. Miller.
1825-26, J. W. Kinney.	1868-69, T. J. Ross.
1826-28, Leroy Swomstedt.	1869-72, A. C. Hurst.
1828-29, Samuel Hamilton.	1872-74, C. B. Battelle.
1829-30, Jacob Young.	1874-76, S. E. Frampton.
1830-31, J. W. Gilbert.	1876-77, T. H. Monroe.
1831-32, Joseph Casper.	1877-79, S. B. Mathews.
1832-33, Nathan Emery.	1879-82, G. W. Burns.
1833-34, Adam Roe.	1882-85, T. M. Leslie.
1834-35, E. D. Roe.	1885-86, T. R. Taylor.
1835-36, David Lewis.	1886-87, T. G. Dickenson.
1836-38, Azra Brown.	1887-89, L. H. Binkley.
1838-40, W. P. Strickland.	1889-93, B. F. Bishop.
1840-42, William Simmons.	1893-97, M. W. Acton.
1842-43, Frederick Merrick.	1897-99, W. V. Dick.
1843-44, J. S. Grover.	1899-01, W. D. Cherrington.
1844-45, J. W. White.	1901—, Herbert Scott.

The present pastor, Rev. Herbert Scott, came from the North Methodist Church of Columbus, Ohio. He was a member of the graduating class of 1893 of the Ohio State University. After leaving college he entered upon his work as a minister, and came to the First Church of Marietta in the fall of 1901. He is a young man of

wholesome enthusiasm and ambition, and is doing a great work for the church.

THE UNIVERSALIST SOCIETY.

It is stated that Universalists were in Marietta in the beginning of the nineteenth century, and we have Peter Cartwright's statement that they were here in 1806. But the first society of this denomination was organized in Marietta in 1817.

The society was incorporated under the laws of the State on February 2, 1832, under an act incorporating the "First Universalian Religious Library Association, of Marietta." The purpose of this society was to build up a large and valuable collection of miscellaneous books, and to this object was all money appropriated by it. The earliest prominent members were Griffin Greene, Jr., James M. Booth, Stephen Hildreth, A. Pixley, Louis Mixer and Count de Bonny. Where these men first began to hold services is not known. However, their frame house on Second street was built in 1842, and was dedicated by J. T. Flanders, the regular pastor at that time. In this building one room was set apart for the library, and used for that purpose till in April, 1860, when it was destroyed by the flood of that season. This library consisted of about 3,000 volumes, and many of the liberal Christians supported the society that they might receive the use and benefit of the library.

In the chapter on education is an account of the organization of the Western Liberal Institute in 1850. This Institute was under the charge of this church. In 1869 this church united with the Unitarian Society for the purpose of supporting public worship, the conditions of which union are set forth in the history of that society.

In 1839 a Universalist Society was organized in Harmar, which was in existence for only ten years.

ST. LUKE'S CHURCH—EPISCOPAL.

The church of England was the first branch of the Holy Catholic Church to establish itself on American shores,

which it did in 1607, in Jamestown, Virginia. While many people fled from the intolerance of the English government, it seems that they believed the doctrines of the church, and loved its services.

Although this church was early established in America, it did not seem to reach the people like many others—especially those who settled in the west. The first convention of this church in Ohio was held at Columbus, in January, 1818. At this meeting no mention was made of Marietta. In the Second Annual Convention, held at Worthington, in June, 1819, Rev. Morse, Minister of St. James' Church, Zanesville, reported that he had visited Portsmouth and Marietta and that "in both of these places, parishes might be organized with good success, could they be furnished for a short time with missionary aid."

The beginning of this church dates back to August, 1820, when Rev. Philander Chase, who had been elected bishop of the diocese of Ohio, visited Marietta. There was by this time a few persons in Marietta who believed in the doctrine of this church, but who had not considered themselves strong enough to form a separate organization. In fact, Rev. Chase, in speaking of his visit to Marietta, said that he was well received and treated with kindness and hospitality, and that "a considerable number of persons in the town and vicinity of great respectability and worth, expressed themselves sincerely attached to the church."

On Wednesday, August 8, 1820, Rev. Chase held two meetings in Marietta and one in Harmar, and on the following day administered the right of confession to several persons. Here was the beginning of a church of this faith, and "incipient steps were taken towards forming a parish, by the name of St. Luke's Church." He usually held one of his services in the old court house, which stood on Putnam street, where the late county jail building stands. On one occasion the bishop held a service and administered the Sacrament of Baptism in the Methodist church on Second street above Scammel; this church and that of the Congregational, were the only houses of worship in Marietta at that time.

Services were also occasionally held in the Congregational church.

Although there were a number of earnest, zealous supporters of Bishop Chase, no organization was effected till 1825. It was in this year that Judge Arius Nye, a zealous member of the church, returned to Marietta and began to interest the followers of Bishop Chase in effecting an organization. He was successful in his efforts and to him is due the honor of establishing this church in Marietta. The following is the article of association as signed by the organizers of St. Luke's church in Marietta:

"We, the inhabitants of Marietta and vicinity, do hereby acknowledge and declare ourselves to be members and adherents of the Religious Society and Parish of St. Luke's, of the Protestant Episcopal Church, in the Diocese of Ohio, at Marietta, and agree to conform to such Society and Parish, to the constitution and canons of that church in said diocese."

ARIUS NYE,	JAMES ENGLISH,
BILLY TODD,	A. V. K. JOLINE.
DANIEL H. BUELL,	EDWARD RECTOR,
JOHN K. JOLINE.	

Marietta, January 1, 1826."

It seems that this church grew very slowly, for in 1829 it had increased to only ten persons. In 1832 Rev. John P. Robinson held services for awhile in the Congregational church. Soon after this a movement was on foot for the building of a church. In the latter part of 1832 Rev. Robinson was requested to become rector of the church but he declined. Thereupon, Rev. John T. Wheat was called and on January 28, 1833, accepted the invitation as rector. On January 9, 1833, the church was incorporated by an act of the State legislature, and on April 14th Rev. John T. Wheat preached his inaugural sermon. Perhaps the greatest task for the church at that time was the building of a house of worship. They had liberal responses in the east, but their membership was small, and it required much effort and sacrifice from all.

On May 11, 1833, a committee was appointed "to solicit subscriptions, in this place and vicinity, towards the building of a church in and for the Parish of St. Luke's."

Subscriptions were received amounting to \$935.00, including a lot by Dr. Hildreth valued at \$50.00. After careful investigation it was resolved "that the Hildreth lot be selected and adopted as the site for a church ; and that a church in the Grecian Doric style, of the size and general outline of the plan presented by the select committee, with a southern front, be erected thereon." The said Hildreth lot is at the corner of Fourth and Scammel streets, and is the lot upon which the new Lutheran church stands. The site was then nothing but a sandy slope, with very few houses near it, and was considered out of town. The corner stone was laid on August 20, 1833, and on Saturday, November 22, 1834, the church was opened.

On September 12, 1836, Rev. Wheat resigned as rector of the parish to accept an invitation to minister in a "more destitute portion of the church." In the spring of 1837, Rev. J. W. Hoffman was invited to become rector, and on May 8th was reported his probable acceptance. But on June 8th he wrote that he was unable to respond to the call, and stated that "Rev. Haensel had gone to Marietta and would take charge of the school if the vestry chose to employ him." Accordingly, on April 23, 1838, he was asked to take charge of the church, and in accordance with the wish of the vestry he accepted. He was pastor for only a short time, resigning in October of the following year.

The successor of Rev. Haensel, was Rev. John Bonnar. His pastorate was short, having resigned on January 27, 1842, and on March 6th his rectorate ceased. His successor was Rev. David W. Tolford, who took charge of the parish on November 20, 1842. He soon resigned and on November 23, 1843, Rev. Edward Winthrop took charge. Among the records of his pastorate is the parochial report of 1844. He reported that the number of communicants at that time were 52.

After his resignation the Rev. Tolford again accepted the call of the church. He took charge on St. Luke's Day, October 18, 1847. Mr. Tolford had been in charge of a young ladies' seminary at Newport, Kentucky, and upon

his coming to Marietta removed the institution to this place. It occupied the building on the east side of Second street, opposite Knox, which had been fitted up by Mr. Putnam. The first catalogue was issued in 1848, and the teachers during this first year of the school were eight in number, each of whom had special subjects. The first catalogue showed an attendance of 26 boarding pupils and 40 day pupils.

The school continued for only two years, for in 1850 Rev. Tolford resigned the rectorship, to take charge of a female seminary in Wheeling, Virginia, in October of that year. With the ending of his pastorate, the parish of St. Luke's had existed for about a quarter of a century. The period had been covered by six rectorates, amounting in all to a little over fourteen years, and vacancies of about ten years.

The whole number of communicants to September, 1850, were 136, of whom but 50 remained at that time. But quoting the words of Dr. Boyd: "Statistics are not the true measure of the spiritual. Things outward attract the attention; they are in the plane of sense, and flesh can estimate them. But there is an unseen work, of which all the outward is but the scaffolding."¹

After the resignation of Rev. Tolford, the vestry sent a letter to Rev. John Boyd, inviting him "to take the ministerial charge of this parish, at an annual sum of four hundred dollars." This invitation was accepted, and on September 8, 1850, he took charge of St. Luke's. Dr. Boyd continued to serve as rector of this parish for fifty-two years which makes his rectorate longer than any other clergyman of the diocese. Very few ministers have given a church the number of years of service that Dr. Boyd has.

Soon after Rev. Boyd entered upon his duties, was a movement on foot for the building of a new church. On February 11, 1856, Rev. Boyd tendered his resignation to the vestry. The resignation was considered on the 17th, when it was resolved that the vestry would not accept the resignation. On the 22d it was decided to raise money sufficient to erect a building for the religious purposes of the parish. Ac-

1. Semi-Centennial Sermon, January, 2, 1876.

cordingly there was a subscription taken which was headed by Daniel Greene for \$1,500. On July 5th the Crawford lot was purchased of James S. Stone for \$1,750. The plan accepted was that of the present church, belonging in style to the early English period of Gothic architecture.

On September 9, 1856, the corner stone of the new church building was laid at the south corner. On September 20, 1857, the farewell to the old church was preached and on the 24th the new church was dedicated. The old church was sold to the German St. Lucas Evangelical church on February 1, 1858, for \$1,500. In the summer of 1863, was built the parsonage, and on October 8th, Mr. Boyd moved into it.

During all the years that follow, Mr. Boyd has been faithful to the church and it has been a great benefit to Marietta. On September 9, 1883, was celebrated Doctor Boyd's thirty-third anniversary, and on January 2, 1872, he preached the semi-centennial sermon of the church. His long pastorate has been one of much benefit to the church and city, and no pastor could be held in greater esteem than he is. He closed his pastorate in September, 1902, after fifty-two years of service to this church, and was succeeded by Rev. W. H. K. Pendelton.

ST. MARY'S CATHOLIC CHURCH.

The history of the Catholic church in Marietta dates from the year 1838. There were, however, Catholics in the town previous to this time, but they had no organization and were attended by priests and missionaries from other places. It was in this year that Rev. James McCaffrey was stationed at Marietta. He ministered to the communicants in this and neighboring towns. He was an earnest and enthusiastic worker and did a great work for the church. He succeeded in overcoming all financial difficulties and in placing the church on a solid foundation.

During his pastorate a house and lot were given to the church by Mrs. Mary Brophy. The house was a two-story

brick; the first story was used as a church and the second as pastoral residence. This arrangement continued till 1850 at which time a new church was completed. The work on this building was begun in 1847. It was located on the same lot as the old church but just above it. Some years since the old building was removed.

In June, 1849, Rev. McCaffrey was succeeded by Rev. Robert J. Lawrence. He served the church till April of the next year when he was succeeded by Rev. Peter Perry. Rev. Perry continued as pastor till October, 1855. During his pastorate it was deemed necessary to commence a new church, on account of the large increase in the membership of the church.

The church was finished while Rev. R. B. Hardey was pastor. He remained till May, 1857, when Rev. A. O. Walker succeeded him. It was Rev. Walker that took the responsibility of freeing the church from the debt it had incurred in building the new church.

In May, 1862, Rev. W. J. Ryan succeeded as pastor, and remained in such capacity till his death in July, 1869. His successor was Rev. C. F. Schellamer, under whose pastorate the church was frescoed and supplied with stained glass in the windows. In October, 1875, Rev. Peter Thurheimer became pastor, whose ministration continued till September, 1878, when Rev. F. P. Campbell succeeded him.

Rev. Campbell was succeeded in November, 1879, by Rev. John B. Kuehn. He continued his services with the church till July 29, 1892, when he died, greatly lamented by the whole city. He was a man who was universally esteemed and one who did noble deeds for his own people and other congregations in the city. He was buried in the Catholic cemetery in the northern limits of the city and is the only priest buried in Marietta.

Rev. F. M. Woesman was appointed pastor on August 2, 1892, and has since ministered to the congregation here. Since he became connected with the church, a new parochial school building has been erected and many other improvements have been added to the church property on Fourth

street. The Catholic denomination has recently purchased the building and lot formerly occupied by the Woman's College of Marietta College and are preparing to erect a new building on the lot, plans for which have already been adopted. The church is a strong organization in the city, and has a large membership.

THE BAPTIST CHURCH.

For the establishment of the Baptist Church in the Northwest we go back to 1797, when a church of such belief was started in the Rainbow settlement on the Muskingum, twelve miles above Marietta. In 1796 Nehemiah Davis, a regular ordained Baptist, came with his family from Maine to Marietta. It was through his efforts that this first Baptist church in the county was established. It was called the "Rainbow church" and had a membership of persons living for some distance up and down the Muskingum and on Duck creek.

This church grew rapidly till 1804, when a dissension on open communion caused a division. The larger part of them embraced the doctrine of open communion, and the rest held to the established faith. The former kept up its organization for a few years, but soon became extinct. Those who held to the established faith were Elder Paul, who became pastor, Joseph Fuller, Mrs. Morris, Ebenezer Nye, Abraham Pugsley, Mr. and Mrs. Tresize and Othneil Tuttle. The original pastor, Elder Davis, joined the seceding element, and they formed a church known by the name of the "Rainbow Baptist Church," which existed till about 1820, although the name had doubtless been changed to Adam's church.

The members of the close communion church made several unsuccessful attempts to bring the seceding church back, as Ephraim Emerson expressed it, "to the faith of the fathers." It was the failure of this class that resulted in the establishment of the Baptist church in Marietta. A few earnest Baptists of the close communion school, feeling the necessity

of an organization, began to consider an establishment of a church at Marietta. On September 5, 1818, five members of this belief met in the easterly part of Marietta, formed a church and adopted articles of faith and covenant. These persons were Ephraim Emerson, William Churchill, John Thorniley, Bain Posey and Mary Case, who may be known as the founders of the Baptist church in Marietta. The church thus organized was known by the name of "Marietta Church." The town of Marietta was its center, but for the first five years meetings were held throughout the territory, both to accommodate the members and awaken an interest among those outside of the town. Meetings were held "in the school-house at the mouth of Little Muskingum," "in the school-house up the Little Muskingum," at Upper Newport, at Lower Newport, at "Dye's settlement on Cat's Creek," and many other places.

The first pastor of this Baptist church was Rev. James McArby, by whom the church was formally organized. He continued as pastor till November, 1825, by which time the church had increased to 91 members, most of whom lived in the country.

The second pastor was Rev. Jeremiah Dale, who had been a laborer in the church. He was an earnest, hard-working minister and one of great value to the church. It is said of him that "He was a man of fervent Christian spirit, devoted indefatigably to his work, animated with a passion to save souls, and his labors were greatly blessed beyond, as well as within the territory of the Marietta church, for he set no limit to his field but his power of presence and endurance." He rode over four hundred miles a month to meet his appointments, and it has been truthfully said of him that "He had no home but the back of his horse." In 1831 his pastorate was terminated on account of ill health.

The two years following, the church was served by Rev. Alfred Dana, who was succeeded by the next pastor, Rev. Allen Darrow. During the early part of his ministry meetings were held in the old and new court houses, in the school house, in Library hall and in private dwellings. In

April, 1836, during Rev. Darrow's pastorate, the first house of worship for these people was built on Church street. The house was destroyed by fire in 1855. But at that time, the Baptists had in course of preparation a building on Putnam street, which building was soon erected and has since served as their place of worship. In 1837 Rev. Darrow resigned.

It was not until 1838 that the Marietta church had an independent pastor, when Rev. Hiram Gear was chosen. He was a strong, influential man and a good pastor. He died February 20, 1843. A monument was erected to his memory by the citizens as a token of their regard for him. His succeeding pastor was Rev. Eber Crain who resigned in August, 1844, on account of ill health. Following him came Rev. Ira Corwin, who served the church from October, 1844, till March, 1853, and was succeeded in September, 1853, by Rev. J. P. Agenbrood who served as pastor for two years.

In September, 1855, Rev. L. G. Leonard became pastor, and during his first year the church enjoyed the largest revival in its history. From this time, the Baptist church has continued under a new era. He was pastor till July, 1863.

For the next year Rev. I. N. Carman served the church as a supply and in July, 1864, was ordained as pastor. He resigned in 1868, and in February following, Rev. J. D. Griebel became pastor, but resigned on the 10th of the next month. He was succeeded on October 11, 1869, by Marana Stone, D.D., who served the church till the fall of 1873, when he resigned.

On February 26, 1874, Rev. James W. Riddle was ordained pastor as Doctor Stone's successor. He resigned on September 15, 1878, and on March 26, 1879, was ordained his successor, Rev. George R. Gear. Mr. Gear had been a member of this church, baptized into it, and is a son of Rev. Hiram Gear, one of its former pastors. He continued as pastor for twenty years, when he resigned. Rev. Gear was a pastor much beloved by his people, and although no longer pastor, he still meets and worships with the church he served so long.

His successor, Rev. L. Kirtley, D. D., assumed charge of

the church on November 27, 1899. He came to Marietta from Peoria, Illinois, having been pastor of the Baptist church at that place for several years. He has done much to increase the membership of the church and since his coming the church has received an impetus for still larger work. He is a diligent and faithful worker for his church and as a man is courteous and friendly to everyone.

ST. PAUL'S EVANGELICAL.

During the early years of Marietta, there were only a few German settlers, but about 1833 they began to increase quite rapidly. There was then no German church of any kind, but the Germans were kindly welcomed by the English and attended their churches. We find that many of them attended the Episcopal church where the services were translated for them.

But the Germans love their language, and among them was a natural desire for a form of worship in which they could take part and understand. Such a feeling found vent in the organization of the first German Religious Society in Marietta, known by the name of "St. Paul's Evangelical."

St. Paul's church was instituted in September, 1839, by John Lehnhard, Lewis Lehnhard, Jacob Theis, Mr. Kellenbaugh, Mr. Heider and Mr. Harwig. Soon after this John Hebel joined the church. These men held their first meetings in private houses where were laid the plans which were to be perfected in the establishment of a permanent church organization. Soon, however, were the meetings held in the court house where regular services were conducted by these men with no regular pastor; but in November, 1842, Rev. C. Kobler was installed as the first pastor of the church.

Rev. Kobler was minister of this church for about one year. The church by this time was fairly well organized and established. But for about five years following the resignation of Mr. Kobler, it was difficult to procure minis-

ters for this church, as regular ordained ministers of this denomination were scarce in the west. But in 1847 a minister was secured in the person of Dr. J. E. Freygang, whose pastorate continued till August 24, 1848.

The next pastor of this church was Rev. Jacob Mosbach, who began immediately upon the retirement of Rev. Freygang. We note that about this time there was a good membership in the church, and it was continuously growing. This increase in members caused the church to feel the need of a house of worship, and they decided to raise money for the purpose. Sufficient money being raised, work on the church began. It was decided to build the church on Fifth street at the corner of Scammel.

Just before the completion of the building it was deemed advisable to change pastors, and Rev. Doener was elected to succeed Rev. Mosbach. The church building was completed by January 1, 1850, at which time it was dedicated. The dedicatory services were conducted by the pastor, assisted by Prof. George Rosseter of Marietta College. The church that was built is the same one that has since been used by this denomination.

Rev. Doener continued as pastor of this church till 1853, when he was succeeded by Rev. Kress. He served as pastor for about a year, when he tendered his resignation, caused by the sad loss of two children.

The next pastor of this church was Rev. Z. E. Goebel who began in 1854. It was during his pastorate that a very important crisis in the history of the church occurred. It appears that the pastor was not giving satisfaction to the whole of the church on the matter of church government. The pastor was not synodical in his rule and government, and there was a large portion who was averse to this. The pastor and his followers felt a desire for a society which should be congregational in its government and liberal in its doctrine. This dissension resulted in the dismissal of the pastor in the fall of 1857, and in the organization of St. Lucas' church early in the next year, with Rev. Zobel as

pastor. The history of this church will be treated under the head of St. Lucas' church.

In November, 1857, John H. Schienbeck was installed as the succeeding pastor, who supplied till December, when Rev. D. Schultz was chosen to fill the vacancy. From this point we can give no more than the different pastors who have since had charge of the church. Rev. Schultz was pastor until 1864, succeeded by Doctor Ruddolph, a German who for a number of years had been Duke of Sax Weimar; William F. Conner, from January, 1866, to August 15, 1868; G. Freidrich, from September, 1868, to December, 1871; G. Goepken, from January 1, 1872, to January 1, 1879; Victor Broesel, from January 1, 1879, till the time of his successor, Rev. E. Keuchen, who was an able German scholar and served the church for several years. His successor was Rev. S. F. Mueller.

Rev. Mueller came to Marietta in 1899 at the call of the church. He is a young man of collegiate education, being a graduate of the Eden Theological Seminary, and in his few years of service to this people has been a means of continuing the progress of the church.

HARMAR CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

Although the Congregationalists were the first to plant a church in Marietta and always maintained a strong organization, it was several decades before a second church of this denomination was planted here. The Harmar Congregational church was organized on January 1, 1840, when thirty-seven persons met in the Harmar town hall and decided upon such a society. Twenty-five of this number were from the Congregational church of Marietta,¹ nine from other churches and one on public confession. This meeting, and thus the organization, was due to Rev. J. H. Linsley, D. D., who was then president of Marietta College, and who prepared the confession of faith and covenant which was adopted.

1. At this time Marietta and Harmar were distinct and separate corporations; see pages 127-8.

For the first two years there was no pastor of this church, but nevertheless it increased in membership. On May 4, 1842, was installed and ordained the first pastor of Harmar Congregational church in the person of Milo J. Hickok, a graduate of Middlebury College, Vermont, and of the Union Theological Seminary of New York. These ordination services were held in the Methodist church at Harmar.

Rev. Hickok continued as pastor of the church till April 8, 1844, when he was dismissed at his own request. Afterwards he became pastor of the church at Rochester, New York, and later a citizen of Marietta. For over a year after his resignation, there was no regular pastor of this people, the pulpit being filled by members of the College faculty. On October 20, 1847, Rev. Gideon Dana was made the second regular pastor, after having acted as a stated supply for some time. He was an enthusiastic man, and as a pastor did much for the church. It was during his pastorate, in 1847, that the present church was built by this society, on a lot donated by David Putnam, Sr. The building was quickly erected and was dedicated on November 27th, the services being conducted by the pastor and Rev. Wickes. On the next Sunday were held the first services in this church. Rev. Dana remained pastor till March 1, 1850, when he resigned.

The pulpit of this church was then filled by Rev. David Gould, as a supply, till March 28th, when he was installed as pastor by Rev. Wickes. On account of ill-health he resigned on May 11, 1854, but having given such universal satisfaction as a pastor it was not accepted, but he was released from his pastoral duties till the following January 1st. But in December he renewed his request and on January 16th it was accepted with a resolution of much regret.

On January 22, 1855, Rev. Wm. Wickefield was chosen as the next pastor, and remained as such until February 9, 1872, when he resigned. It was during his pastorate that the church was repaired and refitted at an expense of about \$4,500, about all of which was paid by one person.

The next pastor of this church was Rev. J. H. Jenkins, although Professor J. I. Wells acted as supply till November,

1872, when Rev. Jenkins became a permanent supply. On January 8, 1878, he was chosen as pastor and on June 2nd duly installed. Following him came these ministers: H. C. Haskell, D. F. Harris, Silas L. Smith, John G. Smith and Virgil Boyer. The present pastor is Rev. L. J. Travis, who graduated from the Oberlin Seminary in 1897, and came to this church as his second pastorate.

GERMAN METHODIST CHURCH.

It has been previously stated that about 1833 the German population began to increase in Marietta, and that the first German church was organized in 1839. At this time there appears to have been some German Methodists in the town, but they had not yet organized a church. In 1842 was formally organized this church, although meetings were held before that time. The leading man in the organization of this church was Paul Bobdeck, who was probably the first pastor. The records concerning the early history are very incomplete and it is therefore impossible to give an accurate account of the organization and beginning of it.

The first building used by this congregation as a house of worship was the house on Second street which they bought of the Centenary church, and which was used by the Methodists till 1839. They continued to use this building till 1877, when their present church on the corner of Third and Wooster was completed.

This church is a strong organization and represents the greater part of the Germans who are Methodists. It is similar to the English church in belief and form of worship, but in it the services are more familiar and better enjoyed by those who are accustomed to the German language. The present pastor is Rev. H. Herzer, who succeeded Rev. Henry Jend in 1899. He is an educated pastor and one who is faithful to his congregation.

UNITED BRETHREN CHURCH (RADICAL).

This United Brethren church is the one now situated on Hart street. It was the first church organized in Marietta

of this denomination, having been founded in 1852. The church was founded upon the church constitution of 1841, and has ever since held strictly to it.

They held their first services in Whitney chapel building, which was located on Putnam street where the Otto block now stands. This building afterwards was used as a place of worship by the First United Brethren church, which was established a few years later than this one. The early services were conducted by Revs. Rinehart and Cisler, who were at that time supplying churches in the country. They took turns in serving the new church established in Marietta. Their new place of worship was in a building on Fourth street between Butler and Greene. They held their services here until they returned to Second street, where the congregation bought a house which they used as a place of worship. Later this building was sold to the Marietta Transfer Company, after which they decided to build a new church.

In July, 1896, they began the erection of their present church building, which was completed in the early part of the next year. They now worship in this building, where regular morning and evening services are held.

THE FIRST UNITED BRETHERN CHURCH.

This church was one of the late churches organized in Marietta. During the early part of the winter of 1857 a Wesleyan Methodist Evangelist by the name of Rev. Jones conducted a series of revivals in Marietta. These meetings were held in a mission meeting-house belonging to the Centenary church, in the part of the town now known as "Texas." In the progress of the meetings, Rev. Jones was assisted by a United Brethren minister named Ciscel. These men worked hard and were wonderfully successful.

The result of their labor was shown when more than one hundred had professed conversion and a desire to join the church. There were then two denominations represented by the pastors, and perhaps the people were of many minds

as to what church to join. However it was deemed advisable by these converts to build a church of their own, and a vote was taken to decide with what denomination it should be connected. The vote showed a large plurality in favor of the United Brethren, and at the next meeting of the conference the new organization was received as the United Brethren Church of Marietta.

After the church was organized the church in "Texas" was used as a place of worship till 1866, when the frame building on Fourth street, north of Greene was built. They occupied this building till 1879, when it was sold to the school board for a school house. The trustees then purchased what was known as Whitney chapel from the Methodists. After this building was repaired it afforded a very comfortable place for services; it was located on Putnam street, where the Otto business block now stands.

They now worship in a new and attractive chapel building on Wooster street between Seventh and Eighth. The present pastor is Rev. Davidson, who recently accepted the work of this church, succeeding Rev. L. B. Dear.

THE UNITARIAN CHURCH.

It can not be claimed that any of the earliest settlers of Marietta held to the doctrine of Unitarianism, but it was not long after the settlement that there were some who thus believed. Peter Cartwright, whose name appears in early Methodism of Marietta, says that "Universalism, Unitarianism and Liberalism had made among the Yankee settlers as early as 1806."

The organization of a Unitarian Society in the place was due to Nahum Ward, one of the most active and influential men in early Marietta. On January 20, 1855, he made a call through the *Marietta Intelligencer* for a meeting of all who believed in the worship of God in unity, not in trinity, to 'meet at the court room of the court house, on Saturday, at even o'clock P.M., for the purpose of organizing a Unitarian, liberal, rational, religious society.'" In accordance with this

request, a few persons met and were addressed by Mr. Ward, after which they organized the first Unitarian society in Marietta. The essential doctrine of this church can be found in the following cardinal principle of this organization :

Believing in the unity, and in the parental character and merciful government of God; in man's natural capacity of virtue, and liability to sin; in the supernatural authority of Jesus Christ as a teacher sent from God; in his divine mission as a Redeemer; in his moral perfection as an example; in the remedial as well as retributive office and intention of divine punishments; in the soul's immediate ascension on release from the body to its account and reward; and that salvation rests not on superficial observance of rites, or on intellectual assent to creeds, or on any arbitrary decree, but under the grace of God on the rightness of the ruling affection, on humble faithfulness of life, and on integral goodness of character.

The church thus formed was composed of men of wealth and influence. The first trustees were Nahum Ward, William S. Ward and John C. McCoy. It was after this organization that a church building was begun. The corner stone was laid on July 2, 1855, and on June 4, 1856, the building was dedicated. It was built at the corner of Third and Putnam streets, which in many ways is one of the finest public buildings in the city. Its architecture is fine, and is classed by many as the best in Marietta. This church edifice was erected en-

tirely at the expense of one man, the founder of the Unitarian church in Marietta, Nahum Ward.

As has already been stated, until the year 1830 a Univer-



UNITARIAN CHURCH.

salist society had existed independently in Marietta.¹ In May of this year a union of this society with the First Unitarian was permanently effected. Each of these two societies maintains a separate organization, but the public worship is maintained by the united society. The union is simply a business organization by which a united worship is maintained. The property of the old Universalist society is still held by them, but in trust.

The first pastor of the Unitarian society was R. D. Burr, who was elected on January 9, 1858. Following Burr, and before the union of the two societies above referred to, the pastors have been William L. Gage, E. C. Gild, T. J. Mumford, F. M. Holland and W. C. Finney. Since the union in 1869 they have been J. R. Johnston, T. S. Thatcher and J. T. Lusk, who served from December 17, 1876, to October 19, 1890, being the longest pastorate in the history of the church. It is a fact worthy of note that from the pulpit of this church have spoken such persons as Ralph Waldo Emerson, Lucretia Mott, Mary A. Livermore and Edward Everett Hale.

The present pastor, Rev. E. A. Coil, began his work as pastor of this church on September 1, 1895. He came here from Cincinnati, Ohio, where he had been pastor of a church for some years. He is an enthusiastic and devoted worker for his church and as a pastor and citizen is liked by all.

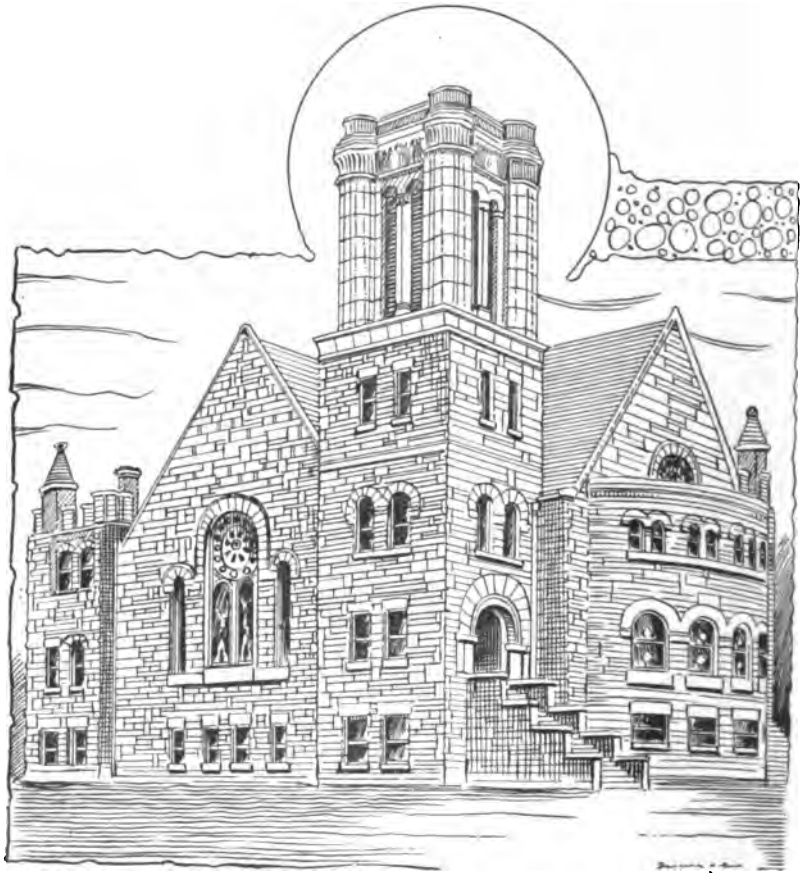
ST. LUCAS' CHURCH.

Mention has already been made of the dissension and division in the St. Paul's church which resulted in the organization of St. Lucas' church.² Those persons who left the older church, desiring a congregational form of government and liberal doctrine, met early in 1858 to consider a form of organized action. Early that year, at a meeting of about forty persons, was organized St. Lucas' church.

The first thing after this organization was the securing of a house of worship. They soon decided to purchase the

1. See page 217.

2. See page 228.



ST. LUCAS' CHURCH.

building on the corner of Fourth and Scammel streets. This building had been erected in 1834 by the Episcopal church, but on the completion of their new church on Second street in 1857, this old church was vacated by them on September 20, 1857,¹ and sold to this new organization on February 1, 1858, for \$1,500. This building has been much admired by those who love the colonial and more ancient architecture.

On January 31, 1858, the organization of the church was perfected, and officers were elected. On the 9th of February following the church was inaugurated by the pastor, Rev. E. L. Zobel.

The following is a list of the succeeding ministers of this church: Revs. Morsbach, Seipel, Fleicher, Gleicher, Arnold, Brickner, C. Moser, Jacob Blois, Curmacher, Alech, Herberg, Fritz. In 1889 Rev. K. F. Thieme became pastor of this church and served as such till 1899, when he was succeeded by the present pastor, Rev. L. Brinkman, who is a graduate of the Chicago Theological Seminary and a post-graduate of the Chicago Divinity School of Chicago.

The membership of this church is one of the largest in this city. The new church building which has been erected by this congregation, and which was dedicated on December 15, 1901, is one of the finest in Marietta. It is on the site formerly occupied by the old one, and is adapted for the worship of a large congregation.

AFRICAN METHODIST CHURCH.

It is not definitely known when this church was formally organized. The early Marietta was not peopled by many colored people, in fact the number was always very small prior to the Civil War. But about the year 1860 there were meetings held by these people, and afterwards these were held in the lecture room of the Baptist church. Perhaps the first regular services were held by them in the Oddfellows' hall in Harmar, which was rented by them. At this time they had a pastor, Rev. William H. Brown, who regularly

1. See Page 222.

preached for them. The membership was small, being only five in number, but they were all earnest and enthusiastic members. With this small membership they determined to have a place of worship of their own. It is difficult to conceive today how such a few members could take upon themselves such an obligation. But at that time grandeur and largeness of structure entered not into the place of worship. They were content with a neat building, only large enough and so built as to offer them a place for worship.

The five persons who composed the membership were Franklin Norman, Jane Norman, Susan Norman, Mrs. Fletcher and Mrs. Strowders. In 1865 the society that was composed of them purchased the old Presbyterian church on Third street, and the building is still used by them as a place of worship.¹

The membership of this church is comparatively large and is constantly increasing. Many of the members are ardent supporters of their church, and much pride is taken in it by them. The last pastor was Rev. L. G. Langford, who has recently resigned.

THE CHRISTIAN UNION CHURCH.

The beginning of this church in Marietta was under the pastorate of Rev. Riden. He began work as a missionary and through the pastor several revivals were held. These revivals were a success and gave much strength to the church.

The Christian Church was organized in 1895. Their first church was located on the West Side near Mile Run. Here a neat frame church building was erected. This denomination now worships in the building on Fourth street, formerly owned and occupied by the Fourth Street Presbyterian Church. This church has a well organized Sabbath School which is in good condition. The present pastor is Rev. F. F. Cook.

WESLEYAN METHODIST CHURCH.

This is a church composed of colored people and is situate on Second street between Sacra Via and Montgomery. It is

1. See page 210.

a church of much influence in the colored circles and has a large membership.

Services were first held on Third street, above Scammel, and next in a school building on the corner of Third and Scammel streets. Their next place of worship was in what is now called the "Engine" school house which they had purchased and moved on Second street to where their present place of worship is. They continued to use this building till about 1883, when they erected a new church.

The elder at that time was Rev. Amos Lawrence. Earnest work was put forth to raise sufficient funds for the building of the church, but it was raised by the members and by different church entertainments. The church that was built is a neat and comfortable one, and affords a pleasant place of worship. The present pastor is Rev. C. P. Cooke.

GILMAN AVENUE M. E. CHURCH.

This church was the outgrowth of what was known as Whitney chapel and which has been referred to under the history of the First M. E. Church. Prior to 1833 the history of Methodism on both sides of the Muskingum was the same, as both were in the same circuit, but at this date they became separate and distinct societies and each began a work of their own.

The first house of worship was built on the West Side in 1833, the lot having been donated by Rev. John Crawford. Under the pastorate of Rev. Wallace this building was repaired, and it was used as a house of worship till the occupancy of their new Gilman Avenue church in 1895. The church has always been on the increase, and loyal to the doctrine of the founders of Methodism. It has a large membership and, in all the different departments of work there is good organization.

The new building which was erected in 1895, is modern in its structure and of sufficient size for a large congregation to worship in. It is an attractive building and was erected under the pastorate of Rev. F. R. Crooks, and with the lot and parsonage cost about \$8,000.

The present pastor is Rev. A. J. Hawk who came here in 1899. He is a graduate of the Ohio University and has been a minister for twenty years. He has charge of a large, active membership which is much interested in the success of the work of the church.

THE Y. M. C. A.

The first movement toward the establishment of a city Y. M. C. A. in Marietta was in January, 1900, when an effort was made by the State officers to establish such an organization in our city. But it seemed that the time was not yet



NEW Y. M. C. A. BUILDING.

ripe. Work was continued, however, toward the accomplishment of this purpose for about two years before it seemed to be successful.

In January, 1902, a number of business men united to see what could be done in this work. Soon was a meeting called attended by about 45 citizens when it was decided to raise \$30,000 within thirty days. Work began in earnest, and at

the expiration of the set time the money was all raised, and in the accomplishment of this great work it is proper to mention the name of C. B. Jacobs, secretary of the citizens' committee, as the man who started the movement in Marietta.

In a short time a building lot was purchased at 312 Second street, and the work on the construction of the building soon began. Work progressed, and on November 14, 1902, was laid the corner stone of this new building. Upon this occasion an address was delivered by H. A. Wilbur, State secretary of the Y. M. C. A.; C. B. Jacobs, secretary of the the citizens' committee; and Dr. W. O. Thompson, President of the Ohio State University, who delivered the oration of the day.

The object and purpose of the organization are set forth in Dr. Thompson's address from which the following extract is taken :

We have found it necessary to do something for the young women and have found that the young women themselves were the best agents for the work. The young men found this necessary and the Y. M. C. A. was the organized effort to do that thing. The word association was chosen as embodying its intention. We found that the word Christian was just as necessary as association. We realize that the young men go to the wrong as well as to the right, so to make the association what it ought to be, the word Christian was chosen to indicate what it meant. Y. M. C. A. stands for good morals, improvement and educational advantages. The Y. M. C. A. does not undertake to do the work of colleges or schools, but helps the young men in the way of education, and right living. If you have an hour here and there it will help you to take advantage of that hour. The increased efficiency of the young men who have been helped, the histories which have been written and recited have thrilled the country with enthusiasm and a desire to see the good work go on. It will help our boys and girls to be the best that God wills they should be. I trust in years to come the work here will grow to such proportion that it will bring honor to the name of Y. M. C. A.

The general secretary of this organization is J. B. Carruthers, B.A. Mr. Carruthers came here from Piqua, Ohio, where he held a similar position. He has been engaged in active Y. M. C. A. work for sixteen years, and comes to Marietta as an earnest, successful worker for the purpose of this great movement.

In closing the chapter on the Religious History of Marietta one can not but wonder why there has always been such an interest in the religious welfare of the town and city; why it is that the history of the different churches has played such an important part in the life of Marietta. In answering this, one is led to say that it is due to the character and influence of the earliest settlers. They were men whose highest aim was to instill in the youth of the settlement the principles of religion and education.

These men having succeeded in their purpose, we find that the same idea has predominated in the minds of each succeeding generation, and thus Marietta has always been a church-going city. Thus we present the religious condition of Marietta as being at a very high standard and add that Marietta is a city of fine church buildings, able ministers and large congregations of worship. Few cities can look with such pride upon its religious institutions as today exist in Marietta as the result of the devotion to religion and education by the pioneers of the West.

The following table of statistics shows the number of members of the different churches of the city, and when compared with the population shows a large percent of the people:

	No. of Members	Enrollm't of S. S.	Members Y. P. S's.
St. Mary's	1150	230	233
First M. E.	705	500	215
Baptist	528	642	190
First Congregational	475	393	70
St. Lucas	400	300	75
Gilman Ave. M. E.	400	290	110
Unitarian	310	60	80
Presbyterian	300	200	100
St. Paul's	200	50	36
Episcopal	185	60	40
Harmar Congregational	180	200	75
Christian	166	95	50
German M. E.	150	110	45
United Brethren	150	100	40
Wesleyan Methodist.	74	60	
African M. E.	70	40	
Total	5443	3330	1359

CHAPTER XIV.

BUSINESS HISTORY.

The mercantile history of Marietta began before any permanent store was established in the place. From the journal of Colonel John May, of Wheeling, we learn that he had an agent doing a "moderate business" here in September, 1788, and that "there are many articles that cannot be sold at cost." His form of business was by exchanging necessary supplies for furs or whatever his customers had to dispose of, and nowhere is it indicated that any of his business was transacted in a store proper. The first store in Marietta, which was the first in the Northwest Territory, was located on the corner of Front and Ohio streets, and was owned by Dudley Woodbridge.

The earliest business location was at the "point," and when it began to branch from this place it first went up the Muskingum. Soon, however, did Ohio street become the main business center of Marietta. Comparatively speaking, it was only in recent times that Front street was much improved. Previous to 1830 Front street was almost a commons and very seldom was the grass and weeds broken, even by a team. Putnam street, at this early time, had no business, and for many years did Ohio street possess nearly all the business houses of the place. Greene street had only small shops and dwellings, and even the cross streets between Greene and Ohio were devoid of any business. This was no unnatural event when it is considered that provisions and articles of trade which were imported to the place came down the Ohio and would naturally be landed on its banks. It was thus that Ohio was the most accessible street to the business man, and on it would nearly all the early business be conducted.

A large percent of the early business was done by trading. Furs and salt were perhaps the two most important articles of trade for a number of years. Previous to the time of its manufacture on the Muskingum, salt was brought to Marietta on pack-horses and sold by the quart or gallon at the rate of eight dollars per bushel. The article was indispensable and an important one in trade. The price of furs made them an important article of exchange. In 1796 the prices were: racoon, two shillings; musk-rat, one shilling; wildcat, three shillings; fox, two to four shillings; otter, three dollars, and many other skins were marketed at a price that made them an important mercantile article.

It must be remembered, in justice to these early stores, that everything marketable and necessary for comfort was kept for sale. Business naturally divided itself into the several departments, and after the Indian War its development began in earnest. Southern trade influenced it and was a great advantage to shipbuilding and agriculture, and caused the resources of the country to be more rapidly developed.

The monetary terms used in early business were somewhat confused. In 1786 the Continental Congress abolished the English system of pounds, shillings and pence and made the dollar the unit of value. Gold eagle and the half eagle were ordered to be coined by this same act of Congress. During the next two decades a great many customs prevailed; different systems were used among the business men and we even find a mixing of the English and American systems in the same books.

In 1792 Winthrop Sargent, then acting governor of the territory, enacted a law regulating the fees of public officers a part of which reads as follows, and which shows the unsettled state of the early monetary system:

"And whereas the dollar varies in its real value in the several counties in the territory, some provision in kind ought to be made, therefore: Be it enacted: That for every cent allowed by this act, one quart of Indian corn may be allowed and taken by the person to whom the fee is coming, as an equivalent for the cent, always at the election of the person receiving the same whether to receive his fee in Indian corn

or in species at the sum affixed by the foregoing table of fees; one quart of Indian corn being always equal to one cent, and so on at that rate for a greater or less sum."

From the early inventories on the probate records we learn that the usual way of keeping accounts was to have five columns, headed E, D, d, c, m, and infrequently does one note that cents in old accounts are written as fractions of a dollar.

As already stated the first store in the Northwest Territory was owned by Hon. Dudley Woodbridge, who came to Marietta in 1788, and engaged in mercantile business. His business was conducted on Ohio street and at an early period was placed in charge of Dudley Woodbridge, Jr., who came to Marietta in 1794, and was a prominent business man for more than fifty years.

The second store was opened by Charles Greene who came to Marietta the latter part of 1788. His place of business was on Ohio street, below Post, in a building erected for that purpose, but during the Indian War he lived in a house in Campus Martius.

Edward Tupper, who came to Marietta in 1788, being then seventeen years old, was one of the early merchants. He began merchandising at the close of the Indian War on the corner of Putnam and Second streets.

Robert Lincoln was one of the most successful early merchants of the place. He began at the close of the Indian War and was located on Ohio street. At one time he owned all the land between Post and Front streets and several lots on Front. At the corner of Front and Ohio streets in 1807, he erected what was then the finest building in town, being originally a large, square brick house. Mr. Lincoln died about the time it was finished and John Mills did business in this house for many years.

Colonel Abner Lord began business in Marietta about 1800. He came to Marietta soon after the Indian War, and started a store at the foot of Front street on the river bank.

In 1807 James Holden, who was prominent among the early business men, opened a store and after the retirement

of Mr. Lord from business, he occupied this building until 1827, when a torch was applied and the burning building set floating down the river.

Col. Ichabod Nye opened a store in 1810 in a brick building on Putnam street just above Front, and was engaged in mercantile business. He made several changes during his business career and after 1824 had no further interest in business life.

John Mills began his business life in partnership with Dudley Woodbridge in 1815. During his later business life he was with several men as partners and continued his mercantile trade till 1865, when he closed his business with the firm of R. P. Iams & Co. During his long business career he showed unwearied attention to business, and his good judgment and incorruptible integrity gained for him the respect and confidence of all with whom he dealt. Mr. Mills was in many ways connected with the early history of Marietta.

Among those who early began business in Harmar was Benjamin I. Gilman. He came to Marietta in 1789 and was from a family distinguished for social and intellectual culture. He began business in 1792 in a store located in a stone building at the upper end of the square. He remained in business till 1812, and then moved to Philadelphia where he remained till his death in 1833.

Among some of the other early business men of the West Side were Captain Levi Barber, whose store was in a double brick house, which fronted the Muskingum and which still remains; William Skinner, who was one of the directors of the banks; James Whitney whose name is familiar with early Methodism in Marietta, and being by trade a ship-builder who was ruined by the Embargo Act and afterwards opened a store below the square; Abijah Brooks who remained in business for a short time only.

Having mentioned the names of some of the earliest merchants of Marietta and Harmar who conducted what is usually termed a "general store," we add now a list of the later merchants of the city. A complete history of all the firms

who have been in business since these earliest times, space will not permit us to give. But in mentioning a few of them, we add the names of those who are engaged in a few of the leading lines of business, and in so doing a more detailed account is given of the firm which today ranks as the pioneer establishment in its line of business.

The earliest form of the jewelry business was transacted by clock-makers travelling over the country hunting purchasers for their manufactured articles. Mr. Harrison was such a tradesman.

Mr. D. B. Anderson was the first practical jeweler in Marietta. He came from Utica, New York, and started a store on the corner of Front and Ohio streets in 1817. He continued in business till 1854, when his son, D. B. Anderson, Jr., took charge and located on the corner of Front and Butler streets. Mr. Anderson continued the business in his name till 1900, when the store was purchased by Austin B. Regnier and Henry Wittlig, who are now known under the firm name of Regnier & Wittlig. There are now seven other jewelry stores in Marietta: J. Wittlig, L. L. Peddinghaus, Chas. Blume, Chas. Tresch, John Leonhart, Homer Eddy and James McCune.

In the early history of Marietta drugs were kept only by doctors, whose offices were called apothecary shops. This was not always convenient, and after some years a store was established which kept drugs for sale. The first drug store was located on Ohio street, in what was known as "Flat-iron Square," and owned by Dr. Regnier, who continued the business till 1818, when he sold to Dr. John Cotton. Dr. Cotton died in 1847, and the drug business was conducted by his son, J. W. Cotton, until 1850, when J. H. Hawes became a partner and the store was moved to near the corner of Front and Ohio streets. In 1851 the firm became Cotton & Buell, and in 1854 the store was taken to the opposite side of the street. In 1856 E. W. and W. H. Buell purchased the store and in 1866 removed to their new building a short distance above. In 1869 W. H. Buell purchased the interest of E. W. and conducted the business in his name till 1874, when

the firm name changed to W. H. Buell & Co. This pioneer drug store of the northwest was purchased on May 1, 1893, by J. W. Dysle & Co., who are now located in this same building, 128 Front street. The firm is composed of J. W. Dysle and O. F. Dysle.

The second drug store opened in Marietta was by E. B. Perkins, in 1848, on the south side of Front street. This store was later sold to Cevier & Stimson, then to William Glines, and in 1864 Hollister & Allen purchased it and remained in business till 1868, when R. L. Curtis became the owner.

The next drug store was started in 1856 by William Kayless on Front street, midway between the two river bridges. He sold to Harte & Pearce, and they to Pearce & Treim. Later Theodore Treim purchased the store.

There are now ten drug stores in Marietta: J. W. Dysle & Co., Curtis & Hutchman, A. J. Richard, W. H. Styer, H. N. Curtis, Beagle & Lytle, Union Drug Co., Chas. R. Buchanan, Will Richardson and J. L. Mason.

In 1837 A. L. Guitteau opened the first dry goods store on Front street in the Clarke and Curtis building.

In 1837 Samuel Shipman formed a partnership with his brother Charles and opened a dry goods store on Greene street. In 1860 Samuel became owner of the entire stock and continued it until his death in 1880.

S. R. Turner began the dry goods business in 1850. In 1865 the firm became S. R. Turner & Son and in 1881 S. R. Turner & Company. During the war Mr. Turner carried on his business in the old First National Bank building, afterwards on the west side of the street, and in 1871 the business was removed to the present site, 165 Front street. After the war ended F. H. Turner became a partner with his father and in a few years later C. H. Turner entered the firm. Later H. J. and W. H. Ebinger became partners with the sons, and now the business is conducted under the name of Turner, Ebinger & Co. This firm is the pioneer dry goods store of Marietta, and is one of the firms of such mag-

nitude as assist in keeping trade at home and adding to the commercial interest of the city.

Another large dry goods store of the city is that of Otto Brothers. They commenced business in 1886 and are now in three large floors at 110-12 Putnam street. They do a large retail and wholesale business in the line of dry goods, notions and ladies ready made wear.

Other dry goods stores are Chas. Jones & Son established in 1869; Peter Kunz, in 1881; The Leader owned by J. W. Katzenstein; Pragers, opened in 1901.

The hardware business of Marietta began in 1840, when D. P. Bosworth and George H. Wells opened a store on the north side of Front street. In 1845 the firm became Bosworth, Wells & Company.

The second hardware store was started by A. T. Nye in 1848 and is the pioneer hardware store now in Marietta.

In 1864 Jacob Seyler started at 234-6 Front street what has since become the large hardware store of J. Seyler & Brother. The business was conducted at this place till 1892, when it was moved to its present location, 158-60 Front street. From the beginning the two brothers, Jacob Seyler and Adam Seyler were associated, but not till 1870 did Adam Seyler become an equal partner with his brother.

In 1879 a store was opened by Theis & Etz, which is now owned by Henry P. Theis at 124 Front street.

In 1890 F. S. Hagan began the tin and sheet iron business and in 1891 George D. Schad became a partner. They now own a large hardware store in the new Hagan block on Second street.

The first regular shoe store in Marietta was established by William and Silas Slocumb, who also manufactured shoes on a large scale.

About this same time, shoe stores were started by W. L. Rolston and P. Fischer, the last named being still engaged in this same line of business. Mr. Fischer is the pioneer merchant of Marietta, and has been engaged in this line of business for over a half century.

At present there are ten shoe dealers in the city, as fol-

lows: P. C. Fisher, W. R. Grimes, C. W. James, Jacob Theis, Jacob Schimmel, Jacob Gephart, William Tornes, Coffman Bros., John Bickert and C. Haag.

The first book store, proper, was opened by Gurley and Cross. They were succeeded by McCoy and Stephens, and in 1852, J. C. McCoy purchased the interest of his partner, and in 1856, sold to C. E. Glines, who continued the business till 1895. Mr. Glines is now assisting in the Colonial Book Store which was started in 1895 by J. E. Van Dervoort.

The other book store is the Marietta Book Store, started some time since and owned by the Aldermans.

Previous to 1855 furniture was made and sold only in cabinet shops. During that year a furniture store was started by Dana and Gray who did a good business. In 1856 J. W. Stanley purchased the store and conducted a retail furniture business till 1881, when he was succeeded by H. W. Stanley and Charles Grass. The firm occupies a large four-story building on 166 Front street, annexing upper rooms of 168, containing over 30,000 feet of floorage. It is the pioneer furniture store of the city and one of commercial importance.

The other furniture stores of the city are: F. A. Goebel, who occupies a large, new building on Front street; George Wieser, who began business in 1890, and is now on Putnam street, next door to the post office; Baker & Uhrhane, who began in 1899; the U. & C. Furniture Store on Second street, and W. S. Allender on Gilman avenue.

The pioneer clothing store of Marietta is that of S. R. Van Metre & Co. In 1876 Mr. Van Metre began the clothing business with his brother, J. W. Van Metre, which partnership lasted until 1885, when his brother's interest was purchased by M. K. Wendelken. In 1894 W. V. Van Metre became a member of the firm. The business is located at 163 Front street.

One of the largest clothing stores of the city is the Star. This firm began business in 1882, at which time it was owned by George Blake. This store has continually increased its stock and improved its facilities for business until it now ranks among the best in the city. It occupies three floors,



CLOTHING HOUSE.

and is a firm of such magnitude as adds to the commercial facilities of the city. On January 1, 1902, C. T. McIllyar became a partner in this firm, the business of which is conducted under the firm name of George Blake & Company.

In addition to the clothing merchants already mentioned, there are the Buckeye, owned by Jos. Josephy; the Cincinnati, owned by Friedman Bros.; The Union owned by Harry Fried; J. B. Alden, established in 1902; and the World.

The following merchants are hatters and furnishers: W. A. Sniffen & Co., W. L. Neubeck, R. A. Goodhue and Max Rau.

Hutchinson's Bargain Store represents the largest department house in Marietta. It was started

by A. W. Hutchinson who is still the owner, and located at 169-71 Front Street. This store employs over 100 people and embraces about as many departments.

Among the list of wholesale houses of Marietta the following deserve mention: The Penrose & Simpson Co., wholesale of groceries, established on January 1, 1891 and incorporated in 1897; the C. L. Bailey Grocery Company incorporated in 1892 with J. M. Harper as president, and C. L. Bailey, vice president; the Worrall Grocery Company incorporated in 1900, occupying a four-story building on Secret Street, and of which George Worrall is treasurer; E. J. Wiley & Brother, wholesalers of produce, who began business in 1884 on Greene street, and in 1896 moved to Putnam Street, where a large business is conducted under the name of Thorniley Bros.

MANUFACTURING.

Among the first manufacturing industries of Marietta was that of hat making. Hatshops were as common and necessary in a town as shoe shops, and the first hatter in Marietta of which we have any knowledge was Seth Washburn, who had a shop on Ohio street.

In 1791 is noted that the first tannery was established by Ichabod Nye. It was located in the northern part of the city and afterwards at the corner of Sixth and Putnam streets where it was continued till 1820.

The manufacture of woolen fabrics was at first done by hand. Later carding-machines were introduced, and in 1813 a factory for working cotton was built in Marietta by a stock company. The building was located on Putnam street, and was afterwards converted into the old Academy. The machinery of this factory was run by horse-power.

The Marietta Iron Works was formed in 1866 for the purpose of building a rolling mill. The company continued business for ten years, manufacturing bar and hoop iron, railroad iron, fish plate and spikes, discontinuing business in 1876.

The Marietta Foundry commenced manufacturing in 1829, but having only small means it continued operations for only a year, when it was purchased by A. T. Nye.

In 1867 was started the Strecker's Boiler Works, located in Harmar, where all kinds of boilers are manufactured.

Bookbinding was introduced into Marietta by Silas Slocomb in 1835. At the same time he was also engaged in a manufacture and sale of shoes.

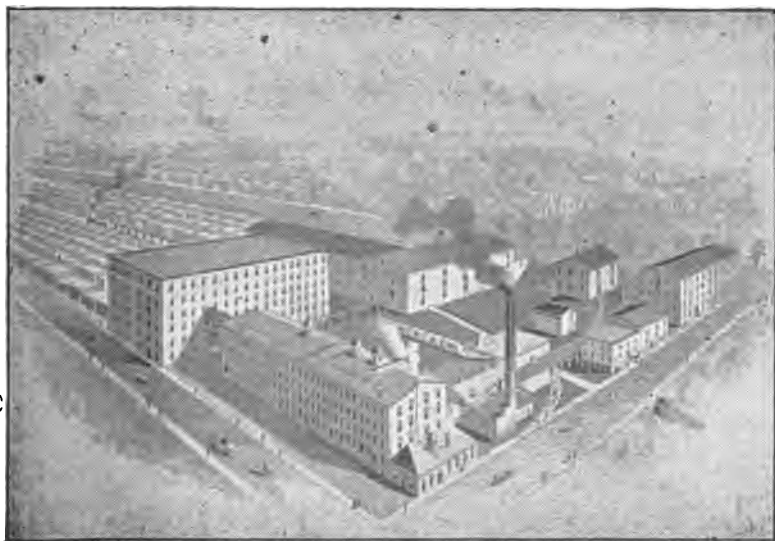
A bucket factory was established in Harmar in 1850 by Darwin E. Gardner, and later owned by Putnam, Sons & Company.

The first mill established at the mouth of the Muskingum was in 1811. In 1838 John O. Cram built a mill on the east side of the above river, which was successfully run by him until his death in 1860.

Having mentioned some of the earlier established manufactories, which added much to the industry of early Marietta, attention is now called to some of the larger industries

of the present time. Space does not permit an account of all the manufacturing plants of the city, nor a complete history of those which are mentioned, but for the purpose of showing the progress of the city in the industrial lines and the increase in the number and size of such leading industries over those of a few decades past, mention should be made of some of the most prominent manufacturing concerns of New Marietta.

G. M. KNOX & SON BOAT YARD.—Shipbuilding began in Marietta in 1800 and continued until stopped by the Embargo Act of 1808. The first brig was named the St. Clair and was built for Charles Greene & Co. by Stephen Devol. During the next seven years more than a score of brigs and sloops were built here. In 1832 Capt. Wm. Knox revived the business at this place, and while in business he turned out about thirty-five boats. In 1865 G. M. Knox purchased an interest in the industry, and in 1887 H. D. Knox became a partner. The boat yard is situated about two blocks below the mouth of the Muskingum, and still does a large business.



THE MARIETTA CHAIR COMPANY.

MARIETTA CHAIR COMPANY.—This is the leading industry of Marietta. Its lumber yards and buildings cover 11 acres, floor space 168,500 square feet, and furnishes employment for about 500 persons. The chair business which was started here in 1820 was succeeded by the present organization in 1856, since which time its prosperity has been very prominent. Although its employes are all union men, yet the firm has a record of "no strikes." This concern has done much to advertise the fame of this city and its extensive operations have been a great factor in the prosperity of the place; in short it is an institution of which any city might well be proud.

THE A. T. NYE & SON COMPANY.—This establishment demonstrates Marietta's claim that this is a superior point for manufacturing purposes. Anselm T. Nye was born November 9, 1797, in Campus Martius, and spent most of



A. T. NYE COMPANY

his life in advancing interests connected with this city. About 1829 a foundry was started near the old Fort Harmar site, and this was sold to A. T. Nye, Sr., in 1830, who associated with himself Ichabod H. Nye and Rotheus Maynard, as A. T. Nye & Company. The junior partners retired in 1854 and A. T. Nye, Jr., became a partner, the firm name changing to A. T. Nye & Son, the latter being the active partner until his death in January, 1899. In 1866 the plant was removed to its present site on the "point" where it occupies an acre of ground, bounded by Muskingum, Post and Monroe streets. It has continued under a direct family descent since 1830.

THE MARIETTA MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—This plant began operation in 1856, by W. F. Robertson & Company, and has continued operation ever since under various names. The present name was adopted in 1890, during which year it

was incorporated. The present officers are: Alla Winsor, President and Secretary; J. H. McConnell, Superintendent; W. S. Dye, Treasurer. The works cover about an acre of ground, and the principal products manufactured are stoves, ranges, iron and brass castings, plows and repairs, and compound and condensed engines, pumps, etc., for steamboat trade. It is a solid industry of Marietta.

THE DIAMOND PANTS AND NOTION COMPANY.—This business had its beginning when George Blake started in a small way to manufacture overalls, etc., in 1890. Morris Brothers a few years later bought out Mr. Blake, and from that time the business has prospered and extended, until it now occupies the whole of 207 Second street and the fourth floor of 209. About 25 dozen garments are turned out daily. The company was incorporated January 1, 1900, and the present officers are: L. A. Pease, president, W. A. Patterson, secretary and treasurer. About 50 persons are here employed.

THE LEIDECKER TOOL COMPANY.—This plant is located on Second street between Greene and Butler. It dates from January 23, 1891, when it was incorporated under the laws of West Virginia. It is one of the largest manufacturing plants of the city and its principal business is manufacturing oil well supplies, whose products are known over all the southwest oil fields. It employs about 100 hands, and has branch plants at Sistersville, Mannington and Salem, West Virginia. The corporation composes J. J. Leidecker, W. B. Hayes, G. T. Braden and L. D. Shryock, the last named being the manager of the local plant. This plant has done much to cause the name of Marietta as a center for the manufacture of oil well supplies.

STEVENS ORGAN AND PIANO COMPANY.—This firm was incorporated in West Virginia in 1892 under the name of Stevens & Klock Company. The retirement of the junior partner soon afterwards changed the name to Stevens Organ Company. Superintendent Stevens is a native of Vermont, commencing the manufacture of musical instruments with the Estey Organ Company at Brattleboro in 1870. In 1888 he opened a retail store for pianos and organs in Marietta,

and in 1892 started a factory here. This factory is located on Gilman avenue, West Marietta, with a floor space of 36,000 square feet. The organs manufactured by this company have gained a wide sale not only in the United States but in foreign countries.

MARIETTA BOILER WORKS.—The plant was incorporated in 1896, with a capital of \$100,000. It is located on Wayne street, between Seventh and Eighth, the yards extending back 700 feet. About 75 men find employment here and two large boilers can be turned out daily. A firm of such magnitude is extremely advantageous to Marietta, as it assists in forming the ground-work for a diversified industrial centre.

ROYAL GLASS COMPANY.—In 1898 M. F. Noll, D. B. Torpy, A. D. Alderman, A. D. Follett and H. G. Chamberlain of Marietta combined with Addison Thompson of Wheeling in purchasing two farms of 60 acres for the purpose of founding a large glass plant, thus giving to Marietta its third largest industry. It was completed in the fall of 1898. About 125 men are employed with a pay roll of \$1,500 per week. The concern was sold November 1, 1899, for \$93,000. The National Glass Company are the operators. Addison Thompson, secretary; M. L. Chase, Treasurer.

THE PATTIN BROTHERS COMPANY.—This company originated as Pattin, Hell and Pattin about 1888. The Pattin Bros. bought out the interest of J. G. Hell in 1895 and since then the firm has been Pattin Brothers and Company, until recently when it was incorporated as The Pattin Brothers Company. A new plant was erected on Second street to be run in connection with the West Side plant. About 50 men are constantly employed.

THE STRECKER BROTHERS COMPANY.—This firm is one that is well known and from its magnitude in leather work and wholesale trade has become one of Marietta's best enterprises. The company began business here in 1881, and in 1884 erected a two story building at 117-19 Putnam street. In 1898 they added two stories, giving them now 18,000 feet of floor space. On January 1, 1900, the Strecker Brothers'

Company was incorporated with a capital of \$100,000, with C. F. Strecker, president; B. F. Strecker, treasurer; W. S. Plumer, secretary. In 1901 their building was increased in size, giving them 25,000 feet of floor space, and they are now contemplating the erection of a six-story building in the rear of their present one. This firm employs about 60 men in the manufacture of the various lines of saddlery and harness which it turns out, and eight salesmen who call on trade in all the adjacent states. The company is an important factor in the city's industrial success and a credit to the enterprise of its proprietors.

THE MARIETTA PAINT & COLOR Co.—This important business was started in Marietta, September 1, 1897, and on March 18, 1898, a company was organized with a capital stock of \$30,000. The former plant of the Bucket Factory, later used by the Lawrence Piano Company, and recently by the Lobdell Bicycle Company, was purchased for \$11,000 to form a nucleus. C. S. Dana, president of the company, is a native of Belpre, educated in Marietta; C. J. LaVallee came from Bridgeport, Connecticut, to this place some seven years ago. The business is steadily increasing and will be one of the city's permanent industries.

THE OHIO VALLEY WAGON COMPANY.—This business was established many years ago by Philip Trapp; the firm afterwards became Trapp & Stillwell, which, in April, 1899, was succeeded by the present company. The company occupied a factory at Fourth and Church streets until September, 1900, when it entered its new factory in Norwood. The plant comprises large buildings with a floor space of 40,000 square feet, and is so planned and equipped that the work runs in perfect system from raw material to finished vehicle. Judging the future by the past, the success of this company is unquestionable. The officers and directors are: I. O. Alcorn, president; J. A. McCormick, vice-president; W. M. Stillwell, secretary and treasurer; Philip Trapp and John Kaiser.

CHAPTER XV.

THE PRESS.

While Marietta ranks as the oldest city in the Northwest Territory, and was the first to establish many institutions in the State, it cannot claim the honor of having the pioneer press northwest of the Ohio. Such honor belongs to Cincinnati, where was published the *Sentinel of the Northwest Territory*, first issued on November 9, 1793. There is much dispute as to whether that city now has a paper descended from this pioneer news, and if we were to look for the oldest paper in Ohio, and one whose claim is well-based and undisputed, we find it in the *Scioto Gazette*, at Chillicothe, established in 1800, and still published under the original name.

The first paper in Marietta was the *Ohio Gazette and Virginia Herald*, published on December 18, 1801. The date of this first publication was unsettled for many years as there are no copies of it in existence dating from December 18, 1801, to October 24, 1803. The issue of the latter date is in possession of Hon. R. M. Stimson, being presented to him in 1862. It is to him that we owe the discovery of the date and the exact name of our first paper. In 1864 while editor of the *Marietta Intelligencer*, he came across an article published in the *Intelligencer* in 1839 by Caleb Emerson, a careful and conscientious newspaper man. He had discovered an imperfect copy of the first issue of the *Ohio Gazette and Virginia Herald*, dated December 18, 1801, thus fixing a long unknown date.

Having now the date of the earliest publication, we turn and see some of the characteristics of the times, the ways and means of early printing and the scarcity of news. This first paper was published by Wyllys Silliman and Elijah Bachus, the former being the publisher, the latter the editor. Mr. Emerson says in his article that the most interesting

feature in the first copy is the editor's apology for adding "*Virginia Herald*" to "*Ohio Gazette*." As has been stated, the first copy of this paper, unmutilated and readable, now in possession of anyone, in fact the first of any kind except the imperfect copy already referred to, is that of October 24, 1803. The paper at this time was owned and published by Samuel Fairlamb, of Philadelphia. It had four pages, of four columns each, printed on heavy, but rather coarse, paper. The subscription price was \$2 a year, in advance, or \$2.50, one-half paid in advance, and the remainder at the end of the year. The press on which it was printed was a wooden one with a stone bed. For the first few years it was printed on Front street near the stockade, and afterward the press was moved to the "point."

The paper was Republican in politics and supported Jefferson. It was made up of both foreign and national news and advertisements of a legal or official nature. There was none of the matter which gives a newspaper its chief value, and compared with the lively daily of today, it would seem very meager and dry. The items printed in the paper already mentioned show the nature of the papers of that time, some of which will doubtless be interesting.

The first page was taken up exclusively with advertisements, set mostly in very large type; the list of letters remaining uncalled for in the post office at Marietta, October 1, 1803, occupying a column and a half of the four columns of the page. Griffin Greene was postmaster. Post offices were not very frequent at that day, for we find letters advertised for persons living at "Belleprie, Little Kenhawa, Kenhaway, Gallipolis, Guiandot and Big Sandy." John Cline and Enos Atwater give notice that they intend to apply to the next term of court "for a right of establishing a ferry from a point at Fort Harmar across the Ohio River to Mr. Porter's, in Wood County, Virginia." Notice is given that "the inhabitants of the townships of Newport and Tuskarawa, in the county of Washington," intend to petition the General Assembly for a new county, with a "permanent seat of justice, at, or near, the mouth of Licking Creek, on the Muskingum."

John Buell gives notice that "a horse and a colt broke into the enclosure of the subscriber," and requests the owner to prove the property and take them away. N. Gates, secretary, gives notice of an adjourned meeting of mechanics to consider "the propriety of forming a Mechanical Society" in Washington county. Edward Tupper says he has "just received from Philadelphia, and offers for sale at his store in Marietta, a large and general assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Saddlery, etc."

The second page is entirely filled with foreign news over two months old.

The third page is half filled with the "Laws of Ohio," four short miscellaneous articles, and four advertisements, one from Clarksburg, Virginia. John Green advertises that he has "opened a Public House in the town of Newport, on the road from Marietta to Wheeling, fifteen miles from Marietta." James Riggs, of Grandview, says "an iron gray mare came to my plantation and broke into my enclosure," and requests the owner to prove property, etc. Richard Green offers for sale "a very valuable farm in the town of Marietta, about half a mile from the city, containing about 39 acres." Also, on the third page, election returns are given for the counties of Washington and Gallia.

The fourth page contains over a column more of stale foreign news and some miscellaneous matter, which ends the paper.

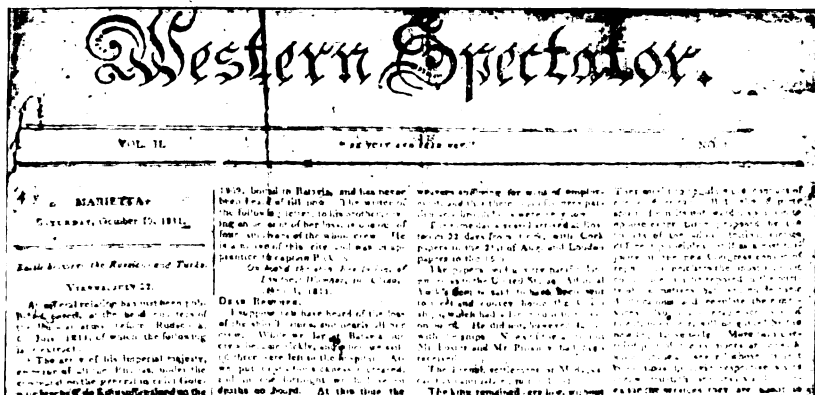
It would be interesting to dwell upon these quaint old papers, their advertisements, their struggles, their hardships, their appeals for support, but suffice it to say that our forefathers did well, in many ways better than the present editors, when everything is considered. Then no telegraph lines linked the world, mails were very slow and uncertain, the city was less than twenty-five years old, the task of issuing a paper was tremendous and printing was in its infancy. But in spite of these things Mr. Fairlamb continued his publication till 1810, when he sold to Mr. Emerson, and thus ended the pioneer paper of the pioneer city of the Northwest.

In opposition to the *Ohio Gazette and Virginia Herald*, a

Federalist paper, *The Commentator and Marietta Recorder*, was first issued September 16, 1807, by Dunham & Gardiner. The paper was not well supported and remained in existence for only two years.

THE WESTERN SPECTATOR.

Soon after purchasing *The Ohio Gazette and Virginia Herald*, Mr. Emerson began the publication of the *Western Spectator*, which took the place of the old *Gazette*. The paper was first issued on October 10, 1810. Its editor was one of the best known characters and one of the ablest men Marietta ever possessed. He was a well posted man and a conscientious writer. He was a Federalist and in what editorials he wrote he showed his true patriotism. During the



first year the paper was published "on Saturday, by Thomas Ransom, for Caleb Emerson at \$2.50 per annum, payable half yearly in advance." In copy No. I, of Vol. II, published October 19, 1811, it is stated that J. Israel published the paper for Mr. Emerson. Its motto was: "Be Just and Fear Not."

In the subject matter of the paper there was very little difference between it and its predecessor, except in political matters which were at that time interesting to the people to a great extent. The *Spectator* was published for a

period of about two years and a half when it was purchased and renamed the *American Friend*.

THE AMERICAN FRIEND.

The *American Friend* was first issued on April 24, 1813. It was owned by D. Everett, Thomas Ransom, T. Buell and D. H. Buell. Two dollars and fifty cents for fifty-two numbers, payable half in advance.

The editor, Mr. Everett, was one of the best literary men Marietta ever knew. In his early days he taught school at New Ipswich, New Hampshire, and while there teaching he wrote the following lines, familiar to everyone:

"You'd scarce expect one of my age
To speak in public on the stage;
If I should chance to fall below
Demosthenes or Cicero,
Do not view me with a critic's eye,
But pass my imperfections by."

The first number of the *American Friend* contained just thirty-three articles, items and advertisements of all kind. During the eight months that Everett was editor it was chiefly a war paper, with now and then an article on social problems, but little or nothing on social happenings.

Upon the death of Mr. Everett, D. H. Buell became editor and publish of this paper till April 16, 1814, when Royal Prentiss purchased an interest in the publication and continued in partnership with the Buells till 1816, when he became the sole owner of the *Friend*. In his first issue he announced that the paper would continue Republican, with the motto "Truth its Guide, Liberty its Object." In 1820 he moved the printing office from the "point" to Fifth street close to where the College now stands. On June 26, 1823, he enlarged the paper to five columns and annexed to its name "Gazette," and then it became the

AMERICAN FRIEND & MARIETTA GAZETTE.

From this date till April 30, 1826, Royal Prentiss had a partner, G. Prentiss, but on the latter date he again became sole owner and remained so till May 11, 1833, when he sold

to John Delafield, Jr., and Edward W. Nye. Mr. Prentiss gives as one reason for selling that "the profit of the business is not sufficient to remunerate one for the labor and money actually expended in carrying it on."

MARIETTA GAZETTE.

When Messrs. Delafield and Nye assumed control of the paper they dropped the name of *American Friend*, and the paper was then known by the name of *Marietta Gazette*. The gentlemen did not issue their first paper till June 29, 1833, and it was not till the second copy was issued, a week later, that the name was changed to *Gazette*. This partnership lasted for only fifteen months, when Mr. Nye withdrew. Five months later Pazzi Lapham succeeded Mr. Delafield as editor and in nine months later we find Mr. Nye had returned and become sole owner of the *Gazette*. The next change was on April 20, 1836, when Caleb Emerson, who had established the *Western Spectator* over 26 years before, bought out Mr. Nye. From this date till 1841, Mr. Emerson and his son, William D., remained in charge of the paper and many items of interest are noted in it during this period. In 1842 Edmund Flagg came to Marietta and took charge of the *Gazette* and was its last editor. The next year it was merged with the *Intelligencer* which had been started three years before.

MARIETTA INTELLIGENCER.

The *Marietta Intelligencer* first appeared on August 29, 1839, founded by the late Beman Gates. It was at that time the largest paper that had been published in the place, and was edited by one of Marietta's best citizens, who, when he started the paper, was barely twenty-one years of age. He continued to be editor of the publication till 1856, when Dr. T. L. Andrews became the *Intelligencer's* editor. He maintained the high standard of the paper while he was editor. On June 5, 1862, he sold the publication to Rodney M. Stimson who on that day took possession as editor and proprietor of the paper and changed its name to the

MARIETTA REGISTER,

which name it has since born. For ten years previous Mr.

Stimson had been editor of a journal at Ironton, Ohio, and was thus well prepared for his work. He was editor of the *Register* for ten years, during which time he not only made the paper of exceptional value on account of its editorials, but of great value and worth by the publication in its columns of a large amount of historical matter pertaining to Marietta and the region around. Under his management the paper took a high rank among the journals of Ohio, and to him is due much credit for what he did in the way of making the *Register* what it was and now is.

In 1872 Mr. Stimson sold the paper to E. R. Alderman & Co. (the company was J. W. Dumble), who took possession on May 20th. Mr. Dumble remained in partnership till 1875 when Mr. Alderman became the sole proprietor. It is worthy of note that Mr. Alderman was born on August 29, 1839, the same day the *Marietta Intelligencer* was first issued. Mr. Alderman labored hard for the success of his publication and by no means failed in his attempt. On January 1, 1874, he enlarged the paper from an eight to a nine column issue. In 1883 the firm became E. R. Alderman & Son, and later E. R. Alderman & Sons. The latter partnership continued till 1887, when The Marietta Register Company was incorporated under the laws of Ohio, in which form it remains today. The company is now officered as follows: President, L. A. Alderman; vice-president, A. D. Alderman; secretary and treasurer, E. S. Alderman; directors, L. A. Alderman, E. S. Alderman, A. D. Alderman, William Sharp, D. R. Gerken. A. D. Alderman is editor and manager, J. W. Lansley associate editor, and D. R. Gerken assistant manager.

One succession of newspapers has now been followed from the beginning down to the present. The *Register*, it is claimed, is the lineal descendant of the old *Ohio Gazette and Virginia Herald*, which makes the paper a century old, and whose centennial was recently celebrated by a handsome number of the *Register* called the "Centennial Souvenir."

Before taking up the next succession we must note another paper which was started in October, 1823, but was soon suspended. This publication was called

THE MARIETTA MINERVA

and was edited by John D. and A. V. D. Joline. It was suspended on December 3, 1824, being merged by the only paper which was published in Marietta at that time, *The American Friend and Marietta Gazette*.

THE MARIETTA AND WASHINGTON COUNTY PILOT.

In tracing the history of the second oldest paper in the city, *The Times*, we turn to the *Marietta and Washington County Pilot*, the first Democratic paper published in the town. It appeared April 7, 1826, with the names of George Dunlevy and A. V. D. Joline as publishers. It was at first neutral in politics, but in 1827 espoused the cause of Jackson. Under Jackson's administration Mr. Joline became postmaster of Marietta and remained in office till 1834. In May, 1830, the last number of *The Pilot* was issued, and some little time afterwards the material of the defunct paper was purchased by John Brough, afterwards Governor of Ohio.

THE WESTERN REPUBLICAN AND MARIETTA ADVERTISER.

Soon after Mr. Brough had bought the material of *The Pilot* he started the above named paper. The first issue was on January 8, 1831, at which time the editor was not twenty years of age. *The Friend* spoke of him as "Master" Brough. However, he showed ability and made *The Republican* a strong paper, and supported Jackson very energetically. His motto was, "Freedom of speech is man's inalienable birthright; the liberty of the press his impregnable safeguard." The paper was published in Marietta for about two years, then removed to Parkersburg, and after a few months to Lancaster. Mr. Brough became quite noted as an editor and business manager. In 1841 he and his brother started the *Cincinnati Enquirer*, and upon leaving that in 1848 he was elected president of the Madison & Indianapolis Railroad.

For a few months after Mr. Brough's leaving, Marietta was without a Democratic paper. In 1834 another was started by John McCracken, but was published for only eight weeks.

One morning a note was found in his office, signed by Mr. McCracken, which read: "I'm off, as the fly said when it lit on-the mustard pot." The paper then stopped.

THE MARIETTA DEMOCRAT.

In August, 1835, the above named paper was started by Charles B. Flood, who published it until 1838, when Jacob Baughey took charge of it. The paper was ill supported and soon failed, and the material became the property of Daniel Radebaugh, Jr. In April, 1840, he issued the first number of

THE WASHINGTON COUNTY DEMOCRAT.

This paper remained in existence but a short time. In 1844 it was revived by J. C. C. Carroll, who published it until after the first of November of that year, when it was stopped.

THE MARIETTA REPUBLICAN.

For about five years following, the city of Marietta was without a Democratic paper. In 1849 Amos Layman, a Marietta College graduate, started *The Republican*. He made the paper a success, and after five years transferred it to Andrew McCormick, and some time afterwards he became editor of *The Daily Ohio Statesman* of Columbus. Mr. McCormick continued the publication of the paper until 1863, when it was suspended, and again was Marietta without a Democratic paper. This want was supplied in about a year when was started the

MARIETTA TIMES,

which was first issued on September 24, 1864, by Walter C. Hood. He published the paper till 1871, when he sold out and became State Librarian. He was succeeded by S. M. McMillin who brought out his first issue on August 3, 1871. By him was the paper enlarged to eight columns. In 1890 Benj. J. McKinney became editor and publisher of this paper. It was always a weekly issue until 1898, when a daily was added, and now both are issued with a large circulation.

DER MARIETTA DEMOKRAT.

The German press history dates back to 1856, when the *Demokrat* was started by William Lorey. He published it

till 1865, when it passed into the hands of Mueller & Schultz, who soon after suspended its publication. It was then revived by its former editor, who issued it for eighteen weeks, when it was suspended.

DER BEOBACHTER.

In 1861 Joseph Wildt and Frederick Neuberger started a Republican German paper by the above name. The paper was not well supported as Republican Germans were then very few, and consequently only existed about nine months. There was an effort made by E. Schmidt, foreman of the office, to revive it, but with no success. For about six years after this there was no German paper published in Marietta. The next one started was an independent paper by the name

DER PATRIOT,

which was started by Rev. Constantine Arnold in 1867. He was pastor of the German Protestant St. Lucas' church, and printed his paper with the material of the former paper, *Der Beobachter*, of which he was given the use. There were published only twenty-two numbers of the paper, for Mr. Arnold had then to leave Marietta.

MARIETTA ZEITUNG.

In October, 1868, Mr. Winchester issued the first numbers of the *Zeitung*, being assisted by Mr. Neuberger, of the former *Beobachter*. He published about twenty numbers when he sold to Jacob Mueller, who edited and published the paper until recently, when Frederick Knapp purchased it. It is the only German paper published in the city, and enjoys a good circulation.

THE MARIETTA LEADER.

The Leader is one of the young papers of the city when compared with the two whose history has been traced through their many changes. It was first issued on February 23, 1881, by Frank A. Crippen and Will S. Knox. In about a year after its establishment the paper was sold to T. F. Davis, and in 1890 was incorporated as The Leader Publishing Co. During this year was begun the issue of a bi-weekly

Leader, which was published till 1894, when a tri-weekly was started.

In 1895 appeared *The Marietta Daily Leader* as a morning paper, with weekly editions. The editor of this paper was George M. Cooke, who was also the owner. In July, 1900, Mr. Cooke sold the paper to H. V. Speelman, J. W. Crooks, T. J. Mercer, C. C. Middleswart, John Kaiser and others.



LEADER BUILDING.

The editor was Mr. Speelman, who was an experienced newspaper man from Columbus. The manager was J. M. Williams, who still holds this position with the company. Such capital was added to the paper by this new company as to run it on an up-to-date, progressive plan.

In February, 1902, Mr. Speelman resigned as editor of *The Leader* and on October 10, 1902, C. E. Creager, of Columbus, Ohio, and formerly a city editor on *The Ohio State Journal*, was chosen to fill the vacancy.

The Leader is the only morning paper published in the city, and has a circulation of 5,000. It is Republican in politics, and is published in its new building on Second street, which it has occupied since July, 1901.

THE DAILY JOURNAL.

The last paper started in Marietta was *The Marietta Daily Journal*, the first issue of which appeared on January 6, 1902. This paper is published on the second floor of the city electric building, and is the official organ of the Trades and Labor Assembly of Marietta.

The paper appeared as a result of the "printers' strike" which occurred in December, 1901. The other papers of the city refused to sign what is called the printers' "scale" and be regulated by the Typographical Union. Consequently

the union men left the different printing offices, and that this union, as well as the different labor assemblies of the city, might have an official organ in Marietta, *The Daily Journal* was started by them.

The paper is well patronized and has a growing circulation.

Too much cannot be said on the influence that the press has in moulding the public opinion of a community. As such an organ the press of Marietta has always been a factor in the advancement of the city. It represents all classes and for the interest taken in the welfare of the place by the different men who have had charge of the many papers in Marietta, the citizens should be grateful. In turn it is proper to ask that these important factors in the welfare of the city should always consider the best interest of the city in general, and exert their influence for the advancement of such agencies as tend to benefit it.

CHAPTER XVI.

THE BENCH AND BAR.

One of the first things considered by the early settlers of **Marietta** was the government of the colony. In a preceding chapter mention has been made of the first set of regulations: of the appointment of the first judges: of the institution of government in the Northwest Territory: of the creation of Washington county: of the first law enacted, and of the establishment of courts.¹ The early system of government was continued until 1803, when Ohio was admitted as a State, at which time a new judiciary system was organized. No change was afterwards made till 1851, when the new constitution added a District Court.

The judges of the General Court were **James M. Varnam**, **Samuel H. Parsons**, **John Cleve Symms**, **Greene Turner**, **Rufus Putnam**, **Joseph Gilman** and **Return J. Meigs**. The court of common pleas was brought into existence at the time the territorial laws were framed, and the judges were commissioned by the Governor. When the State constitution was formed they were appointed by the joint ballot of both houses of the General Assembly for a term of seven years. The constitution of 1851 formulated the present system of three judges in each judicial district elected by the people. The judges of this court have been **Rufus Putnam**, **Benjamin Tippen**, **Arnold Crary**, **Jos. Gilman**, **Dudley Woodbridge**, **Robert Oliver**, **Daniel Loring**, **J. G. Pettit**, **Isaac Pierce**, **Griffin Greene**, **Ephraim Cutler**, **Peregrine Foster**, **J. P. Bradbury**, **Rudolph le Stiguer**, **J. M. Wood**, **H. L. Sibley**, **S. S. Knowles**, **D. W. Jones**, **H. W. Coultrap**. The present judges of this district are **Wood**, **Jones** and **Coultrap**, above mentioned.

¹ See first chapters, see pages 2-8.

H. L. Sibley, who, for many years was a practitioner in the court of the county, and later a common pleas judge, is now one of the circuit judges of this district. He has recently published a book entitled "The Right to and Cause for Action."

The first attorney to present a case in the Washington county courts was Hon. Paul Fearing. He graduated from Harvard in 1785, and was admitted to the bar in Connecticut in 1787. He came to Marietta on June 16, 1788, and during his life in this place held many offices of trust, his death occurring on August 21, 1822.

Some of the earliest attorneys were :

Elijah Bachus, a graduate of Yale College, who was admitted to the bar in Connecticut in 1800. Shortly afterwards he came to Marietta and engaged in the practice of law.

Lewis Cass, born at Exeter, New Hampshire, October 9, 1782, coming to Marietta in 1800. He studied law here, was admitted to the bar, and removed to Zanesville and commenced practice.

Benjamin Ruggles, a graduate of the Brooklyn Academy, studied law at Hartford, and was there admitted to the bar. In 1807 he came to Marietta and pursued his profession.

Thomas Bachus studied law in Marietta and was admitted to the bar in 1808.

William Woodbridge studied law in Litchfield, Connecticut, and came to Marietta in 1791. In 1806 he was admitted to the bar in Ohio.

Gustavius Swan studied law at Concord, New Hampshire, and was admitted to the bar of that state. In 1810 he came to Marietta and was admitted to the bar of Ohio.

Caleb Emerson was another early attorney, and was admitted in 1809. He was well known in early Marietta.

Other lawyers of note of the earlier days of Washington county, were: John Mayberry; Arius Nye, son of Ichabod Nye and grandson of Benjamin Tupper, admitted in 1809; A. Spencer Nye, son of Arius Nye, who was associated with his father till 1846; William A. Whittlesey, admitted in 1820; David Barker, in 1829; Levi Goddard, Rufus E. Harte, in 1835; William Whittlesey; Chas. Buell; Wm. D. Emer-

son, son of Caleb Emerson; D. E. Gardner, in 1841; W. H. Oldham, in 1842.

Following these we note the following as some of the lawyers of the more modern days: J. T. Guitteau, Charles R. Robbins, Melvin Clark, S. J. Andrews, S. B. Robinson, Davis Green, W. S. Nye, S. S. Cooke, D. S. Nye, H. A. Towne, R. M. Stimson, S. S. Knowles, T. W. Ewart, W. P. Richardson, Harvey Holland, David Alban, R. K. Shaw, C. R. Barclay, W. B. Loomis, W. M. Ramsey, H. M. Dawes, Frank Buell, Walter Brabham, and following these, men who are mostly members of the present bar.

The members of the present bar of Washington county are as follows: R. K. Shaw, admitted in 1855; M. D. Follett, in 1858; R. L. Nye, in 1860; J. W. Collett, in 1868; W. G. Way, in 1869; L. W. Chamberlain and Thos. Ewart, in 1870; C. T. Frazier, S. J. Hathaway and J. A. Hamilton, in 1871; J. A. Lisk and Jewett Palmer, in 1872; J. A. Gallaher, in 1873; F. J. Cutter and J. C. Preston, in 1875; D. R. Rood and J. W. Trautman, in 1877; James Ross, in 1878; L. W. Ellenwood, Chas. Richards and Chas. Richardson, in 1879; A. D. Follett, in 1880; W. H. Leeper and A. L. Smith, in 1881; J. H. Riley, in 1883; B. E. Guyton, in 1886; Jabez Belford and C. T. O'Neill, in 1894; J. C. Brenan and C. L. Ludy, in 1895; C. H. Danford and R. A. Underwood, in 1896; Ralph Starling, in 1897; H. B. Coen, N. E. Kidd, C. C. Middleswart and W. E. Sykes, in 1898; G. W. Strecker and K. F. Thieme, in 1899; W. S. Hancock, W. H. Sheldon, D. H. Thomas, Frank Wilson and J. M. White, in 1900; H. E. Jordan, G. M. Magee and A. T. Williamson, in 1901; R. M. Noll, in 1902.

CHAPTER XVII.

MEDICAL PROFESSION.

It has become a matter of history that the early physicians of Marietta were some of the best and ablest men of New England. They were men of ability and merit, and it is the purpose of this chapter to mention some of the more prominent practitioners from the time of the earliest settlers.

Jabez True was the first physician of Marietta, and came here in the spring of 1788. His office was in a log cabin on Muskingum street, and during a part of the Indian War he taught school in the garrison at the "point." He practiced during the sieges of smallpox and scarlet fever in 1790, and was very successful. He died during the epidemic of 1823.

Dr. Solomon Drown, of whom mention has been previously made, was known rather as a scholar and man of letters than as a physician. He came to Marietta in the summer of 1788, and in 1791 was elected professor of botany and natural history in Brown University.

Dr. Thomas Farley came to Marietta in the summer of 1788 as the attending physician of Judge Varnum. He returned to Massachusetts in the fall of 1790.

Dr. W. P. Putnam, grandson of Gen. Israel Putnam, came to Marietta in 1792. He spent part of his time in Belpre and returned to Connecticut in 1794, but came back with his father's family in 1795. He died in 1800.

Dr. Josiah Hart came to Marietta in 1796 and practiced here till 1811. He was one of the first deacons of the Congregational church.

Dr. W. B. Leonard was born in England in 1737, and came to Marietta in 1801. He was a skillful surgeon, but in his dress he was rough, patterning it after the times of Queen Elizabeth. All of his books, instruments and skeletons were of previous centuries.

Dr. J. B. Regnier was a well-known physician who practiced in Marietta from 1808 till 1821. He was born in Paris, and it is said of him by Dr. Hildreth that "no physician in this region of country has since fully filled the place he occupied in the public estimation."

Dr. Nathan McIntosh came here in 1790, but in 1793 moved to Clarksburg. He returned in 1795 and resumed his practice.

Dr. S. P. Hildreth was a man familiar to all who know the history of Marietta. He came to this place in 1806, and at that time found only two physicians, Dr. True and Dr. Hart. He was a man prominent also in political opinions, and was a student of history. He wrote much about the early settlers of Marietta and it is to his "Pioneer History" that reference is so frequently made in this work. He died on July 24, 1863.

Dr. John Cotton was a well-known physician, who came to Marietta in 1815. He was a great church worker and organized three Sunday Schools. He was also a scientific student. On the occasion of the installation of the first president of Marietta College he delivered an address in Latin. He died on April 2, 1847.

The names of Jonas Moore, G. M. P. Hemstead, Morris German, Felix Regnier, Hugh Trevor, Shubel Fuller, G. J. Stevens and Wilson Stanley deserve mention as physicians of note in early Marietta.

PRESENT PHYSICIANS.

It is the aim to mention only a few of the physicians who are still living and are the oldest in the profession. In this profession there are several who have continued in practice for many years, and of those, mention is deservingly made.

Dr. G. O. Hildreth, son of Dr. S. P. Hildreth, with whom he was associated in practice till 1863, is the oldest native practitioner in the city, and on November 17th last, was ninety years of age.

Dr. J. D. Cotton began practice in 1847 and has been so

engaged continuously since that time, except for three years, during which he acted as surgeon of the 92nd Ohio.

Dr. Samuel Hart began practice in 1853 and has continued since then, except during a period of four years of surgical work in the army.

Dr. James McClure practiced in Athens county from 1861 till 1871, excepting about two years, and then came to Marietta and engaged in practice.

Among some of the other older physicians are C. W. Eddy, B. F. Hart, E. Sloan, S. M. Hart, H. N. Curtis, S. D. Hart. Besides these there are about twenty other physicians in the city.

The profession of dentistry is well represented in Marietta, there being about fifteen dentists who are established here.

CHAPTER XVIII.

THE BANKING HISTORY.

Soon after the admission of Ohio as a State, the banking question came before the General Assembly. The first bank chartered in the State, was the Miami Exporting Company, of Cincinnati, the bill for which was passed in April, 1803. With this company the main purpose of the bank was to facilitate trade and the banking system.

BANK OF MARIETTA.

The first corporation in the State which exercised banking powers exclusively was the Bank of Marietta, chartered in 1808, for a term of ten years. The original directors were Rufus Putnam, Benjamin I. Gilman, William Skinner, Paul Fearing, Dudley Woodbridge, Earl Sproat and David Putnam. The first cashier was David Putnam.

The bank was located in a stone building on the west side of the Muskingum river, a short distance above the dam and dock. In 1813 it was moved to a brick building on Front street above the Congregational church. It was about that time that Mr. Putnam resigned his position as cashier, and was succeeded by David S. Chambers. He served in that capacity until 1815, when Alexander Henderson was chosen. The next year the charter of the bank was extended to January 1, 1863. In 1822 Benjamin Putnam became cashier and held the office till his death in 1825. William R. Barnes succeeded him till May, 1826, when Arius Nye became cashier. In 1831 the bank purchased a lot on the north corner of Front and Putnam streets, and erected a building. The safe which was used in the old building was merely a heavy plank chest, barred with iron and secured by a padlock; it was thrown out as a valueless article when the new building was occupied, although it has for several years been exhibit-

ed as a relic at the Cincinnati exhibitions. A. T. Nye who became cashier in 1838, as the successor of his brother, Arius Nye, occupied the resident part of this corner building from 1833 until it was sold to Joseph Holden.

At the expiration of its charter on January 1, 1843, the bank suspended business. The successive presidents of this bank were Rufus Putnam, Benjamin I. Gilman, Dudley Woodbridge, Levi Barker and John Mills. Of the last named president it has been written by an old citizen and banker: "The name of Colonel John Mills was long and favorably connected with this institution, he having served as president for many years, and in that capacity established the reputation of an honest, liberal and sagacious financier."

THE BANK OF MARIETTA.

For a little over two years after the suspension of the Bank of Marietta, there was no bank in the town. In 1845 a new banking law was passed embracing both the State banks and its branches and independent banks. On November 3d, of this year was organized The Bank of Marietta as a branch of the State bank, with John Mills as president and Noah L. Wilson as cashier. They began business in the building occupied by the former bank and remained there for about two years, when a block on the east side of Front street, a short distance above Greene, was bought and fitted up as a banking house. No change was made in the president or cashier of this bank till February 4, 1857, when Mr. Wilson resigned as cashier and was succeeded by I. R. Waters who had been clerk in the bank since December 12, 1849; John Mills was the only president, continuing as such till near the close of its charter, when the institution suspended business and gave place to the Marietta National Bank.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF MARIETTA.

This bank was organized under an act of Congress which was approved on February 25, 1863, "to provide a National currency secured by a pledge of United States stocks, and to provide for the circulation and redemption

thereof," and was the first National Bank in Marietta. It was organized on November 14, 1863, and the name of the association was fixed as The First National Bank of Marietta. The capital stock subscribed was \$50,000.00, to be increased (subject to limitations of the act) to \$200,000.00. The first president of the bank was Beman Gates, the first cashier William F. Curtis, and the first vice-president John Newton.

On November 25th the by-laws were adopted and on December 3d a certificate was issued to the Comptroller of the Currency, certifying the amount of stock paid in, and that the necessary provisions of the law preparatory to commencing business had been complied with. On the next day the Comptroller issued a certificate of authority for the bank to commence business. The number of the bank on the official list is 142.

On January 4, 1864, this bank began operations in a room on Front street. On February 18th the first circulating notes of the bank were received from the Comptroller of the Currency. During the same month the directors voted that the capital stock be increased from \$50,000 to \$100,000. In 1864 the building at the corner of Front and Greene streets, known as "Holden's Corner," was purchased, and soon fitted for banking purposes, so that early in November, 1865, the bank entered the new building. In January, 1867, the number of directors was reduced to five, of which number the board still consists. In May, 1872, an increase of \$50,000 was voted in the capital stock, which became \$150,000. The surplus of this bank is over \$200,000.

In 1883 this bank was rechartered, and on November 14, 1903, will have been organized forty years. During this time it has been a strong institution of the city, and in the more recent years has been recognized as the leading financial institution in southeastern Ohio. Its deposits are over a million dollars, and its volume of business aggregates sixty millions a year.

The first president of this bank, Beman Gates, was succeeded by W. W. Mills in June, 1887. Mr. Mills is a good

financier, and a man of much ability. Col. T. W. Moore became vice president in January, 1895. The cashier is J. S. Goebel; assistant cashier, G. C. Best; tellers, R. N. Payne and J. C. Otto.

THE MARIETTA NATIONAL BANK.

This bank was organized with Douglas Putnam as president and I. R. Waters as cashier, and began business on March 14, 1865. The building first used by it was the one formerly occupied by the Bank of Marietta. On January 8, 1867, Mr. Waters resigned as cashier and F. E. Pierce was appointed as his successor. Mr. Putnam resigned as president on January 18, 1870, and Mr. Waters was elected to fill the vacancy. On January 31, 1871, Mr. Pierce resigned as cashier and D. G. Mathews was chosen to fill his place, and on August 31, 1875, he was succeeded by A. B. Waters. There was only one vice president of the bank, Charles B. Hall, elected on January 28, 1873. The bank continued business till March 2, 1876, on which date it closed.

BANK OF EXCHANGE.

The Bank of Exchange was opened in 1854 by the firm Benedict, Hall & Company, consisting of George Benedict, Charles B. Hall, John Hall and G. G. Mathews. The bank began business on Greene street in what was known as the Booth building. The institution did not continue long, closing up its business in March, 1859.

THE BANK OF MARIETTA.

The Bank of Marietta was opened on June 1, 1868, in a building near the corner of Front and Greene streets, with John Newton as president, and W. F. Curtis as cashier. They continued business until February 1, 1871, when they sold their building and association to a bank that had just been organized by the name of the

UNION BANK.

This bank was organized under the partnership laws of the State of Ohio on January 1, 1871. The president was Doug-

las Putnam and the cashier F. E. Pearce. The partnership was formed for five years at the expiration of which term business was discontinued.

THE DIME SAVINGS SOCIETY.

This institution was organized and incorporated in January, 1871, through the efforts of Professor John Mills who served as its president for many years. The object of this Society is to afford a safe investment to its depositors of the sums deposited with it, whether in large or small amounts. A semi-annual dividend is paid on the money invested, each deposit drawing interest from the first day of the succeeding month after being deposited, provided it remains in the Society till the next semi-annual dividend period, these periods being on the first of January and July.

No investment can be made by the Society except as loans in city, county or state bonds of municipalities of Ohio, and on first mortgage on real estate in Ohio to an amount not exceeding three-fifths of the value of the land exclusive of the buildings. All loans must be passed on by the Executive Committee of the Society, and the interest on the same must be paid semi-annually.

The Society began business in a building on the east side of Front street, with John L. Mills as president, and W. H. Johnson as treasurer. In 1876 it secured a room on the west side of the street which was formerly occupied by the Union Bank, in which building it remained till February 8, 1902, when it entered the new building now owned and occupied by it. The building is on the site occupied by the old one, and is a large, handsome structure. The banking room is large and well fitted for banking purposes.

The deposits of this Society are now over seven hundred thousand dollars. It is a solid institution and is doing much for the advancement of the city.

Mr. Mills served as president till 1884, when he was succeeded by Jewett Palmer, who served until 1890, when Thos. Ewart was chosen as his successor; in 1893 W. G. Way was elected to succeed Mr. Ewart, and has since been the president of the Society.

The first treasurer of this society served from January, 1871, to 1877, when Charles H. Newton was chosen as his successor. Mr. Newton has been treasurer of the Society since that time, except from February, 1879, to March, 1881, during which interval William Holden held the office.

Mr. Newton is assisted in his work by Rufus H. Steele and P. M. White, who are in the employ of the Society.

BANK OF MARIETTA.

The Bank of Marietta began with the closing of The Marietta National Bank on March 2, 1876. It was organized as a private bank with I. R. Waters as president and A. B. Waters as cashier. The bank began business in the same building that was purchased by the Bank of Marietta in 1847. In 1880 was purchased a large fire and burglar proof Hall safe for this bank, which was a great contrast to the wooden chest of which it was the successor.

THE CITIZENS NATIONAL BANK.

This bank opened December 9, 1899, at 223 Putnam street with a capital of \$50,000. The first officers were Harlow Chapin, president; T. F. Davis, vice president; E. M. Booth,



THE CITIZENS BANK BUILDING.

cashier. Mr. Chapin died in September, 1891, and in January, 1892, A. T. Nye succeeded as president; D. B. Torpy was elected vice president.

In February, 1898, this bank moved into the large building now occupied by it at the corner of Putnam and Second streets. In June, 1895, the capital was increased to \$100,000, which is its present capital, with about \$40,000 surplus.

Mr. Nye continued as president of this bank till the time of his death in January, 1899, when E. M. Booth succeeded to the presidency. As the succeeding cashier T. M. Sheets was elected. D. B. Torpy is vice president.

THE GERMAN NATIONAL BANK.

This was the last National bank organized in Marietta, which was done on August 1, 1899, with a capital stock of \$100,000. The banking room is at 123 Front street. The present officers are the same as those who started it, as follows: W. H. Ebinger, president; J. S. H. Torner, vice president; S. L. Angle, cashier.

For a new institution this bank is doing a good business, and seems to be well patronized.

THE PEOPLES BANKING AND TRUST COMPANY.

This was the last banking institution organized in Marietta. It is not a National bank, but a company incorporated under the laws of the State of Ohio for the purpose of doing a general banking business, receiving deposits subject to check, paying interest on saving deposits and loaning money on real estate.

This company begun business on May 26, 1902, in a room of the new St. Clair building on Putnam street. The officers are D. A. Bartlett, president; A. D. Follett, vice president; Geo. W. Horne, secretary and treasurer.

The officers and directors of this new institution are well pleased with the first few months of its business, and as a new concern adds much to the business enterprise of the city.

BUILDING AND LOAN SOCIETIES.

The Washington County Savings, Loan and Building Company was organized in 1890, and has an authorized capital of \$5,000,000. It is the oldest building and loan company now in business in the city.

The Pioneer City Building and Loan Company was organized in August, 1893, with an authorized capital of \$250,000, which was later doubled and has since been increased to over a million.

German Savings Building and Loan Company was originally organized in 1870, rechartered in 1894, with an authorized capital of \$600,000.

One of the greatest advantages to the industrial and commercial progress of a city is the banking facilities that are afforded. These institutions are the depositories of the masses, the manufacturer, the business man and the laborer. In such financial organizations, Marietta takes first rank in southeastern Ohio. With its different banks and savings societies, all of which are solid and reliable, much is added to the commercial stability of the important industries in the city. At the head of these institutions are men who are reliable, conservative and enterprising officials, which, with their financial stability, make them institutions of which Marietta can justly feel proud.

CHAPTER XIX.

THE OIL INDUSTRY.

Of all the industries that has influenced the city of Marietta during the past decade there is none that has had the far-reaching and ever-growing character that is found in that of oil. Since 1894 Ohio has led as the state producing the greatest amount of oil annually, and no place in the State is there a city which controls such a producing field as does Marietta. The "Marietta field" has become famous all over this broad land, and everywhere do we find capitalists locating in the place and making it their home. An industry that has thus influenced Marietta, increased the value of property, and caused the great influx of population to the place, deserves much credit and should interest all our readers.

Since the earliest advent of the white men, oil has been collected by the Indians and used as a medicine. It was called "Seneca" oil, from the tribe most active in its distribution, but early in the century its scientific name became petroleum, from *peter* a stone, and *oleum*, oil.

In 1814 oil was found on Duck creek, Noble County, Ohio, about twenty-five miles from Marietta, at a depth of about 475 feet, while boring for salt. This well flowed several barrels, but at that time its value was not recognized. In 1819 another well was found at Muskingum, but was allowed to run waste. Dr. Hildreth, in writing about the Duck creek oil well in 1816, says: "It discharges vast quantities of petroleum, or as it is vulgarly called, "Seneca oil," forced out by a tremendous gas and is no use for salt; nevertheless the oil is being gathered for profit, is coming into demand for work-shops and will be used soon for lighting the streets of Ohio cities.

The process of drilling wells for the express purpose of obtaining oil began in Ohio soon after the first successful experiment in Oil creek, Pa. The celebrated "Drake" well on Oil creek was drilled in 1859, and in the next fall we find a company composed of John Dutton, Alden T. Warren and John Smithson organized for the purpose of drilling a well on the banks of Duck creek about one-half mile below Macksburg, Ohio. Mr. Dutton leased a strip of land two rods wide from William Rayley for a term of 99 years upon a consideration of \$100 to be paid at the end of ten years; said lease being dated August 18, 1860.

Soon after this operations began. The necessary tools were made and work was commenced. At the depth of about 59 feet a valuable vein of lubricating oil was struck. The oil that was pumped from this well was taken by wagon to Lowell, and from there shipped to Pittsburg. At one time, it was noted, that this oil sold for \$28 per barrel. Thus the opening of a new field to the oil industry; the first oil being found by James Dutton, in 1860. The effect of such a discovery cannot but be imagined. Men began to invest money in leases and drilling, some to win, some to lose.

On February 2d of the next year, leases were taken from Samuel and Uriah Dye by a company composed of John Newton, Douglas E. Newton, William Naylor, Moffat Dye and George S. Bosworth, of a tract of land situate on Cow Run in Lawrence township, Washington county, Ohio, containing 140 acres. The first well was located on the U. S. Dye farm and drilled through the first Cow Run sand, but was dry. The second well drilled by this company was on the Samuel Dye farm which struck oil in the next sand. The well was pumped with "spring pole" and produced about 50 barrels per day. The oil obtained was taken nine miles by wagon to Marietta. The well was called the "Old Cow" and was the first producing well in what is now known as the first Cow Run sand of Ohio and West Virginia, and the "Buffalo" sand in Butler county, Pennsylvania.

This same company afterwards drilled six wells into this sand all of which produced more or less oil. From that time

to the present there has been a continuous production of oil from this sand in the vicinity of Marietta, and prior to 1864, the total production was less than 50 barrels per day. It is also noted that so far all the drilling in Ohio was done by hand, using the spring pole and treadle. But in 1864 we find that some machinery was bought through Mr. Frazier, as agent for the Bergen Oil and Coal company which had been organized and doing business in Marietta, said company having purchased the unexpired term of the lease on the two Dye farms for \$25,000. In December the supplies were bought and the following list of purchases will show the prices of them at that time:

Three 10 H. P. portable boilers and engines, "Blandy," at \$1,750 each, \$5,250.

Three 10 H. P. portable boilers and engines, "Duvall," at \$1,750 each, \$5,250.

Three 10 H. P. stationary boilers and engines, "Mt. Vernon," at \$2,250 each, \$6,750.

One 15 H. P. portable boiler and engine, "Newburg," at \$2,425.

During this same year the New Jersey Oil Company purchased 17 engines and 12 sets of drilling tools for use in the Macksburg field.

During the year of 1864 much speculation was indulged in the oil business and about fifteen companies were organized and doing business in Marietta.

In the summer of 1865 the oil from the Newton well was sold at \$14.10 per barrel at the well. Such a price as this was due to the difficulty that the operators had in drilling wells and in producing the oil with only scant supplies. When oil was found it was put in barrels at the well and then carted for miles over the roughest country roads to the Ohio river, where it was shipped to some eastern market. The following will give some idea of the cost of marketing a barrel of crude oil at that time, for which statement we are indebted to H. E. Smith, of the Cumberland Oil Company, and which he has taken from an old note book:

Government Tax.....	\$1.00
Barrel.....	8.25
Teaming.....	1.25
Freight to New York.....	8.65
Warehouse.....	1.00
Leakage.....	.25
<hr/>	
Total.....	\$10.40

When such a price is compared with that of today, one can not but wonder how men could do much at the business. But the possibilities were so great that it soon began to bring into the oil field men of such business ability as could master all difficulties and bring the industry to a systematic and developed standard. There needed to be improvements and inventions in the way of drilling; some method to break the rock and bring out the oil where the pump failed; some new and better method of rigging up and pumping; better management of the leaseholds; places to tank the oil, and oil stations, all of which are provided for at the present time, and such as make the industry one of the foremost in the way of modern equipments for the work.

In 1866 oil was struck in the second Cow Run sand. This well was drilled by Isaac Perkins on the Dye farm, and was about 600 feet deep and flowed at an average of one hundred barrels per day for the first six months. It was only about two hundred feet from the old Newton well and was the first well of any importance in this sand. This sand is still productive and covers considerable territory, both in this county and West Virginia.

In 1868 a pipe line was laid by the West Virginia Transportation Company from the wells to the Ohio river at the mouth of Bell's Run, the oil previously having been taken to Marietta by wagon, at a cost of one dollar per barrel. The pipe was two inches in diameter and five and a half miles long. Where the line terminated at the river an iron tank of ten thousand barrels capacity was built for the reception of the oil.

It was about this same time that the operators began drilling deeper for oil in some parts of West Virginia, where oil was found. In 1878 a well was drilled in Noble county to a

depth of 1,500 feet below the coal. This well first showed gas, but when the sand was drilled through no oil was found. Not long after this George Rice began the development of this deep sand at Macksburg. This rock is generally known as the "Berea Grit" and is still producing oil in many parts of the State and some places in West Virginia.

Thus the unceasing efforts of man have toiled and speculated for the production of oil at all depths. In some places they have fortunately found it at only a few hundred feet while in other localities it has required many hundred feet of drilling. Below will be found the depths of the producing sands below the Pittsburg Coal:

First Cow Run or Buffalo Sand	200 feet
Second Cow Run or Dunkard Sand.....	600 feet
Mendenhall Sand.....	800 feet
Salt Sand.....	900 to 1,000 feet
Big Injun.....	1,200 to 1,300 feet
Berea Grit.....	1,500 to 1,600 feet

The industry has so developed and the means of operation have so improved that it has become no difficult task, when considered with the past, to drill the deepest well. Invention and skill in drilling have made it possible to find the oil-bearing rock, no matter at what depth it may be hidden. The work of drilling was first improved by the introduction of steam power for the purpose; then as oil was found to exist at greater depth, we see the 80-foot derrick in the place of the pole derrick, and the small drilling tools have changed until now we find on the end of a 2,000-foot cable a 60-foot stem of two tons weight, with long jars and heavy bit of 400 pounds, so that four men can send the bit into the Berea sand at a depth of 2,000 feet in 30 days, or even less. In places where the pump fails to take out the oil in paying quantities we find the "shooting of the well" is the remedy, brought about through an ingenious operator who suggested "blast it with powder."

Next in importance are the improvements in rigging up and pumping with the gas engine. In earlier times a boiler and engine were needed at every well; later a boiler was placed in some convenient place and steam lines run to the

engines that were at each well, thus requiring an immense amount of fuel and labor. At present when a lease is developed, a gas engine and power house are suitably located, which, with all necessary equipments for the completion of the plant, costs about \$1,500. Having arranged the plant, swing rods are run out from the power house in every direction to the wells on a lease of two or three hundred acres, so that as many as seventy-five wells can be pumped with one power. By making use of gas, the actual cost of pumping is reduced to a nominal sum, as often gas would otherwise

be a waste product. The amount required to run a 25 H. P. engine is very little more than an ordinary cook stove requires, and the care of the engine is seldom more than the mere oiling and starting of it in the morning and shutting it down in the evening. The little gas engine has thus brought into active and profitable operation, much territory that only a few years ago was of no value whatever.



OIL WELL SCENE.

The transportation of oil has been wonderfully improved by the laying of pipe lines from all producing fields. This is done mainly by The Standard Oil Company which attempts to lay them in such a manner that the oil will flow from many tanks by the force of gravity to some central location. Here are erected stations, which consists of thousands of barrels of tankage, a large boiler house and pumps with sufficient power and capacity to send all the oil there collected toward the seaboard. But many stations must be passed before it reaches the large refineries of the East.

In looking at the oil regions of Washington county it is

noticed that all the townships east of the Muskingum are producers, and that the four non-producing townships are well to the west, and some oil is being found in these. It is estimated that the county has sent to market about one and one half million barrels of white sand oil in the last year.

The investment in oil property is larger than all the appraised value of the real estate of the city of Marietta, which in the last appraisement was \$4,113,360. The receipts for last year for oil and labor, as an annual income from the oil industry, were about \$2,000,000, which means much to the advancement and progress of the city.

CHAPTER XIX.

SOCIETIES.

AMERICAN UNION LODGE No. 1, F. & A. M.

In tracing the early history of this lodge it is proper that we go back to the American Union Lodge and note its rise, progress, influence and final development into the American Union Lodge No. 1. The American Union Lodge was the first chapter organized in America under American authority, and in its re-organization at Marietta on June 28, 1790, was organized the oldest institution in Marietta, the oldest Masonic lodge in Ohio, or in the original Northwest Territory.

The organization of the American Union Lodge dates prior to that of the American government, and during the early part of the Revolution. It had its origin in the minds of a few Free Mason soldiers of Connecticut, who desired to enjoy the friendly relations to which they had been accustomed. They thus resolved to organize a lodge in connection with the army. But in the colony of Connecticut there was no one who had the authority to issue a warrant for a new lodge, and the Boston Grand Lodge had been suspended, as the place was in the hands of the British. Of this Boston Lodge, John Rowe was grand master, and Richard Gridley was deputy.

It was decided by this small number of Masonic soldiers to make application to Mr. Gridley for authority to assemble and work as a regular lodge in connection with the Connecticut line of army, then at Roxbury. In response was received the following document which is copied from the minutes of the early American Union Lodge:

JOHN ROWE, GRAND MASTER,

TO JOEL CLARK, ESQ., GREETING:

By virtue of authority invested in me, I hereby, reposing special

trust and confidence in your knowledge and skill of the Ancient Craft, do appoint and constitute you, the said Joel Clark, Esquire, Master of the American Union Lodge, now erected in Roxbury, or wherever your body shall remove on the continent of America, providing it is where no Grand Master is appointed.

You are to promote in your Lodge the utmost harmony and brotherly love, and to keep up to the constitutions for the reputation of the Craft. In your makings you are to be very cautious of the moral character of such persons, and also of visitors, and such as desire to become members of your Lodge (such as were not made in it). You are to transmit to the Grand Lodge a fair account of the choice of your officers, as well present as future. Any matters coming before your Lodge, that cannot be adjusted, you are to appeal to and lay the same before the Grand Lodge for a decision. You are, as often as the Grand Lodge meets, to attend with your two wardens; of the time and place the Grand Lodge shall meet, you will have previous notice.

In order to support the Grand Lodge, your Lodge is to pay into the hands of the Grand Secretary, each quarterly night, the sum of twelve shillings lawful money; all of which you will pay due regard to.

This commission is to remain in full force and virtue recalled by me or my successor in office.

{ L. S. }

Given under my hand, and the hands of the
Grand Wardens, (the seal of the Grand
Lodge first affixed), this, the 15th day of
Feb'y, Anno Mundi 5776, of Salvation, 1776.

RICHARD GRIDLEY, D. G. M.

WILLIAM BURBECK, S. G. W.

_____, T. G. W.

Per order of the G. Master.

Recorded, WM. HOSKINS, G. Sec'y.

The following names appear on the minute book, as the "original members of the American Union Lodge, at the first establishment, April, 1776:"

Col. Joel Clark; Col. John Parke, Thomas Chace, Esq., Ens. Jonathan Heart, Capt. Joseph Holt, Capt. William Coit, Master Masons. Col. Samuel Holden Parsons, Capt. Ezekiel Scott, — Whittlesey, — Cotton, Fellow Crafts. Col. Samuel Wyllys, Entered Apprentice.

After the organization of this chapter, meetings were held at various times and places throughout the whole period of the Revolutionary War. The seal of the lodge is supposed to have been suggested by Benjamin Franklin as well as the name of the chapter. It was engraved by the famous patriot Paul Revere, and consisted of a square and a compass,

surrounded by a chain of thirteen links joined at the top by clasped hands, above which were the sun, moon and stars, and below three burning tapers.

On August 13, 1776, the lodge held a meeting at New York, and on the 27th was fought the battle of Long Island in which Joel Clark was taken prisoner; on September 13th two members were killed and two taken prisoners. Soon after his captivity Colonel Clark died, and as many of the members were called to different battle fields, the lodge was adjourned.

On February 15, 1779, the lodge was again convened at "Widow Sanford's, near Reading's old meeting house," at which Samuel H. Parsons was elected master. He was afterwards prominent in the Ohio Company, and one of the Judges of the Northwest Territory. Other meetings of the lodge were held upon the 17th, 24th and upon March 10th, 17th and 25th. On May 7th the lodge "closed without date," as the army was compelled to move.

We next find the lodge at Nelson's Point on June 24, 1779. This being St. John's day, it was duly celebrated, and during the day the lodge went to the Robinson house, two miles down the Hudson river, where they were visited by General Washington and his family. Soon after this Rufus Putnam became a member of the lodge. It continued to move with the army, and in March, 1783, a meeting was held at West Point, and on April 23, 1783, was held the last meeting of the American Union Lodge while connected with the army. It was adjourned to such a time as the master should choose to call it together. When that was, was then uncertain; but it seems that it was destined to be again revived and in, what was then, an unsettled territory,—the country on the banks of the Ohio and Muskingum.

On June 28, 1790, the American Union Lodge was re-organized at Marietta as the American Union Lodge No. 1. The first masonic work done in Marietta and in the State of Ohio was on January 10, 1789, when Judge Varnum was buried with such honors. With this suggestion it was deemed expedient to make more fast the ties of brotherhood

which existed among the different Masons of the settlement. The commandant of Fort Harmar at this time, Capt. Jonathan Heart, was a master, having been elected as such on July 30, 1790, and still had with him the warrant of the old army lodge. The idea was to revive it.

On June 25, 1780, at Nunsell & Buell's in Marietta, gathered a body of men for this purpose. The company consisted of Rufus Putnam, Benjamin Tupper, Griffin Greene, Robert Oliver, Ezra Lunt, William Stacey, William Burnham, Anselm Tupper, Thomas Stanley and Ebenezer Sproat. The meeting resulted in a petition being framed as follows:

"Having considered the disadvantages that the brethren of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons have labored under in this western hemisphere, relative to their further knowledge from the east, that W. Brother Jonathan Heart, at Fort Harmar, would take them under his immediate patronage, and establish them on a permanent basis: and give them, and the other brethren of the fraternity in this quarter, an opportunity to meet him as soon as possibly consistent."

The response of Captain Heart was as follows:

Previous to the late Revolution all authority exercised in America with respect to Masonry was derived from the grand lodge in Great Britain, delegated to deputies in and over certain districts, by virtue of which all lodges were then held. The Federal territories not coming within the district of any grand lodge, holding under the authority of the grand lodge of Great Britain and the United States, nor as yet having formed a Federal head in Masonry, it may be in doubt whether at this time there is any power in America having jurisdiction over the Federal territories. From whence it follows the power is still in the grand lodge of Great Britain, unless there can be found some power which has been other ways than through the present grand lodges, and extending its jurisdiction to this country. Whether the warrant under which you wished to be convened affords protection is the next subject of enquiry.

The warrant was granted in the year 1778, previous to the Declaration of Independence, by Richard Grindley, Esq., deputy grand master, whose authority extended to all parts of North America where no special grand masters were appointed, as may appear from the book of constitution, and as expressed in the same instrument. It will therefore follow that, there being no special grand master for this territory, a more ample authority for holding a lodge in this country could not be obtained, provided there was a competent number of the former members present. But there are only two, viz: Brother Putnam and myself, who are actually enrolled members. To remove this objec-

tion, it is observable that there are two others who are members and residents in this county, but at present are at too great a distance to attend. There are also two of the petitioners who were constant visitors of the lodge during the war, one of them a past master (Brother Bingham Tupper) who by custom is a member of all lodges. There are also others of the petitioners who have frequently visited the lodge at several times.

Therefore, under every consideration with respect to your situation—the difficulty of obtaining authority—a doubt whether more ample authority can, at this time, be obtained, the right which is ever retained by individuals of incorporating themselves where there is no existing power already lodged, with particulars for that purpose.

Wherefore, being the present master of the lodge held under the authority of said warrant, as may appear by having recourse to the records deposited in Frederick's lodge, held at Farmington, State of Connecticut, and being the oldest Ancient Mason within said territory, I have thought proper, with the advice of Brother Putnam, member, and Brother Benjamin Tupper, past master, to grant the request contained in your petition, and will meet you in Campus Martius, on Monday the twenty-eighth instant, at six o'clock P.M., for the purpose of forming you into a lodge.

I am, with every sentiment of respect, brethren,

Your most obedient and humble servant,

JONATHAN HEART,

M.A.U. Lodge.

In accordance with the date set in the foregoing answer of Jonathan Heart, the brethren were convened on June 28, 1790, by order of Mr. Heart, and the lodge was opened in due form. There were present Worshipful Brother Heart, master; Worshipful Benjamin Tupper, past master of Hampshire Lodge, acting as senior warden; Brother Rufus Putnam, junior warden, and Brothers Thomas Stanley, Oliver Stacey and William Stacey. The first thing was the reading of the warrant of February 15, 1776; then followed a motion by Rufus Putnam that the seven brothers be received as members, who, being balloted upon, were so received. On September 6th the first petitioner, Francis Choate, was received as a member; on October 4th Rev. Daniel Story was admitted; later several were received as members.

Jonathan Heart was re-elected master, which office he held until compelled to go with the army into the Indian country. Rufus Putnam was elected to succeed him, but refused to

serve, and Robert Oliver was elected to fill the office. Mr. Heart was one of the number who was killed in St. Clair's defeat on November 4, 1791.

The early years of the lodge at Marietta were pleasant ones. The membership grew rapidly, and among its members were some of the best men of the settlement. In 1791 the lodge was recognized by the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, and in 1792 by that of Pennsylvania.

Upon the death of George Washington the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania notified this chapter of its action, and the American Union Lodge made the following reply:

With you we sincerely feel the loss we sustained in the death of Washington, our beloved brother. And though he never graced our meetings or processions with his presence, yet the happy effect of his masonic and civil virtues, of his heroism, wisdom, patriotism and policy have reached the west. They have extended to every extremity of the United States, and like the sun at high meridian, have cheered, enlightened and animated, not only America, but the whole civilized world.

On the first intelligence of demise, the lodge unanimously agreed to wear mourning for six months, as a great, respectful and affectionate tribute to his memory; and we cannot but receive sublime satisfaction in this intelligence, that our brethren in the east unite with us in respect, esteem and veneration for so distinguished and amiable character. He was indeed an illustrious brother, citizen and chief—in peace and war, in council and action, pre-eminent.

On the night of March 24, 1801, the house used for a lodge room was burned, and the charter, jewels, etc., were all probably destroyed by fire. A duplicate charter was later granted them by the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts. During the years from 1802 to 1810 meetings were held in the Ohio Company's Land Office. On January 5, 1816, the American Union Lodge received the charter from the Grand Lodge of Ohio, which recognized it by its present name and number.

The master who served the longest in this lodge was Geo. T. Hovey, who served from 1862 to 1882, with an omission of four years. He conferred degrees on more than one hundred and fifty candidates.

On June 24, 1876, the lodge celebrated its centennial, at which time about five thousand visitors were present. The

lodge now owns a hall at the corner of Front and Butler streets, and is in fine condition. It is an organization of which one can feel proud of being a member. The present membership is 130.

The following are the officers of this lodge: Nahum W. Bergen, W.M.; J. L. Barbour, S.W.; James H. Dye, J. W.; Theo. Wagner, Treas.; Joseph W. Sturgiss, Sec.; Walter C. Peters, S. D.; J. M. White, J. D.; Frank Gammel, Tyler; Karl F. Thieme, Chaplain; A. E. Sprague, Steward; Rufus H. Steele, Steward.

American Union Chapter No. 1, R.A.M., was organized in Marietta on June 6, 1792, under authority of American Union Lodge No. 1. On March 22, 1801, the lodge hall, charter and papers were burned, but it was rechartered by the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts in January, 1804. It was recognized by the Grand Chapter of Ohio upon its organization, and is probably the oldest chapter in the State. Its present charter is dated October 21, 1816. Among the first officers were Jas. T. Willard, H.P.; David Trowbridge, K., and Wm. Skinner, S. The present membership of the chapter is 184. The officers are as follows: C. F. Holst, H.P.; C. R. Richardson, K.; James H. Dye, S.; J. L. Barbour, C. of H.; Wm. Harrington, P.S.; W. J. Kirkwood, R.A.C.; Asa D. McCoy, M. of 3d V.; H. B. Hoyt, M. of 2d V.; Van W. Welsh, M. of 1st V.; J. S. H. Torner, treas.; J. W. Holden, sec.; J. A. Steadman, guard.

Harmar Lodge, F.&A.M., No. 390, held its first meeting on June 8, 1867, and was chartered on October 16th following, with thirteen members. The first members were: Elijah Locker, W.M.; A. S. Curtis, S. W.; S. H. Tidd, J.W.; T. J. Pattin, treasurer, and H. W. Smith, secretary. The present membership of this lodge is 134.

The present officers are: Chas. R. Richardson, W.M.; Chas. R. Putnam, S.W.; John M. Starling, J.W.; S. J. Hathaway, treas.; G. M. Payne, sec.; Robert Shiers, S.D.; Wm. Harrington, J.D.; J. A. Steadman, tyler; Ira L. Ellis, steward; F. S. Payne, steward.

Marietta Commandery No. 50, K. T., was chartered Sep-

tember 14, 1891, with C. R. Stevens first P.C. The number of members is 127, and the officers are as follows: Sir Knight Chas. F. Henry, E.C.; Sir Knight William Reader, G.; Sir Knight J. L. Barbour, C.G.; Sir Knight Geo. L. Allen, prelate; Sir Knight J. B. Haight, S.W.; Sir Knight W. J. Kirkwood, J.W.; Sir Knight G. M. Payne, treas.; Sir Knight A. W. Tompkins, recorder.

Marietta Council, No. 78, R. and S. M., was chartered on September 26, 1893, with C. R. Stevens the first T. I. M. The present membership is 98. The officials are J. H. Dye, T.I.M.; J. L. Barbour, D.M.; O. B. Vincent, P.C.W.; J. C. Lytle, treasurer; A. W. Tompkins, recorder.

Independent Order of Odd Fellows, No. 67, was instituted August 29, 1846, by John Brough, later Governor of Ohio. Its first officers were: J. P. Beach, N. G.; W. N. Marsh, V. G.; W. F. Curtis, secretary; and Owen Franks, treasurer. The lodge was organized in the Masonic Hall, in a brick school house on the rear of a lot on Front street, later occupied by Messrs. Booth and Buell's brick store building.

Harmar Lodge, No. 115, of Odd Fellows was instituted on August 5, 1848. Ten members were initiated on the first night, and the first officers were: Jonathan Sole, N. G.; Wm. C. Obney, B. G.; L. E. W. Warner, secretary; W. H. Wigden, treasurer.

Guttenburg Lodge, I.O.O.F., No. 319, was instituted June 12, 1857. It worked in the German language until April, 1892, when it changed to the English ritual.

Elkey Encampment No. 99, I. O. O. F. was organized on June 11, 1867, with 14 charter members. P. Emrich was the first C. P.

J. E. McCoy Rebekah Lodge No. 230, was organized also in 1885, and now has over 100 members.

Augusta Rebekah Lodge, No. 272, I. O. O. F. was instituted July 13, 1889, with 15 charter members.

Manhattan Tribe No. 35, Improved Order of Red Men was established on January 27, 1868. Henry Bohl was the first Sachem.

Raynold No. 82, K. of P., was organized May 27, 1875, with 18 charter members, and J. C. Folger the first C. C.

Pioneer City Lodge No. 43, K. of P., was organized May 10, 1898, with 30 charter members.

Muskingum Council No. 40, Jr. O. U. A. M. was established in June, 1889, with 18 members, and Henry Posey the first Councillor.



ELKS HALL.

Buell Post G. A. R. No. 178, was organized in December, 1881, and now has a membership of over a hundred.

Buell W. R. C. No. 70, organized in 1885, is for the purpose of aiding the G. A. R.

C. B. Gates Post, G. A. R. No. 468, organized in 1884, with 20 charter members.

C. B. Gates, W. R. C. No. 186, organized in 1884, has a membership of about 40.

Dawes Camp No. 509, S. of V. was organized on August 23, 1899, with 29 charter members.

The Royal Arcanum, Marietta Council No. 1544, was instituted December 11, 1893.

Knights of the Macabees, Mount Tent No. 322, organized May, 1896, with 12 members, now has over 200.

The Ladies of the Maccabees. The Hive at Marietta was organized in March, 1897, with 25 charter members.

Modern Woodmen, Marietta Camp No. 4,138, was organized August 21, 1896, with 15 charter members.

American Insurance Union was organized in Marietta on November 17, 1879.

Lodge No. 477, B.P.O.E., was organized on April 27, 1899. The Elks have one of the finest homes in the State, located on Front street, between Scammel and Wooster, and having cost about \$30,000. The membership is large, being about 400.

Pathfinders, organized in Marietta on September 13, 1899, with 44 members.

Knights of Columbus, No. 478, was organized on January 28, 1900, being composed exclusively of Catholics.

Knights of Labor, No. 265, was organized in 1886; Trades and Labor Council, in 1890.

CHAPTER XX.

HISTORICAL REMAINS.

There are few cities in the basin of the Mississippi, and none in the valley of the Ohio, whose historical remains have been sketched so often as those of Marietta.

As soon as the student begins the study of these remains, he must face the vastness of the question which is suggested by the simple and enduring earthworks that are scattered throughout different parts of the State. This treatise of the subject, however, must refer only to those that are situated in Marietta, and in this study the reader must remember that at the very outset we are confronted by the dark curtain which shuts off many centuries of the past.

The city of Marietta alone attests through its monuments that a vast race at one time dwelt in this land, occupied it and passed away. We call them the Mound Builders, but of their origin, character and disappearance, no positive information is known. With a reference to the short sketch already given of this race,¹ we pass to the study of their remains in Marietta.

THE GREAT MOUND OR CONUS.

The most interesting remain of the Mound Builders in Marietta is the large mound now enclosed in Mound cemetery. Of this mound it is but just to say that, although it is not the largest in the state, there are few of such beauty and historical fame.

This mound is about 115 feet in diameter, and 30 feet in perpendicular altitude, and is perhaps the largest in the State in proportion to its circumference. It is very unique in its embankment and ditch surrounding it. This ditch is about fifteen feet wide and four feet deep, and outside of it

1. See pages 3-5.

is an earthen wall about four feet high and twenty feet wide. At first sight one would suppose that the ditch and wall form a circle, but such is not the case; an ellipse is more nearly the figure formed by this wall, as one diameter is two hundred and thirty feet, and the other about two hundred and fifteen.

It is stated that at one time there were a number of small pieces of a wall of slight elevation on the west and south sides of the mound, which formed an imperfect enclosure. As to the original shape of the mound, there is a divergency of opinion. Was it always truncated? It is at present, and no citizen of Marietta can recall when it was not. Some



THE MOUND.

argue, however, that it is doubtless a sepulchral mound, and thus has two chambers; that the flattening of the top is due to the caving in of one or both of these chambers (which in most cases were constructed of timber.) Others believe that the flattening is due to the uprooting of a great oak which is described in Dr. Cutler's journal as standing upon it in 1788. He also spoke of it as the "great conic mound." But it stands today as perfect as when it was first discovered by Putnam's little band.

It is always interesting to know as to the opening of a

mound. The general belief in regard to this mound is that it has never been excavated, but the fact is that it has been partially so. Mr. Harris quotes Dr. Cutler as saying that "an opening being made at the summit of the great mound there were found the bones of an adult in a horizontal position, covered with a flat stone. Beneath this skeleton were three stones placed vertically at small and different distances, but no bones were discovered. That this venerable monument might not be defaced, the opening was closed without further search."¹

It is generally believed that the skeleton found was not lower than fifteen feet from the top. Whether there is another chamber in this mound at the base is unknown, although in all the large mounds that have been excavated and found to contain one chamber near the top, there has been found another at the base. Such being the case, one is led to believe that therein lie the bones of some great hero of the race, which perhaps were deposited with great pomp and glory.

When it comes to the purpose of this mound, we meet a question the answer of which can only be conjectured. The foundation and wall around would suggest that it was built for some other purpose than the mere erecting of a large earthwork. It is conjectured that it might have been erected as a place for the observance of religious worship, from whose sacrificial fires the cries of this people ascended to the Great Spirit, and others say it is a monument to some hero of this race, typifying by its magnitude and symmetry the nobility and beauty of his life.

In March, 1791, the Ohio Company leased to Rufus Putnam for twelve years the public square containing the mound, with the following conditions: "He would surround the whole square with mulberry trees, with an elm at each corner. The base of the mound to be encircled with weeping willows, with evergreens on the mound. The circular parapet outside of the ditch to be surrounded with trees; all within the square to remain undisturbed by the plow, and

1. Harris' Tour, page 152.

seeded down to grass; the whole enclosure with a post and rail fence." He soon, however, ceded it to the town.

The flight of stone steps that lead up the mound was constructed in 1837 by Ichabod Nye and Thomas Vinton, who had been appointed by the council as a committee to make the needed improvements in all the squares. During this year fences were built around them.

QUADRANAOU AND CAPITOLIUM.

It has already been stated that in a resolution passed at the first meeting of the Ohio Company in the Northwest it was decided that elevated square number 11, which is between Warren on the south, and Third and Fourth streets on the west and east, and occupying one-half the square, be called *Quadranaou*, and that elevated square number 19, which is between Fourth and Fifth streets on the west and east, and on Washington street on the south, and occupying about two-fifths of the square, be called *Capitolium*.

Soon after this was a resolution passed which was intended for the preservation of these ancient works. The resolution was to the following effect:

"*Resolved*. That Colonel Battelle, Colonel Crary, and Major Sargent be a committee to lease the public squares (to Samuel H. Parsons, Rufus Putnam and Griffin Greene, esqs.), the one on which the great mound stands, the *Quadranaou* and *Capitolium*, for so long as they are not wanted for the uses for which they were reserved. The committee are to point out the mode of improvement for ornament, and in what manner the ancient works shall be preserved, and also to ascertain the amount of what is to be given."

In March, 1791, the Ohio Company leased to Rufus Putnam for twelve years the public square containing the large mound, on condition that he should set out trees and make other improvements. On the same terms and conditions were the *Capitolium* square leased to Dudley Woodbridge for ten years, and the *Quadranaou* to Benjamin Tupper. The trees which were to be planted on these squares were to be of native growth. Subsequently Rufus Putnam, Paul Fearing and Dr. Jabez True were appointed trustees to take charge of these squares, until the town should be incorpo-

rated; they could lease them to proper persons, the proceeds of which were to go to the education of indigent orphans.

In 1820 there arose a warm controversy as to whether the lessee of one of these squares had the right to deface it. At that time, the square containing the *Quadranaou* was leased to D. Hartshorn, who had transferred the right to Rev. Joseph Willard. The latter began plowing down the pyramid, and soon did the citizens protest against such a step, Caleb Emerson being one of the strong protestors. The subject was much discussed, and the merits of the case were argued in the newspaper between a writer who signed himself "Fair Play," and Mr. Willard. The council removed the square from Mr. Willard's possession and leased it to C. D. G. Bonny. The damage done was repaired by the citizens, but the case was carried into the court, where it was decided in favor of the citizens and town.

BURIAL PLACES.

The earliest burial places were not in Mound cemetery, as is commonly supposed, but in a lot on the ridge south of the present Oak Grove cemetery, laid off by the Ohio Company when the settlement was first made. At this place was buried the first person who died in Marietta, Nathaniel Cushing's little daughter Nabby, who died on August 25, 1788. She was buried on the site where the house of the late Beman Gates stands. Here also was buried Judge Varnum, the second person who died in the settlement. There were several other persons buried in this locality prior to the breaking out of the Indian War in 1791, but during this war burials were not made here, but on the brow of the sand hill now dug off, just above Wooster street, on the line of Third street.

Captain Joseph Rogers who was killed on March 13, 1791, was buried in Third street, then unimproved. A daughter of Governor St. Clair, a son of Major Putnam, James Wells, wife and daughter, William Moulton and many others were also buried there. However, in 1839, the remains of most of these people were exhumed and re-inter-

red in Mound cemetery, and in 1867 the remains of twenty-eight persons were removed to Oak Grove cemetery, and a granite monument erected to mark their last resting place. But as late as 1849 there were still some graves remaining back of Third street.

General Benjamin Tupper was buried under an apple tree in 1792, between Third and Fourth streets opposite the *Quadranaou*. At the same place was buried a child of Ichabod Nye, and afterwards Major Anselm Tupper. The remains of these persons were years afterward removed to the Mound cemetery.

The cemetery in Harmar is older than Mound cemetery, being laid out by the Ohio Company in 1796. From the journal of proceedings of the Company we learn that a resolution was passed that "there be also laid out three acres on the west side of the Muskingum river." Who was the first person to be buried in this cemetery is not known.

MOUND CEMETERY.

The site which is now known as mound cemetery was originally called "Marie Antoinette Square." It was made a burial place in 1800, and the first person buried in it was Colonel Robert Taylor, who died September 30, 1801.

The largest and perhaps the most enduring monument in this cemetery is the mound of which mention has just been made. It stands as a monument of a pre-historic race, and doubtless covers the skeleton of some noted person once a great ruler of that vast race which once dwelt on this land. It stands as a monument not only of a forgotten personage, but also of a mighty race of which there is no absolute knowledge in history. Surrounding this ancient structure are the stones which mark the graves of the inhabitants of Marietta who lived here during the first half of the last century.

It is here where rest the remains of many of the pioneers of western civilization, the founders of the State, men of lofty character and great achievements. Although it was not the earliest burial place of Marietta, yet the fact of its

historical mound and its stone monuments so aged that their inscriptions no longer proclaim the names of those who rest beneath them, makes it of peculiar interest in the history of Marietta.

After the cession of this square to the town by Rufus Putnam, in 1791, no formal action was taken by the corporation toward an establishment of a cemetery here until May 3, 1803, although it was made a burial place in 1800, and the first person buried in it was Col. Robert Taylor, who died on September 30, 1801. His grave is marked by the following inscription cut on a stone monument:

Memory of Col.
ROBERT TAYLOR
who departed This
Life Sep. 30th, 1801
in the 65 year of
his age
Being The First interment
in this Burying Ground.

The second person buried here was Rev. Daniel Story, in 1804. His monument was erected seventy-four years after his death, with the inscription: "He was the first minister of Christ who came to labor in the vast field known as the Northwest Territory, excepting the Moravian missionaries."

In February, 1805, was laid to rest in this cemetery the remains of Col. Ebenezer Sproat, the first sheriff of Washington county.

Joseph Lincoln was the next hero buried near the mound. On an old-fashioned tomb of sandstone is the following inscription, almost illegible:

Here
Are interred the remains of
Joseph Lincoln
A native of Gloucester, Mass.
Who departed this life
Sept. 21st 1807
In the 47th year of his age.

In 1811 Ezra Putnam, the oldest of the pioneers, was buried here; in 1812, Gen. Joseph Buell.

The grave of Rufus Putnam is marked by a plain granite monument, with the following inscription :

Gen. Rufus Putnam,
A Revolutionary Officer
And the leader of the
Colony which made the
First settlement in the
Territory of the Northwest.
Born April 9, 1738
Died May 4, 1824.

Here also is the grave of Commodore Whipple, with a long inscription, as follows :

Sacred
to the memory of
COMMODORE ABRAHAM WHIPPLE
whose name, skill and courage
WILL EVER REMAIN THE PRIDE AND BOAST OF
HIS COUNTRY.

In the late Revolution he was the
FIRST ON THE SEA TO HURL DEFIANCE AT
GREAT BRITAIN,
gallantly leading the way to arrest from
the Mistress of the ocean, her sceptre,
AND THERE TO WAVE THE STAR-SPANGLED
BANNER.

He also conducted to the sea the first
square-rigged vessel ever built on the Ohio
OPENING TO COMMERCE
RESOURCES BEYOND CALCULATION.

Another long inscription is that of Return J. Meigs, Jr., as follows :

Here lies
The body of His Excellency
Return Jonathan Meigs,
Who was born at Middletown, Conn., Nov.
1765,

And died at Marietta, March 29, 1825.
For many years his time and talents were
Devoted to the services of his country.
He successively filled the distinguished places
of Judge of the Territory Northwest of
the Ohio, Judge of the Supreme Court of the
State of Ohio,

Senator in the Congress of the United States,
Governor of the State of Ohio, and
Postmaster General of the United States.
To the honored and revered memory of
An ardent Patriot,
A practical Statesman,
An enlightened Scholar,
A dutiful Son,
An indulgent Father,
An affectionate Husband,
This monument is erected by his mourning
widow, Sophia Meigs.

Other graves of men of early note in Marietta were Ichabod Nye, Capt. Josiah Monroe, Dr. Cotton, Dr. Hildreth, David Everett, Nahum Ward, three generations of Woodbridges. Arius and Anselm Tupper, Caleb Emerson, Col. Mills, and many others. Many epitaphs upon the monuments are quaint and expressive of the characteristics of our forefathers.

OAK GROVE CEMETERY.

What is now known as Oak Grove cemetery consists of 33 acres of land bought by the city of Judge Arius Nye in 1861. The site was selected by Dr. J. D. Cotton and C. F. Buell. The first persons interred here were two little children, and the first adult was Timothy Cone, who died April 24, 1864.

SOLDIERS' MONUMENT.

This monument stands on the common, fifty feet from Front street and the same distance from the line of Putnam street. It stands as a monument to those who sacrificed their lives in the cause of the union during the Civil War.

The first meeting in the interest of the erection of such a monument was held on June 7, 1865. Later an association was formed for this purpose, which was incorporated under the laws of Ohio on August 8, 1865. Immediately an effort was made to secure sufficient money to erect this monument, which work continued until 1874, by which time enough funds had been provided. On September 20, 1874, it was voted to contract with T. O'Hare, of Cincinnati, for a monument at the cost of \$4,550. The contract was afterwards

modified so that the material should be Quincy granite instead of "light granite," at an additional cost of \$150, making a total cost of \$4,700.



SOLDIERS MONUMENT.

The monument having been completed, it was decided that September 17, 1875, be the day for the dedicatory ceremonies. On this occasion the address of welcome was delivered by President I. H. Andrews, of Marietta College, with addresses by General John Pope, Judge Force, Honorable A. J. Warner, the oration of the day being delivered by General F. C. H. Smith, of Marietta.

In 1880 was prepared a roll of the dead referred to on the monument. The iron fence enclosing this monument was placed around it in 1877, and on June 8, 1880, Congress donated four twenty-pound Parrot guns, which were let into four stone blocks and placed at corners of the monument, as they now stand.

OTHER MONUMENTS.

In January, 1891, a granite stone was set by the New Century Historical Society at the foot of Washington street, bearing this inscription : "S. W. Corner Campus Martius, "The Stockade," occupied by the first Governor of the N.W. Territory, and by the pioneers of Ohio during the Indian War of 1791-5."

On April 7, 1892, another stone was placed by this Society

in the yard of the west side school, which reads: "Site of Fort Harmar, built 1785; Headquarters 1786-8 of Gen. Josiah Harmar, of Pa., Gen. in Chief of U. S. A."

On July 15, 1892, a granite monument was erected in Muskingum Park, bearing a bronze plate incised: "Near this spot, July 15th, 1788, Gen. Arthur St. Clair, of the Revolutionary Army and President of Congress, 1787, was inaugurated first Governor of the Territory of the United States northwest of the Ohio River. On this ground stood Centennial Hall of the celebration, July 15th to 20th, 1888."

THE OHIO COMPANY'S OFFICE here shown was erected about 1790. It stands on its original site on Washington street, between Front and Second. It is yet in comparatively good shape, and is generally believed to be the oldest house now standing in the State. It is being preserved by the Historical Society of the city, and is a building of much historical interest.



OHIO COMPANY'S OFFICE.

THE OLD BLOCK-HOUSE, as it is commonly called, is located on the southeast corner of the site of Campus Martius. This building was erected about the close of the Indian War, by General Rufus Putnam. That it was ever a block-house is reasonably doubted; although a portion of the timber of the building was a part of the original block-house.

It was used by General Putnam as a residence till the time of his death, after which it was occupied by Arius Nye till 1865. It now belongs to Miss Minerva T. Nye.

During the late cyclone on June 25, 1902, this building

was much damaged, but has since been repaired. It is a building of much historical interest.

TIBER CREEK.

At the first settlement, a small creek passed through the southern half of the town and was called "the Tiber." This stream rose from springs within two miles of the city and for a few years was a steady stream. Over it a substantial bridge was built by the first settlers, which was 90 feet long and 25 feet high, covered with hewn plank four inches thick. Tiber Way was named for this creek.



THE OLD BLOCK-HOUSE.

CHAPTER XXI.

TWO DECADES OF PROGRESS.

We go back twenty years in the history of Marietta, and find a small city of some five thousand inhabitants living a quiet life on the banks of the Muskingum. The city was then strong in many ways, but the buoyancy of life which we now see did not then manifest itself.

If any one date were chosen as the time when new life seemed to appear to Marietta, it would be when it entered upon its second century on April 7, 1888. It is, perhaps, proper to refer to the observance of the centennial of Marietta as the time when new ideals were set before the city, and a great onward movement become universally felt among the citizens of Marietta.

In reference to the celebration, it can be said that perhaps at no time in the nation's history has there been an assembly of more conspicuous men, who were celebrated in the political, religious and sociological walks of life. The celebration, which was held on April 7, 1888, commemorated the settlement of the Northwest Territory, and it was proper that the whole nation should be represented. Among the speakers on this occasion who deserve mention were Senator Hoar, of Massachusetts, who ranks among the scholarly and eloquent men of the nation, ex-President Hayes, U. S. Senator J. B. Foraker, Dr. E. E. Hale, Hon. Randolph Tucker, Dr. Henry Storrs, Dr. A. L. Chapin, of Wisconsin, and others.

On July 15-19, 1888, was commemorated the establishment of civil government in the territory of the Northwest. Quite an extensive and fitting program was rendered upon this occasion, and among the noted speakers were: Senator John Sherman, Senator J. B. Foraker, Senator Daniels, of Virgin-

ia, Mrs. Mary A. Livermore, Senator Evarts, Gen. Chas. A. Grosvenor and Gen. Thos. Ewing.¹

These celebrations were means of enthusiasm to the city of Marietta, and will long be remembered by the patriotic citizens of the city.

In a preceding chapter the development of the mercantile business and manufacturing has been set forth, and the history of the three great institutions of civilization—the church, the school and the press—has been given at length. Of these subjects suffice it here to add that in the way of business and manufacturing, few cities have shown the rapid growth that Marietta has made during the last decade and a half. Fifteen years ago would have found Marietta with only three or four of its largest manufacturing plants, with none of its wholesale houses and with few large buildings of any kind. In the influence of the church, education and press, Marietta has always been an advanced place and these institutions have all flourished here. But the large attendance now in each, and the large circulation of the daily papers in the city, show a great increase in the amount of work that is being done by these agencies. It was during this period that the present First M. E. church, dedicated in 1885, the Gilman avenue M. E. church, erected in 1895, the new St. Lucas' church, dedicated in 1901, the new Congregational church, built in 1901, the new Presbyterian church, built in 1897, the new United Brethren church and the new St. Mary's church have been erected, each large, handsome and costly buildings. Many new school buildings, including the new high school, have been erected. It has been during this period that all the present banks of Marietta, except one, were organized, and all the bank buildings were erected, four of which have been erected in the last three years.

It would be impossible to mention all the large business and dwelling houses that have been erected during this time, but especial attention is called to many new business blocks

1. A complete account of this celebration is given in the Ohio Centennial Report, published in 1889.

erected in the last five years. There is the Hagan block, 249-51 Second street, occupied by Hagan & Schad; the Wittlig block, 208-12 Front street, occupied by J. Wittlig, German National Bank, and with many office rooms on upper floors; the new city electric building on Front street, next the railroad track; the large Riley block, which extends along Tiber way, and furnishing many office and business rooms; the Peddinghaus block, 215 Second street, occupied by the Worrall Grocery Company; the St. Clair building on Putnam street, built in 1900 at a cost of about \$75,000, in which is located the Post Office, Peoples' Banking and Trust Company, and three additional floors of office rooms, one story of the annex building being occupied by The Marietta Shoe Company; the Wieser block, at 204 Putnam street, occupied by George Wieser; the Leader building, on Second street, erected in 1901; Reitz & Savage building, on Putnam street, one-half of which is now owned by the Washington County Savings, Loan and Building Company; a brick building occupied by the Forbes' Diastase Company; the new Telephone Exchange building at 308 Putnam street, completed in 1902; a new government building, on the common by the docks; the large buildings occupied by the Norwood, Bellevue and Wakefield hotels; the Donnelly block, completed in 1902, one-half of which is occupied by the Brown-Hutchinson Company; the three-story Boyd building on Putnam street, occupied by Baker & Uhrhane; the three-story annex to the Otto Block; the McLaren block on Front street, occupied partly by the Leader Dry Goods Co.; the large transfer buildings occupied by the Marietta, the City and the U. S. Transfer Companies; Cline Bros.' new shop on Second street; the Weber business block on the corner of Third and Scammel; the Blume block and the Schimmel-Leonhart building on Front street; the city Y. M. C. A. building on Second street; the armory and gymnasium of the College, opened December 12, 1902; the five-story building of the First National Bank; Big Four Cycle Co., on Greene street; and many other business blocks.

These buildings added to the newly erected churches and

school buildings referred to, and the manufacturing plants built during this time, with the new court house described elsewhere in this work, show the advancement of the city in these various lines, its great improvement over past years and the increase in population and demands of the city. Few cities of its size can compare with it in the number of large buildings—both business and dwelling—that have been erected in this short time.

In 1880 Marietta had only two lines of railway—the Marietta & Cincinnati and the Cleveland and Marietta. Now it has four—the two above named (although the former is now



UNION DEPOT.

the B. & O. S.-W. and the latter the Pennsylvania), the Ohio and Little Kanawha, running from Marietta to Zanesville, and the Marietta, Columbus and Cleveland. Marietta also has the advantage of the Ohio River Road, which passes through Williamstown. Besides these roads, Marietta has also the benefit of the Ohio and Muskingum rivers as a means of transportation.

Since 1863 Marietta has been favored with the use of natural gas, so that now mains run through all parts of the

city. Oil development has influenced Marietta more than any one thing since 1890-95, as is described in a preceding chapter.

In 1901 the city granted a franchise to the Ohio River Bridge and Ferry Company for the construction of a bridge across the Ohio. This bridge is now in course of completion, and will have a street car track for the running of cars across the river, which will connect with the inter-urban line from Williamstown to Parkersburg, thus giving Marietta a direct street car line to the latter place.

The population of Marietta has greatly increased in the last two decades, especially during the last ten years. In 1870 the population of Marietta was 5,218; in 1880, 5,444; in 1890, 8,273; 1900, 13,342; 1903, estimated at 15,000. This increase shows the advancement and progress of the city, and if it continues at the same rate, Marietta will soon be one of the largest cities in southeastern Ohio.

CHAPTER XXII.

NEW MARIETTA.

Not many years past "Old Marietta" was a common term applied to the city wherever it was known. There were, perhaps, two reasons why this familiar term was thus used: the first being the fact of the priority and importance of Marietta in the early history of the west, and thus had reference to the age of the place; the second, the slow progress of the town for so many decades after the beginning of the nineteenth century, when compared with the life and buoyancy of many of her more youthful neighbors.

In reference to these two suggested reasons, it can be said that if the first were the only one, there would be no need of changing the term, for the fact that the settlement of Marietta marks the opening of the Great West and dates more than eleven decades hence, makes all her citizens take pride in calling her "Old Marietta." Who is there that has read or known of the early pioneers as they came and settled at Marietta, but what has a deep regard for them and their work? "The founders of this state were grander men than Romulus or Remus, wiser statesmen and more tried warriors than Aeneas and his faithful Archates. Their blood was nobler than any Trojan or Albanian strain. It was Anglo-Saxon instinct with valor, hot with love of battle, pregnant with imperial sway. The heroes of 1788 were soldiers tried in battle, statesmen tried in *res civium*, divines schooled in the philosophy of Providence; and all of them lovers of equality, and jealous of the rights of men. Israel and Rufus Putnam were soldiers worthy of a high place in any war. Nathaniel Hale was a legislator worthy of the immortal Congress in which he served; and Manasseh Cutler was a man whose lofty character and statesman-like deeds were worthy

of the matchless pen of the great Xenophon. But this is not all. The leaders in the founding of the State were men inured to hardships in war, heroes who battled for freedom and independence, the worshippers of an idea which, finally concentrated, stands forth today a colossal nation of sixty million people and forty-five millions of national wealth; and yet grander and more glorious than all, every man a **FREE MAN**, a nation whose flag floats over only free men."¹

Such men as these were the founders of this place. Their works are evident: the settling of a town in a delightful place, at the confluence of two beautiful rivers; the beginning of the march of civilization and progress, which commenced with the building of a cabin on the banks of the Muskingum, but now has reached the Golden Gate; the opening of the west by a race of people who went forth with the "language of Shakespeare and Milton, with the code of Blackstone, with the Declaration of Independence, with the American Constitution and the creed of Christ." With Marietta meaning thus so much, we hail the title "Old" and add "Time honored spot."

But while we rejoice in this noble place in history which we as citizens of Marietta occupy, there is another phrase of life which belongs to a city. A city may open the way for progress, and still not progress itself. It is possible for a city to be so conservative in its past that the future is neglected. Can such a state have ever existed in Marietta? Evidently other cities, not possessing the "time honor" that belongs to Marietta, have excelled her in so many ways,—in business, in improvements, in growth, in enterprise, in influence, in modern conveniences. Hence it is that we fear that with the term "Old" when applied to our city there has been added a meaning that is not as honored as the former, or in keeping with the dignity of the same. There is, perhaps, added a meaning that is intended to reprove the city for being "behind" and "out-of-date," indicating that progress and growth should abound in the pioneer city.

We are then brought to the conclusion that there are two

1. Address of Hon. B. Wilson Smith, Ohio Centennial Report, page 75.

possible reasons why the term "Old" has been applied to our city. It is then proper to ask that if this term embodies not alone the "time honored" part of our history, but has in it that element which pictures the city as non-progressive and behind other cities, shall we still cling to it? Shall we not rather be designated by a term which shall embody all that honor belonging to us as the pioneer city, but will at the same time show that we have stepped out of the old non-progressive condition into a state of advancement? With our changed condition let there be a change in the epithet of the city. It is, then, that we pass from the "Old" into the "New" and thus we have "New Marietta."

The word "New" as thus applied infers that there was once an "Old" and consequently still cherishes the fact that Marietta is old in years that have passed since the pioneers "carved her from the virgin of the forest." But at the beginning of the new century she stands young, strong and vigorous, no longer old, except in name, with an ambition of youth and wealth of resource that places her at the head of the progressive cities of the Ohio Valley.

While it has thus taken a century of experience during which time she has seemed to move forward so slowly, it is well to consider that these years were spent in laying a firm and substantial foundation whereon to build the New Marietta of today. It was a foundation of wise, conservative business judgment, of thorough education and free religious belief. It was a century of learning and experience that developed the basis of the new era of today.

In former years one could see the merchant behind the counter waiting for his share of the uncertain and intermittent trade, but now there are busy clerks transacting an amount of business that would eclipse the ambition of the merchant fifty years ago. The absentees returning find what were once swimming holes and skating ponds to be rows of modern and beautiful homes. The former generation waded through muddy streets grown up with weeds, but the present tread upon broad pavements of asphalt and brick, listening to the noisy traffic upon the paved streets. A few

years past, the 'bucket brigade' and cistern furnished the water supply for all occasions, but now a complete, well-equipped and extensive water works system is enjoyed. No more old street lamps, but a modern electric lighting plant lights the city. The street car dragged by the horse or mule is almost forgotten at the sight of the extensive and accommodating electric line of today. The house lamp is in the attic and the soot of coal is ne'er seen with the network of natural gas mains reaching every house within the corporate limits and furnishing the cheapest and most desirable fuel on earth. No longer does one see the row of vacant lots on Tiber Way and Second street, the many dwelling lots of the city that a few years hence were vacant; but in their places are large three to five story business blocks, and handsome dwelling houses. The small one to two story frame business houses have been displaced by the large, substantial, convenient business blocks. The five flourishing banking institutions and the many building associations show the wealth and business of the city. The large manufactories now furnish employment to the laborers at prices unexcelled in any city. Besides these there are new school buildings being built every year, new churches continually being erected, a large, modern city Y. M. C. A. building in course of completion and everything that would make the college, school and church of Marietta the pride of the city.

Such a contrast from a few years past is indeed remarkable. It, doubtless, has been due to many influences, while to one especially, but what a change: from a town of little progress, to the most progressive city in southeastern Ohio; from a town of slow growth, to a city which has doubled in population within the last decade; from a town of no industries, to a city with many establishments of various kinds; from a town of no resort, to a city whose beauty, history and progress make it the delight of the newcomer.

It is thus that we welcome "New Marietta"; that we pride ourselves in the ancient history of our city, and rejoice in its modern improvements and advancements. All honor to the memorable spot where she stands. Other cities may

outstrip her in size, may excel her in wealth and grandeur, may cope with her in beauty, but to none does the honor belong that Marietta enjoys; and although the New Marietta is young, yet she is old, and among the cities of the west there is none whose history reaches so far, and whose name means as much, as that of our beloved Marietta.





INDEX

Page.	Page.
Academy, Harmar, 179; Marietta, 190; Muskingum, 174, 203.	Centennials of 1888.....313
Adelphi..... 56	Census, first of U. S.....117
"Adventure Galley"..... 48	Chairman of the "town meeting," 129.
American Friend, the, 262; and Marietta Gazette, 262.	Children's Home.....157
Andrews, I. W., 29, 137, 138, 181; president of the College, 192.	Christian Church.....238
Andrews Hall.....191	City Hall.....142
Auditor, County.....166	Clark, George Rogers..... 22
Backet's Tavern 43	Clerk, town and city, 132; of Common Pleas Court.....165
Banking276	College, Marietta.....188
Baptist Church.....224	Commentator, the.....261
Barnes, Dr..... 84	Commissioners, County.....170
Battelle, Ebenezer.....73, 304	Congregational, First Church, 201; Harmar, 229.
Belpre, 77, 83; township, formed, 81	Connecticut Reserve..... 27
Bench and Bar.....270	Coroner169
Beobachter, Der.....267	Council139
Big Bottom Massacre..... 89	Court, First, 68; Quarter Sessions, 68.
Bingham, Rev. L. G.....178, 204	Court Houses.....149
Block-house, Old.....311	Crary, Archibald.....69, 72, 270
Breck, Rev. William....66, 74, 198	Cutler, Ephraim, 112, 118, 123, 160, 270.
Bridge, Ohio River.....316	Cutler, Manasseh, Contracts with Congress, 43, 108; named the place "Adelphi", 56; ministerial work, 68, 73, 74, 198, 202.
Bunch of Grapes Tavern..... 45	"Cutler's Indian Heaven"..... 46
Buell, D. H..129, 148, 151, 166, 171	Declaration of Independence... 21
Buell, Joseph.....30, 62, 76, 101	Donation Lands.....111
Business History.....243	Drown, Dr., oration, 72; physician, 273.
Building and Loan Societies....282	Early Inhabitants.....1-10
Burial Places.....305	Educational History...173-197, 221
Campus Martius, built, 58; improved, 102; reserved, 122; first schools in, 173; religious services, 203.	Emerson, Caleb, 130, 133, 164, 271.
Capitolium; reserved, 122, 304; leased to Woodbridge, 84, 304; history of, 304.	Engineer, City.....136
Cecelia122	English, their claims.....10-24
Cemetery, Mound, 306; Oak Grove, 309; the first, 305.	European Explorations.....10-24

Ewing, Mrs.....	157	Historical Remains.....	301
Fallen Timbers, battle of.....	95	Hutchins, Thomas, the first Geographer, 29	
Farley, Dr.....	80, 273	Indian War.....	86, 98.
Fearing, Paul, 107, 124, 130, 171, 174; first attorney in the North west, 69, 151, 163, 271; representative of Washington County, 115, 160.		Indiana, formed.....	116
Fire Department.....	140	Indians, in Ohio, 6, 25; Five Nations, 8; in Washington County, 8; their claims, 25; claims relinquished, 27; at Fort Har- mar, 54; in 1789, 78; war with, 81, 86; "Long Knives," 87; Big Bottom Massacre, 89; at Mari- etta, 94; battles with, 88, 92, 95.	
"For the Ohio,".....	47	"Information"	40
Fort Harmar; established 30, 52; in 1791, 82; improvements and inhabitants during the Indian War, 104; early schools of, 173.		Inhabitants; pre-historic, 1, 5; during the Indian War, 99.	
Fourth of July; first celebration, 60; second celebration, 75.		Institute of Education.....	178
Frame House, first.....	76	Jail, County.....	157
Franklin, Benj.....	17	Jefferson's Ordinance.....	31
French; in Ohio, 11; at the Mus- kingum, 13; their leaden plates, 13; their defeat, 15.		La Salle.....	9
French and Indian War.....	15	Law, the first in the North- west, 68.	
General Assembly of Ohio, first, 115		Lawyers	271
Gilman, Benjamin I., 107, 123, 246.		Leaden plates; planted by the French, 10; the one at the mouth of the Muskingum, 13.	
Government instituted in the North west, 65.		Literary Society, first.....	79
Great Britain; her claim to the west, 12; victory over the French, 15, reservation of the west, 17, 25; her treatment toward the colonies, 21; her defeat, 21.		Lodges	291
Greene, Griffin, 72, 73, 108, 123, 126, 136, 139, 148, 174; judge, 71, 207.		Louisiana	11
Greenville, treaty of.....	96	Manufacturing	252
Guards	55	Marie Antoinette.....	56
Haskell, Jonathan.....	100, 106	Marietta; founded, 49, 52; reasons for site selected, 52; platted, 55, 121; named, 56; in 1803, 120; incorporated, 124; a city, 127; population, 317; progress, of, 313; new, 318.	
Harmar, laid out 124; incorporated 127; re-united with Marietta, 128; schools of, 181.		Marietta township, formed.....	81
Harmar Academy.....	179	Marietta Gazette, the.....	263
Harmar, General, expedition of, 88		Marietta Intelligencer, the.....	263
Harris, T. M.....	119	Marietta Register, the.....	263
High School.....	182	Marietta Minerva, the.....	265
		Marietta Democrat, the.....	266
		Marietta Republican, the.....	266
		Marietta Times, the.....	266
		Marietta Demokrat, der.....	266

